The New-York Times.

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ENGLISH GOSSIP.

HOW THE PRINCE OF WALES LEFT THE COMMONS.

THE HEIR TO THE THRONE EXPELLED AS A STRANGER—MR. BIGGAR'S FREAK—THE SEASON AND ITS FEATURES—ART AND THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday May 1, 1875.

On Tuesday last a dreadful scandal occurred in the House of Commons, from which the shaken nerves of society have hardly yet recovered. The Prince of Wales was actually turned out of the House of Commons, along with Prince Christian, the German Ambassador, and a number of other distinguished people. In this, however, no personal insult was leveled at his Royal Highness. He was ejected, with the others, simply as a "stranger," and in conformity with the old rule of the House that if a member espies any "strangers" present, the Speaker must at once order them to be removed. Of course, if there is to be such a rule at all, it ought to apply to Princes as well as other people; but it is impossible to conceive anything more absurd than such a regulation. Special seats are provided for strangers; they are introduced by the Speaker and by the members themselves, and a fanciful theory has even been invented as to the limits of the House, properly so called, so that strangers may be deemed to be outside the sacred area. It is only when a member takes upon himself to open the eyes of the Speaker, who is otherwise blind, that strangers can be seen, and once seen, they must instantly withdraw, even although that one member with the two keen eyes stands alone in wishing the House to be cleared of the supposed intruders. And so it happened on this occasion. There was to be a discussion about one of those momentous subjects which always draw a crowded and distinguished audience. It is needless to say that it had nothing to do with the condition of the people or any other of the fundamental interests of the nation.

THE DEBATE.

It was about something of much more consequence—namely, horses. The price of horses has gone up very much of late years, and this is very trying to the upper classes, who are, on every ground, deserving of compassion. The remedy proposed is that the country should go into the business of horse-breeding at its own expense, in order that heavy-weight landowners may be provided with stout cobs at a more moderate figure. Such a question as this was naturally very attractive to the Prince of Wales and his set, and they came down in great force to listen to the debate. All at once a voice was heard from the body of the House, calling out, "Strangers." It came from Mr. Biggar, an Irish Home Rule member, who had already distinguished himself a few days before in making an unmeaning and, indeed, almost inaudible speech of five hours long, chiefly composed of extracts which he read out of books taken at random from the library. The object of this feat was merely to waste time and cause annoyance to the Government and the House; and elated by this success Mr. Biggar had now another feat in view. At first the Speaker looked aghast, and affected to doubt his ears. According to the rules of the House, he was bound instantly to order stangers to withdraw, but he thought he would give Mr. Biggar another chance. He therefore asked him whether he really meant that his observation should be taken notice of, and on Mr. Biggar replying "Yes, please," he had no alternative but to order the House to be cleared of all save members. This, however, did not in the least secure the secrecy of the proceedings, for the public had the satisfaction next day of reading how Mr. Disraeli sat upon poor Mr. Biggar, telling him that the House of Commons expected its members to behave like gentlemen, while a countryman of his own, (there is always an Irishman to turn the spit when another Irishman is being roasted,) remarked, with an additional sting, that it was necessary to be a gentleman first and a patriot afterward. Altogether, Mr. Biggar had a very hot time of it; and he was even about to be publicly denounced and repudiated by the whole of the other Home Rulers in a formal manifesto, when some of his friends interposed. Mr. Butt, the leader of the little party, however, privately favored the offender with a bit of his mind, which has, somehow, got into the papers, and which is not exactly in the nature of a salve. On Mr. Disraeli's motion, the standing order in reference to strangers was suspended, the doors were reopened, and the debate on horses then went on. It was obvious, however, that next night the standing order would be again in force, and that any member might repeat Mr. Biggar's malicious act. It is true that the standing order could also be again suspended; but the daily suspension of a rule which continually revived, and had to be got rid of *de novo*, was too childish a piece of folly even for such a House of Commons as the present. It was, therefore, clearly necessary that something must be done without delay to put the matter on a proper footing; and accordingly Monday next has been fixed for the Marquis of Hartington's motion, which is to the effect that, while the Speaker is to have authority to turn out disorderly persons at any time, the exclusion of strangers in a body must be sanctioned by a vote of the House itself. In this way, the House will retain its right to hold a private sitting when it chooses, while it will be protected from the freaks of individual members. The Government, however, is said not to relish the idea of allowing the leader of the Opposition to obtain the credit of having come forward to do what the head of the Government ought himself to have done in the first instance. It was no doubt in a nodding moment that Mr. Disraeli a week ago replied that he saw the necessity for taking up the subject, and he must now repent his rash reply. Still he will hardly like to eat his words without some attempt to prove the advantage of letting things alone.

THE IRISH COERCION ACTS.

The more advanced section of the Irish members are still fighting desperately against the bill for the continuation of the Coercion acts in a relaxed and milder form for another five years and have succeeded at least in prolonging the debates so as to interfere seriously with the general progress of public business. The Peace Preservation bill stops the way, and there is a great block of parliamentary work at the back of it. At first the obstructionists were allowed full swing, but when, at the end of several nights' discussion, the flow of talk seemed inexhaustible, some pressure had to be applied to them, and this was found in the plan of taking the bill at a day sitting yesterday, and threatening other day sittings if it cannot be got through with in reasonable time. It might be supposed that Irish members could talk by day just as well as by night, but this has been found not to be the case. There is something depressing in the almost empty benches and dingy daylight of the House of Commons at a morning sitting, and there is seldom any spirit or animation in the debates which take place under such circumstances. Moreover, the national habits of the Home Rulers, which make them very lively late at night, tend to produce a melancholy reaction in the morning. In this way the Government, by holding extra sittings, can prevent the bill from being talked out, and the Irish members, seeing this, have become somewhat more reasonable. The Government has also offered to make some changes in the measure which will please its opponents, in so far as they are likely to be pleased by the modification of a system which they detest in any shape. There is no difficulty in giving an account of the sort of things which can be done, even under the relaxed law, which will produce the impression that personal freedom is pretty well suppressed in Ireland. It must be remembered, however, that these special regulations apply only to certain portions of Ireland, and that, for the most part, they are held in suspense. Respectable people have no difficulty whatever in keeping out of the way of them, and it is probable that a large majority of the population of Ireland have no knowledge of their existence, except from what they read about them in the papers. One Irish member made a glowing speech about "the divine right of every man to carry a gun." But there are districts of Ireland where guns have a way of going off from behind hedges that renders it very desirable that weapons of this kind should not be left within the reach of every one. Another member remarked that as the bill was directed only against agrarian outrages, there was no need of placing cannons under an interdict, since no landlord had ever been blown to pieces by a discharge of artillery. The Liberal Party, anxious to repair the breach with their Irish wing, have been trying to see how far they can venture to go with them on this occasion, and have run some risk of burning their fingers. It is not forgotten that it was the Liberals who obtained and kept up all the time they were in office the stringent laws which are now being modified by their successors, and it is known that if they came into office they would be obliged to demand similar powers. Indeed, impartial persons, free from political bias, who know Ireland thoroughly, are strongly of opinion that it would be much better to keep the law as it is. The Government will get no thanks for its concessions, and might as well, therefore, keep its powers to the full extent.

THE SEASON.

The merry month has opened to-day in a way which is hardly fair to the poets who have celebrated its brightness and geniality. For some days we have been broiling in intense sunshine; the fruit-trees have all burst into blossom at once; and humanity has also been discarding its Winter wraps and breaking into the gayeties of Summer costume. But all this is now changed; the east wind is back, and everybody is going about shivering in the cold and rain. No May-day sweeps have been seen to-day, either because they have been deterred by the weather, or because they have been washed clean by the rain, and have thus escaped recognition. The season, however, being fairly started, will, of course, go on, no matter what the weather is. The mail-coaches have nearly all begun to run, and this year they are in stronger force than ever. There was at first some degree of prejudice against the amateur coachmen, but the absence of accidents has reassured the public mind.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy opened to-day, with its usual abundance of pictures and scarcity of art. "Never so many bad pictures on the line," "The worst exhibition for many years," is the common verdict of competent critics. The atmosphere of London in recent years has apparently become fatally enervating to the artistic spirit. As the patrons, so will the artists be, and the competition now is who shall be the most startling and extravagant. The consequence is that there is a carelessness in most of the pictures which is very remote from the temper of pure art. Leighton's works this year only show how far away he is from the great things which were once hoped from him; and Millais, if in mechanical expertness he holds his ground, certainly declines in poetical feeling and delicacy of treatment. Except for a few portraits, and a landscape or two, there is nothing very good in this year's show. Miss Elizabeth Thompson's picture of "Quatre Bras" supplies a significant commentary on the ridiculously exaggerated applause with which an ignorant and snobbish public followed the boyish transports of the Prince of Wales.

THE THEATRES.

The opera-houses are beginning to produce their chief pieces and performers, but at the theatres there is rather a lull just now. Salvini is still the rage, and is going to give one or two more performances before he appears in the "Gladiators," a drama of the early Christian martyrs, the success of which, after the recent triumph, is rather doubtful. To-day Mr. Irving played "Hamlet" for the one hundred and fiftieth time, and there is yet no talk of a change in the bill. It is said that he has thoughts of "Othello," but "Lear" is most likely to be his next part. An old theatre, the Holborn, has been reopened under a new name—the Mirror, from the well known line, "to hold the mirror up to nature"—with a fair company, in a revived piece, "The Hidden Hand," a story of poisoning. Mr. W. S. Gilbert has brought out a farcical comedy, which has some good fun in it, but its three acts are too much of a joke. It is called "Tom Cobb," and turns partly on the vagaries of a very transcendental family, and the perplexities arising from a question of disputed identity. With good ideas, Mr. Gilbert usually fails from an incapacity to work them out. He hammers away at the same note or two all through, being destitute of the imagination which is required for their artistic development. Messrs. Moody and Sankey are still drawing good houses, thanks to the patronage of the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Sutherland. The respectable company at the opera-house was much shocked the other day by a person getting converted on the spot, and attempting to praise God, but of course he was put out by the Police. Mr. Gladstone has exhibited himself on the platform at one of the vestries. The attempt to oust the revivalists from Her Majesty's Theatre has failed, the Master of the Rolls holding that though the letting of the house for such a purpose was clearly illegal, and must not be repeated, it was necessarily an arrangement which would soon come to an end. J. H. F.

SHOOTING CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 15.—Charles McNamee, alias Blossom, an oysterman, shot John Pernier, on board a boat at the Christian street wharf, this afternoon, inflicting a wound from which it is feared he will die. McNamee, after firing the shot, fled, and has not been arrested. Both were drinking, and the quarrel grew out of a petty controversy.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

A LONG LIST OF OPPRESSIVE LAWS.

HOW JOURNALS ARE DEALT WITH BY THE LEGISLATORS OF FRANCE—IMPERIAL AND REPUBLICAN OPPRESSION—EDITORS IN CONSULTATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 30, 1875.

The present Government is now actively engaged in preparing the thirty-eighth law upon the press, and report says that some progress has been made during the week. It is a characteristic fact that each Government begins by making a new press law. Of the thirty-seven laws, ordinances, and decrees issued since the First Empire, at least one-half are still in force, or are at hand for use in case an appeal should be made to them. Here a law is very rarely repealed; it is merely superseded by a subsequent law, which, like the codicil to a testament, has superior force. As I have before had occasion to remark, it is not uncommon for a Government to pass over several laws for the purpose of using one that would appear to be superannuated, or to use parts of several laws made for different epochs. Let me illustrate. A law made under the Restoration, in 1829, if I remember rightly, provides for the publication of false news; the law of the Monarchy, of July, 1832, treats of colportage; that of the Republic of 1848 of insults to persons in authority. If a journal gives false reports respecting, say a Prefect or a Magistrate, and has it circulated and sold throughout the country, the *gérant* is pursued under three charges—for insult to a functionary in contravention of section — of the law of 1848; for illegal sales upon the highway contrary to section — of the law of 1832; for the publication of false information, intended to mislead the public, and hence dangerous to public morality, in violation of the prescriptions of such a section, such a paragraph, of the law of 1829. When I repeat that there are already thirty-seven laws or decrees which can be directly used or indirectly used or cited as precedents, one can understand why each succeeding Government feels the necessity of regulating by a new law the position of the press. In 1829 the Duc de Broglie, father of the present Duke, brought in the best press law that is now in the code, and he prefaced his report to the Chamber by saying that there was no necessity for a law upon the liberty of the press, for that liberty existed in itself and could not be decreed. Neither was there necessity for a law upon the offenses, or *délits*, of the press, for those offenses did not exist. The legislator should not go out of his way to decree a liberty which he could not prevent, nor to create special categories of offenses for the purpose of making special laws to cover them, when the assumed or hypothetical distinctions do not exist in fact. In other words, the Duke says that no law can make a liberty which exists in itself, and that there is no sort of difference between the offenses of the press and those of individuals, and hence all should be placed upon the same footing under the régime of the common law.

REPUBLICAN MEASURES.

Although these wise and statesmanlike words have been on record for more than forty years, and have been read and pondered by each succeeding Minister of the Interior, they do not seem to have made an impression. The first act of the Republics of 1848 and 1871 was to first decree the full and entire liberty of the press, and then to make a special law which completely destroyed that liberty—one of those placed by M. Thiers in the category of *libertés nécessaires*. Press offenses and *délits* are placed apart; special penalties are provided for them; they are heard before special juries, and special jurisdictions are created. In addition, the Press laws, regulating the liberties of the press, begin by exacting a caution, (a sum of money deposited with the treasury,) the *timbre*, the special tax, and the censure. I do not speak of the *avertissements*, the *communiqués*, *comminatoires*, the *sommations peremptoires*, and numerous other details. The Press law of the Second Republic was so stringent that the Emperor nearly always made an appeal to it, finding that he could thereby disarm the Opposition. It was a grim joke, but yet just and legal from a judicial point of view. The Government of the 4th September hastened to make its Press law; M. Thiers had to have one also; and now the present Government finds Press law No. 38 an absolute requisite to the raising of the state of siege.

THE NEW LAW.

The committee charged with the task of framing this law was organized, I think, something over two years ago—at any rate before MacMahon became Chief of State. It was requested to study the thirty-seven previous laws with great care, and then to examine the working of the Press laws in Germany, and to compare them with the system of England. M. J. J. Weiss, a forcible writer and a journalist of great ability, was attached to the commission; but he withdrew when he found that the members were all bent upon carrying out the old ideas. What they wanted was not the liberty of the press, but the means of controlling the press. The Government demands power to prevent all discussions relating to its fundamental principles; the party in power wants authority to punish the attacks of its enemies, on the ground that an attack upon the party in power is an attack upon constituted authority, dangerous to public peace and the well-being of the country; and hence (they argue) necessarily illegal. After the withdrawal of M. Wiess the commission continued its work, but political events came to draw attention from the Press law. But when M. Dufaure again came into power he revived the matter, and proposed to have a consultative committee, formed of well-known editors, for the purpose of getting their views upon the form and character to be taken by the new law.

CONSULTATION.

This Committee of Consultation met yesterday, in the presence of the Garde des Sceaux. It was composed of MM. Edmond About, Dalloz, Hébrard, Janicot, Jourde, Molinari, Marteau, Massicaut, and Merson, the last three being syndics of the provincial press. They were called upon alphabetically to express their views. About, editor of the *Nineteenth Century*, began by demanding the suppression of the administrative rigors toward the press, and complained of the facility with which certain Prefects and Sub-prefects prohibited the sale of journals which published articles that displeased them personally. They were able to inflict penalties far heavier than those permitted by any existing legislation. He called attention to the fact that the principle of caution money existed in France alone, and demanded the suppression of corporal punishment. From this it will be observed that M. About is not entirely in favor of putting the press under the civil code, for logically he could not demand the suppression of corporal punishment for press offenses when the penalty existed for similar offenses in the case of individuals. He is one of those vain journalists who think that there should be special laws, special jurisdictions, special juries, and special prisons, if any, for such infinitely superior beings as the Parisian journalist. The *fin* Dufaure smiled and pulled down his checked waistcoat when M. About concluded. M. Hébrard, editor of the *Temps*, tried to get M. Dufaure to say what he thought of the matter, but, failing in this, declared that he could conscientiously say that, in his opinion, there were no special *délits* of the press, and hence he could not understand the idea of special laws for their suppression. M. Janicot, of the *Gazette de France*, was of the same opinion. In his eyes all the different Governments of France had committed a fundamental error in creating a specialty in the matter of offenses because committed by the aid of the press. Property rights in a journal should be assimilated with rights in any other species of property. M. Jourde, of the *Siècle*, did not see any sort of necessity for further laws upon the press conceived in the same spirit. The Government should not, in maintaining the present legislation respecting false news and defamation, render journalism impossible; in any case, a journal should be allowed to furnish proof of its allegations in cases of defamation. (In France judgment is pronounced upon the fact, which can alone be proven, and justification cannot be pleaded.) M. De Molinari, of the *Journal des Débats*, demanded the raising of the state of siege and the placing of the press under the common law; but if a small or great press law must be made, it should be limited to strictly necessary points. He admitted that the Government had the right, in times like these, to demand certain guarantees from the press. In calmer times, he added, it would be expedient, perhaps, as they do in England, to leave the press unpunished. In ceasing to be moderate, it only does wrong to itself: but in more serious moments, when a Government does not feel itself sufficiently firmly seated, it might be necessary to punish excesses; but it is for the Government to do this, and no prosecution should be ordered until the matter had been discussed in Cabinet Council.

THE PROVINCIAL PRESS.

The members of the provincial press were then heard. M. Marteau, of Havre, demanded the suppression of the present administrative rigors, and of bodily punishment. M. Massicaut grew a little warm over the subject. In the name of many Republican journals of the departments of which he was syndic, he asked for the ordinary jury, the diminution of the caution money, the simple declaration, instead of the present authorization to bring out a journal; the suppression of the penalties relating to colportage and sale of journals upon the highway; [the term *vente sur la voie publique* is used for "all out-of-doors," if I may so express myself, the Government claiming to own everything beyond private property; when the sale of a journal is retired from the highway, it can only be sold in shops, and not in the public news stands, the kiosques, or on the streets;] and particularly the codification of the various laws upon the press, so numerous, unfortunately, that a writer is never quite sure whether or not he is committing an offense. M. Massicaut then touched upon a question that particularly concerns the Provinces; he wanted the privilege of sending journals by bales or bundles instead of by post at so much per copy. The journals of Paris sell for three sous in the city and for four sous anywhere in the country, on account of the postage, which is nearly a sou per copy. If bundles of journals were sent by express; the cost of carriage would be materially reduced. M. Merson, syndic of the conservative press, was of the same opinion, but recognizing that the Government had to raise a great deal of money, and that the press had to bear its share of the burden of the budget, demanded the *timbre* as it existed under the Empire in place of the vexatious tax levied by the Postal Department. The postage upon newspapers is something enormous. I could give many illustrations, but must content myself with one. Every journal sent by post, or package of journals, is scrupulously weighed, and postage charged proportionally. The idea is that a prospectus may be folded inside, and the Post Office swindled. It frequently happens that one lot of printing paper is heavier than another, and if it tips the scale extra postage is charged. Recently a journal was caught with a lot of heavy paper, purchased by mistake, and until more could be obtained the journal was sent out at a loss.

M. DUFAURE'S VIEWS.

I think that these details may not prove uninteresting. M. Dufaure is an old fox. He listened to these gentlemen of the press, without expressing his own opinion, and did not utter a word when two journalists of opposite politics nearly came to blows in the heat of argument. He then said that the gentlemen had wandered considerably from the real question, which was not the granting of further liberties to the press, but what guarantees the press could give in exchange for the raising of the state of siege. Fancy the faces of the editors as M. Dufaure paused here and gave his waistcoat another twitch downward. He went on to say that he was much obliged for their opinions, so freely and frankly expressed, and for the ameliorations suggested. He should think over them, and should present a "transitory" press law at the beginning of the session, which, by the bye, "would be a short one;" and, as it was 6 o'clock, the committee would adjourn. The words quoted were carelessly thrown out, apparently, but they had been well considered. M. Dufaure wishes to make public the idea that the coming session will be very short, and that the dissolution cannot be long delayed. I do not think that the *amour propre* of the members of the "Consultative Commission" was greatly flattered by the part they were required to play in the draughting of the thirty-eighth law upon the liberty of the press.

THE MILLER'S NATIONAL CONVENTION AND THE VICE PRESIDENT.

... LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—After the adjournment of the Miller's Association last night, the members, headed by their President, Mr. Baine, and accompanied by a number of the members of the Merchants' Exchange, repaired to the Lindell Hotel and serenaded Vice President Wilson. The large parlors of the hotel were filled with persons anxious to pay their respects to the Vice President. Mr. Rowland introduced Mr. Wilson to the assemblage, and Mr. Baine made a few remarks in presenting the members of the association over which he presides. Mr. Wilson responded briefly. He said that in every section of our country we should come to know each other better, and love each other more than we have done. We have, he said, a magnificent continental empire; we had proved ourselves in peace and war a brave people; we are a strong people; united we stand against the world. United he believed we are to be, and it is the duty of the patriot and the Christian to bind every section of this land together in bonds of love, affection and interest. This country is large enough for us all—for every race; and he believed we should by word and act, concede equal rights to all men.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVAL OF THE LESSING AT PLYMOUTH—GREAT EXCITEMENT OF THE PASSENGERS ON HEARING OF THE FATE OF THE SISTER SHIP.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., May 15.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Lessing, Capt. Toosberg, a sister vessel to the Schiller which left New-York a week after the departure of the latter vessel, arrived here this morning. There was great excitement among the passengers when they were apprised of the disaster that had befallen the Schiller. A contribution was taken up among them for the relief of the survivors.

DENIAL OF THE REPORT THAT ANOTHER STEAM-SHIP HAD GONE ASHORE ON THE SCILLYS—THE MISTAKE EXPLAINED.

LONDON, May 15.—The report received here on Thursday night, in a dispatch from Penzance that a Liverpool steamer had gone ashore on Brechar Island, one of the Scillys, was untrue, the blowing off of steam and whistling by a steamship which was passing during a fog, and the firing of gun-boats which were practicing in the vicinity, gave rise to the report.

THE WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Monday and Tuesday, next week, will be holidays in this city, and the various exchanges will be closed.

RUSSIA.

PERSISTENCY IN SEEKING THE ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATIONS OF THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Russia, annoyed at England's persistent refusal to participate in the St. Petersburg conference and the coldness of the other countries, intends giving force of law to the declaration of the Brussels Conference and negotiating separately with the powers to induce their adherence thereto.

AUSTRIA.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR TO VIENNA AFTER A TOUR OF HIS DOMINIONS.

VIENNA, May 15.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, who has been making a tour of his dominions, returned to this city to-day, and was enthusiastically received by the populace.

ARRIVAL OF MR. ORTH.

VIENNA, May 15.—Hon. Godlove S. Orth, the new American Minister, has reached here.

GERMANY.

THE APPEAL IN THE VON ARNIM CASE.

BERLIN, May 15.—The hearing of the case Count Von Arnim, on appeal from the decision in his late trial, has been fixed for the 15th of July.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK BILL REJECTED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 15.—The National Assembly to-day rejected the principal clauses of the Savings Bank bill, and it was thereupon withdrawn by the committee having it in charge.

The Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

INDIA.

HALF THE CITY OF PESHAWUR, IN BRITISH INDIA, LAID WASTE BY FIRE.

LONDON, May 15.—A dispatch from Peshawur, British India, reports that that place has been visited by a very destructive conflagration. Half of the city was laid waste. At one time the powder magazine was in peril, but the fire was happily stopped before reaching it.

ITALY.

CARDINAL CULLEN AT ROME.

ROME, May 15.—Cardinal Cullen has arrived here from Dublin.

BRAZIL.

THE SUSPENDED NATIONAL BANK ASKS FOR TIME—MEASURES TAKEN TO RESTORE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

RIO JANEIRO, May 15.—The National Bank, which has suspended, has asked the forbearance of its creditors, promising to pay them in full with interest. The suspension of this institution caused a sensation, and many depositors in other banks withdrew their funds. The Bank of Brazil came to the aid of the National Bank, and the Government introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the issue of 25,000 contos to relieve the crisis which was caused by the absorption of capital by great undertakings in the provinces. These steps restored confidence.

THE DISTURBANCES IN HAYTI.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT DOMINGUE—THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH FOLLOWED—ORDER RESTORED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 8.—Saturday, the 1st of May, was celebrated as the occasion of the annual Agricultural Festival throughout Hayti. On the evening previous, President Domingue was secretly advised of a conspiracy to assassinate him on the following day, with a view to establishing Monplaiser Pierre in the Presidency, supported by Gen. Bryce and Gen. Canal. While the President was in church, three separate bodies of troops were sent to arrest the conspirators. Gen. Bryce, residing immediately opposite the British Consulate, was the first to be surrounded. He refused to surrender, and, with his revolver, brought down four Haytian officers before he was fired upon and mortally wounded. He crept into the British Consulate, where he died. A shot intended for Gen. Bryce killed a servant of the British Consul. A Jamaica negro, a servant of Gen. Bryce, was also killed in the affray. When the troops reached the residence of Monplaiser Pierre, (who was a candidate for the Presidency when Gen. Nissage's term expired,) he, too, resisted, and fought within his house until wounded, and, retiring to the attic, shot himself through the head. When Gen. Canal was met, he was in the vicinity of the American Minister's residence, at the head of a body of soldiers. These, on seeing the Government forces, forsook Gen. Canal and fled, the General creeping into Mr. Bassett's residence under the Stars and Stripes, where he now remains. The scene which followed this incident is indescribable. The President, a man of great passion, directed the arrest of every person suspected of being implicated, and arrests are now being made throughout the entire Republic, creating quite a sensation. No one feels secure, and a general panic prevails. The City of Port-au-Prince has been placed under martial law, and several houses and stores have been pillaged and burned. No vessel is allowed to load cargo, and no merchandise permitted to be shipped. Several English residents succeeded in escaping in the midst of the disturbances on the British steamer San Jacinto, leaving for Jamaica. Intelligence via Jacmel, three days later, says order was restored on the 3d inst. A vessel has been dispatched from Port Royal to protect foreign subjects.

MILLIONAIRE LICK'S DONATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 15.—James Lick has made a new trust deed. It differs from that revoked in a few particulars. The donation for statuary at the State Capitol of $250,000 is changed to one of $100,000 for statuary at the City Hall, San Francisco. The appropriation for the Key monument is reduced from $150,000 to $60,000. The $700,000 for the Lake Tahoe Observatory is committed to the University of California for the same purpose. The donation to the Mechanic's' Art School is raised from $300,000 to $540,000. The gift to his son is raised from $3,000 to $150,000, and for himself he gives up the lieu of $25,000 annually, and takes a gross sum of $500,000. The estate becomes immediately available for beneficiary purposes. Mr. Lick will be one of the Trustees himself, and the others will be announced shortly. Most of the beneficiaries have given their assent to the new arrangements, and no doubt is entertained as to the acquiescence of those not yet heard from.

SATURDAY SESSION OF THE SENATE.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF AN ADVERTISING JOB—PROGRESS OF NEW-YORK AND MISCELLANEOUS BILLS—DISAGREEMENT UPON THE SUPPLY BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 15, 1875.

The first two hours of this morning's session of the Senate were as dull as possible, but just before adjournment quite a little breeze was raised by Senator Coe's representations concerning the Assembly bill providing that every person or company having petroleum or its products stored upon his or its premises shall keep for security against fire such fire-extinguishers as shall be recommended by a commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor, and who is directed to institute a public trial of all fire extinguishers submitted to him for that purpose after a liberal newspaper advertising of the time and conditions of the test. Senator Coe objected to the bill, because he considered it a huge scheme by which the fire extinguisher manufacturing companies hoped to get their machines tested and advertised at the expense of the State. He also objected to the bill because he said that he knew that $1,000 was "put up" last year in order to get a favorable report from the Committee on Cities respecting a precisely similar bill. The bill was, however, reported adversely, and he hoped the present one would meet a similar fate. These facts were not denied by Senator Woodin, but he protested against the custom of being influenced for or against public measures, because rumors are afloat concerning them. He was not in favor of the bill, and he thought it would be beaten; not because rumors were afloat concerning it, but because it was not a proper bill to pass. Nothing more was said, and the passage of a motion to progress the bill left it with doubts hanging around it, which seriously imperil, and will probably defeat its ever becoming a law. The "Real Estate and Builders' Guide" job was also before the Senate a few moments later, when Senator Cole moved to strike out the clause giving to the agents of three journals the exclusive right to make daily memoranda for publication of all real estate deeds filed with the registers of the Counties of New York and Kings. There was no debate upon the motion, but it was lost by a decided vote and the bill was ordered to a third reading. This, indeed, was the course pursued relating to all bills this morning. They were hurriedly read or half read by the Clerk and were then ordered to a third reading with none or the very slightest debate or explanation. Among the New York bills thus disposed of are one authorizing the employment of stenographers to perpetuate the testimony taken at coroner's inquests upon cases of homicide; and a second, authorizing the Common Council to designate the department to which it belongs to drain the recently annexed districts; there is some doubt or conflict relating to the jurisdiction of the matter at present. The more noticeable of the general bills ordered to a third reading are those providing for the appointment of Centennial Commissioners, authorizing the stocking of the public waters of the State with trout and other fish, and authorizing the binding out by indenture of destitute children now in the charge of institutions incorporated for their care. The bill providing for the reduction of the salaries of most of the judicial officers of New-York City, and which is stated will save the City some $40,000 annually, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, which must be accepted as a remarkable proof of what a night can bring forth, as last evening a precisely similar motion was decidedly, and almost indignantly negatived. It is not at all unlikely, however, that when the bill is reported it will provide for the reduction of the salaries of the whole civil list of the City, in which condition it will be returned to the Assembly, and will doubtless prove a most indigestible morsel for "the responsible majority."

THE SUPPLY BILL.

It is said that the Conference Committee upon the Supply bill have agreed upon all the items except those relating to the new Capitol and several reformatories, especially those at Elmira and Buffalo. With regard to the latter the committee will probably agree to recommend a considerable reduction in their respective appropriations, but with reference to the new Capitol a final disagreement is not at all unlikely. The point in dispute is not so much the appropriation of $1,000,000 as the change of the form of the commission, to which the Assembly portion of the committee is understood to seriously object. Upon this point it is even thought probable that a new Conference Committee must be appointed.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL FAVORED BY GOV. TILDEN.

It is understood here that Gov. Tilden will use his influence to secure the passage of the Rapid Transit bill introduced into the Assembly on Friday by Mr. Husted, and favored by Mr. Daly and others of the New-York delegation. The Governor favors this bill because he considers it a complete and practicable measure, under which practical results can be speedily secured, especially in the City of New-York. As the bill applies to the whole State, it was deemed proper by Mr. Sherman, of Oneida, and others, when it was prepared, that the Commissioners should be appointed by the Governor; but the Governor has no desire for their appointment being placed in his hands, and it was done without his knowledge, and without any consultation with him. What he does desire is that a complete, practicable, and constitutional bill (such as the one introduced by Mr. Husted is) should become a law before the Legislature adjourns, so that capitalists will be safe and the rights of the people perfectly secured.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 16—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen at all the stations, except in New-England and the South Atlantic States. The pressure is highest on Lake Superior. Cold northerly winds prevail throughout the country east of the Mississippi; southeasterly winds prevail west of that river, increasing to high and brisk in Nebraska and Minnesota. Cloudy weather and light rain are reported west of the Missouri, and also at the immediate Atlantic coast stations. Clear weather prevails elsewhere. The rivers fell on Saturday at Memphis and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

During Sunday, in the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, winds shifting to cold northerly, cloudy weather and rain, followed by clear weather.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, northerly winds; cooler, clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, stationary or rising barometer, northerly winds and cold clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary followed by falling barometer, increasing south-east winds, clear, colder, followed by warm cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, colder nor-thwest winds and cloudy followed by clear weather.

The rivers will fall at most of the stations.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	60°	51°	3:30 P. M.	63°	78°
6 A. M.	57°	51°	6 P. M.	62°	65°
9 A. M.	64°	55°	9 P. M.	52°	51°
12 M.	65°	62°	12 P. M.	48°	48°

Average temperature yesterday.......57⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......58⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.......62 3-7°
Average temperature for past week.......58 3-7°

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

DEBATES ON THE PAPERS READ AT THE CONGRESS.

OCEAN LANES—THE VARIOUS ROUTES ADOPTED BY THE STEAM-SHIP LINES—COLLISIONS—NECESSITY FOR THE ADOPTION OF SOME GENERAL SYSTEM—FRENCH FINANCE—MR. WASSON'S PAPER—MR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD DISSENTS FROM MR. WASSON'S POSITIONS—THE EYESIGHT OF PUPILS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From our Special Correspondent.

DETROIT, Thursday, May 13, 1875.

I did not at all exaggerate the interest which the Detroiters take in the discussions of the Sociologists who are for the time being their guests. The authorities of the City Hall have very kindly loaned the use of several fine judicial chambers for the three departments, Health, Charity, and Finance, into which the association has temporarily divided itself. Throughout the day the numbers of people who attend are always considerable, but apt to dwindle rapidly when a bore gets the floor. In the evenings, however, the throng of people is so great that it is impossible to obtain a seat ten minutes after the session has commenced. This animated background of eager listeners who do not scruple to applaud vehemently whenever they are particularly interested, has a great effect upon the speakers, several of whom, notably Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, and Mr Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, have created quite a sensation by their powerful oratory and thoughtful arguments. The debates in which the greatest interest has been taken by the public are those regarding the health of pupils in the public schools, the matter of ocean lanes, to which the recent disaster of the Schiller has attached a dreadful interest, and Mr. Wasson's paper on "Church and State in Germany."

The matter of ocean lanes has come up several times, and may be again renewed, for it is the policy of the association to get as much thought as they can upon every subject. The report of R. D. Forbes, which was read yesterday morning, I do not care to reproduce, for the reason that it is simply a reconsideration of a paper which has already appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and which was thoroughly and very ably discussed in its editorial columns. All that the paper adds of new matter is, that all the routes taken by the different steam-ship companies were good, except the various German lines, whose routes could not be conscientiously approved. It seemed necessary to choose some one route or highway, and to stick to it, but there was a difficulty because the Cunard, the Inman, the National, and the Guion were all good. It approved the original recommendation of Prof. Peirce, of Boston, but saw no way to obtain any action save by moving Congress to appoint some Commissioner to obtain the general consent of the maritime powers to some common plan.

Prof. Peirce, who is a very fine, venerable old gentleman, with long white hair flowing down upon his shoulders, made a very eloquent and forcible appeal for stirring up the authorities to instant action. He spoke of the accident to the Schiller, and denounced in bitter terms the bad seamanship which chose so bad a route. It was said that the ship was only half a mile out of her course, which was a proof that her course was a bad one, since it brought her within half a mile of so fearful a danger. The Captain who chose such a course incurred a most dreadful risk, hazarding the lives of hundreds and much valuable property upon chances that were greatly against him. He alluded to the constant good fortune of the Cunard vessels, which was in a considerable measure due to the fact that heaven looks out for those who look out for themselves. But there was a far greater danger of collision by neglecting ocean lanes than of such disasters as befell the Schiller. The Cunard Line had set the example. They had imperatively ordered their Captains to take a certain line going to Europe, and a certain line returning. This was undoubtedly a good line. Let the association adopt it as theirs, and work to make all other steam-ship lines accept it. The writers of the report seemed, in their endeavors to find out to whom the credit of the idea of ocean lanes belonged, too timid to fix upon any one line. He would not care for that. The safety of the public demanded an instant settlement of the matter. The chances of evil were continually on the increase. In the Summer, three steamers a day leave the country, and in the fog the chances of not colliding were really small. Off the Banks, where the poor fishermen were, there was always fog, and who could doubt that every year many of their boats were run down by steamers? Now, the Cunarders have taken a line so far to the south as to be clear of the fishing banks, the fogs, and the icebergs. It lengthened the passage truly, but only by four hours. Let that be the line adopted by the association, and let them go to work to stir up public opinion. People must be mad not to refuse to go to sea in steamers that did not travel on the Cunard route. Public opinion was the one thing needed.

Judge Brown, of Michigan, was conversant with collision cases on the lakes, and was greatly struck with the immense decrease of fatal collisions since the Congressional act of 1864, regulating signal lights. But in fogs the act was practically disregarded. The law said that steamers, during fogs, should run at a moderate speed, and this had been found impracticable. In fact, the Commodore of the Cunarders had directed his Captains to get through the fog as quickly as possible. It was precisely the same on the lakes. If a vessel has to run through a fog, she desires to do so as quickly as possible, the chances of collision not being increased, and the time of exposure to danger being greatly shortened. On the Atlantic a vessel had to traverse say 400 miles of fog. If she did this at a moderate rate of speed, what would become of her mail contracts? what would become of her passengers? The Postmaster General would not listen to any statement about fogs. He would simply annul the contract. Now, in the Collision act, Congress has done all it can do. The idea of ocean lanes was a good one, but Congress could do nothing in the matter. In fact, with the exception of Philadelphia, America had no steam-ship lines that crossed the Atlantic. Still the idea was a good one, and he thought it could be utilized on the lakes. Vessels going from Buffalo to Chicago could keep five miles outside the land, and returning could keep within the five miles. Perhaps the only practical way would be to leave the matter to the underwriters, who could insert a clause in the policy of insurance whereby it should be vitiated if the Captain did not take the ocean lane.

Prof. Peirce said he had conversed with merchants on the subject, and they were totally averse to any such action, and declared that

would not insure with any underwriter who should insert such a clause.

Dorman B. Eaton remarked that the first and primal necessity was to correct the ridiculous and suicidal idea of the public with regard to steam-ships. The public did not ask, "Is the line a safe one?" No; they inquired whether it was fast, whether the mirrors were large, the furniture luxurious, the cuisine sumptuous. They took the safety for granted. If a steam-ship company would build a vessel 1,000 feet long, with ten feet beam, and would fit it up gorgeously, and assure the world that it would make the passage one day quicker, everybody would rush to it. The main fault was with the public, not with the steam-ship lines. If the public demanded safety, it would be furnished. It demanded speed at all hazards, and got it, with the inevitable consequences. The association must, then, aim to reform the public idea, and then everything else would follow as a natural consequence.

This view was so pertinent and so true that nobody cared to speak in reply, and even the indomitable Prof. Peirce said no more on his darling hobby. It must be obvious that Congress, as the Judge truly said, has no power in the matter, and that nothing can be done to render sea-going vessels safe until the public imperatively demands it.

As this subject seemed temporarily, at least, concluded, the question of French finance, as a lesson to America, came up, and the Secretary, Mr. Sanborn, read some remarks by an absent member on the subject, and a letter from M. Victor Bennet, a noted financier, of which I send a translation:

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1875.

SIR: In your letter dated the 12th of January last you tell me I shall have, by the same mail, a translation which you have honored me by making of my two last articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the payment of the Prussian indemnity and the notes of the Bank of France. I have not yet received this translation, but I will not wait to thank you for the honor you have done me in the appreciation you have of my labors, by giving them circulation in your tongue. I know that at this moment on the other side of the Atlantic you are very much occupied with questions of monetary circulation. You wish to resume specie payments, a very praiseworthy work; but can you do it as soon as you have purposed. The first thing necessary to realize that, is to obtain a favorable state of foreign exchanges. If America has that, if she has no longer to export specie money for one reason or another, the thing is possible, and can be done by increasing the reserve in the Treasury. But you may easily fail. Italy, Austria, Russia, in Europe, cannot get rid of paper money, because foreign exchange is constantly against them. Perhaps America is in a better situation than those States. Her interior resources are far superior, and she owes less in foreign loans. At least I suppose so. At any rate there is one circumstance which will always be creditable to your country. It is the energy with which you started to the annihilation of your debt. Your credit has already greatly gained by this, and it will gain still more if you continue. With regard to this, we have much to envy you. In spite of our wealth, which is indeed large, we have erred in borrowing on *rentes perpetuelles*, which are with difficulty withdrawn. The true method of borrowing in modern times, and especially by rich countries, ought to be in bonds running for a short period.

I shall be truly happy, dear Sir, to make your acquaintance when you come to Paris and I must beg you to give my compliments to Mr. Balch if you should see him. Et aprez, &c., V. BONNET.

No. 5 Quai Voltaire.

This brought on a renewal of the discussion on Mr. Wasson's article, and Mr. Gamaliel Bradford sailed in for Bismarck and handled him very roughly. He proved that in regard to ecclesiastical matters, Prussia was truly in the same condition as she was before the Constitution of 1850, which was really wrung from the then King by the men of 1848. From ecclesiastical matters he went on to banking and financial institutions, and showed how in every charter there was a clause subjecting them to the orders of the Imperial Chancellor. He showed how the Reichsrath was practically rendered impotent through the overweening influence of Bismarck and the German fears of French vengeance. His address was very eloquent and forcible, and was frequently applauded, especially by the fair sex, of whom very many were present. Perhaps the original French settlers are still represented, and sympathized with the speaker.

The discussion in the Health Department with regard to the health of pupils in the public schools, had at first ranged over the topics presented by Dr. Lincoln concerning nervous diseases. But afterward it became concentrated on the subject of near-sightedness, which in a valuable paper read by the Secretary, Dr. Lincoln asserted to be alarmingly on the increase. Hermann Cohen, of Breslau, in 1867, made observations on the eyes of 10,060 school children. He established the fact that in Germany school life was damaging the eyes of scholars to a considerable degree. Erismann, of St. Petersburg, and others in other European countries, who followed in the same path of observation, showed that elsewhere the same results were being produced. Near-sightedness was found to exist everywhere. Cohen found that in village schools there was less than two per cent. of myopia, but in the gymnasia schools, a grade about equal to our colleges, there were twenty-six per cent., and in the University of Breslau, only 410 scholars, not one-third, had normal eyes.

This tended to prove that school life was rapidly damaging the organs of vision in Germany, and observations had been made in the public schools of Philadelphia and St. Louis which showed that such diseases did exist here also, and were rapidly increasing. Upon this theme the discussion started, many ladies and some colored ladies and gentlemen being present.

Dr. Aikman, of Detroit, was not quite satisfied with the statistics, because they were not sufficiently general. They were confined to pupils of the public schools. He thought that there should have been much wider observations, and that a comparison should have been made between the general status of eye-sight and that of pupils in the public schools. Then the fact would be demonstrated that, if there was more in the public schools, it was owing to school life.

Dr. Lincoln said that the posture of pupils in the schools was one that would, in time, create myopia. The books were on desks below them, and they had to keep their heads bent downward, which forced the blood upon the orbital muscle. He appealed to Dr. Webster, of New-York, to demonstrate this on a black-board. Dr. Webster, who is associated with the famous Dr. Agnew, and is nearly as great an oculist as he, readily consented. He drew the whole eye, with the retina behind, the crystalline lens in the centre, and the eye-ball in the front. He showed that normal sight was in consequence of both rays of light falling exactly upon the same plane of the retina, in consequence of equal focalization. The muscle which surrounds the whole eye contracts or dilates, thus increasing the convexity of the eye-ball, or diminishing it at will. It was the constant straining of this muscle by poring over books which tended to produce myopia. The downward position of the eyes in the public schools were doubtless bad as it tended to congestion. Eyes were damaged by straining as well as any other organ.

Dr. Aikman said that often it must happen that one eye will be doing nearly all the work without the individual knowing a thing about it. Perhaps this might be occasioned by school life in which the stronger eye would do most of the work, and get nearly ruined, and then the other would come into play. It was curious how little people knew of their eye-sight. At a public dinner some one remarked how many of the guests wore glasses, and a medical man present began to speak of the inequality of eyes. His immediate surrounders doubted it very much, especially one gentleman who was ready to bet millions that both his eyes were equally good. "Put your hand over your right eye," said the Doctor. The skeptic did so, turned pale, and nearly fainted. The eye was absolutely blind. This probably was an extreme case, but it was certain that this inequality existed in a very great degree.

Dr. Noyes, of Detroit, wished to learn from Dr. Webster whether he had not met instances of persons who could only use one eye at a time, first one and then the other.

Dr. Webster replied certainly, that cases of alternating strabismus were not absolutely rare, though not very common. It was a compound squint, in short.

A gentleman present asked whether since the eyes were at rest when viewing distant objects, some practical result for the school-room might not be obtained from that fact.

Dr. Webster explained that for all practical purposes a distance of six or eight feet was sufficient to rest the eyes, and that pupils who were conning their tasks, committing to memory, instinctively looked at the window, or up at the ceiling.

A gentleman present wanted to know what was normal vision. Dr. Lincoln responded that an angle of five minutes was so considered. The questioner wanted to know the authority for that, and was informed that it was the standard of oculists, and was taken from the capacity to read a certain type at a certain distance. An eye that could see the letters at an angle of five minutes was considered normal. Dr. Lincoln remarked that near-sightedness could not be altogether an artificial disease, brought on by reading, since Pritchard had remarked it among the Polynesians before any effort had been made to civilize them.

Mrs. Cheney, of Boston, thought some regard should be had to the immense injury done to eyes by heat. She suggested also that perhaps the strength of the eyesight might be increased by eye gymnastics—practicing the eye at different distances.

Dr. Webster answered that people did instinctively use their eyes at all practical distances of their own accord. It might be laid down as an axiom that the further off we laid an object the better for our eyes.

Dr. Aikman would ask if it was proper to lift the eye suddenly from a near object to a distant one.

Dr. Webster, of whom all of these questions were demanded, as if of a universal referee, said that the focalization was instantaneous. If it cannot be done at once, then there is either a partial paralysis of the muscle of accommodation or else a spasm.

When the debate adjourned Dr. Webster left for New-York, to the great grief of many of the audience, who had listened to him with intense pleasure. There was to have been a reception at the Governor's house, but fortunately it has been prevented by the indisposition of the Governor's lady, to whom most of the visitors are greatly obliged for her timely sickness. One travels nowadays with so little baggage that extra coats are unheard of, and the majority of the strangers would naturally feel reluctance to place their office suits in contrast with the swallow-tails of the Michiganders. And there is so much hard work in connection with the convention that the great majority are quite ready for slippers and a cigar after the evening debates, and would be very reluctant to postpone the enjoyment of ease and comfort for a two-hours' reception in crowded rooms, where they would have to eat cake they did not want and drink wine they did not like, under penalty of being thought unsociable if they refused. So that we are all very much obliged to Mrs. Bagley, the honored spouse of the worthy Governor of Michigan. Probably the reception would not have been thought of, had not the delegates from the State Boards of Charity mustered unusually strong. I send you their names and States; also the standing committees for the year, so that gentlemen who read THE TIMES and are interested in any of the subjects will be able to correspond with those who have them in charge.

COMMITTEES FOR 1875.

Committee on Insanity.—Dr. Nathan Allen, Massachusetts; Hon. Samuel T. Miller, New-York; Dr. W. W. Reed, Wisconsin; C. I. Walker, Michigan; Dr. E. S. Howard, Maryland; Dr. T. M. Logan, California; Dr. E. C. Mann, New-York.

Committee on Public Buildings for Dependent Classes and their Supervision.—Rev. F. H. Wines, Illinois; Rev. Dr. M. B. Anderson, New-York; Francis Wells, Pennsylvania; H. H. Giles, Wisconsin; George I. Ceball, Rhode Island.

Committee on Dependent and Delinquent Children.—Mr. W. P. Lynde, Wisconsin; Hon. John I. Bagley, Michigan; W. P. Letchworth, New-York; George L. Harrison, Pennsylvania; Charles L. Brace, New-York.

Committee on Penal and Prison Discipline.—Z. R. Brockway, Michigan; Dr. Elisha Harris, New-York; S. M. Church, Illinois; Dr. S. G. Howe, Massachusetts; Hon. Ben. Stark, Connecticut; William Bakewell, Pennsylvania; Andrew E. Elmore, Wisconsin.

Committee on Statistics and Legislation.—Dr. Diller Luther, Pennsylvania; Dr. E. S. Hoyt, New-York; Henry W. Lord, Michigan; F. B. Sanborn, Massachusetts; John C. Devereux, New-York; Dr. E. M. Snow, Rhode Island; A. C. Parkinson, Wisconsin.

Committee on Medical Charities and Out-door Relief.—Theodore Roosevelt, New-York; Dr. N. J. Oust, Pennsylvania; George S. Hale, Massachusetts; Dr. Levi S. Ives, Connecticut; Howard Potter, New-York.

Delegates from the State Boards of Charities.—New-York, E. C. Mann, delegate from the Commissioners of Emigration; William P. Letchworth, of Buffalo, and Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, of Albany. Massachusetts, F. B. Sanborn, Dr. Nathan Allen. Pennsylvania, Diller Luther, of Reading. Michigan, Z. R. Brockway, John I. Bagley, Uzziel Putnam, Henry W. Lord, Charles J. Walker, C. M. Crosswell, Wisconsin, Andrew E. Elmore, W. W. Reed, H. H. Giles, A. C. Parkinson. Illinois, F. H. Wines.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton represented the State Charities Aid Association.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Wickham held his usual weekly levee yesterday. It was attended by the Tammany legislators from this City. The list included Senator Moore, Assemblymen Daly, Campbell, and others. All the visitors seemed to be disheartened over their efforts at Albany.

The Controller has received the following of the teachers and employes of the Board of Education, amounting to $202,036 75. In addition the sum of $8,077 84 was paid to the truant officers of the board.

During the past week Marshal Kelly, of the amounts, being fines received in the different Police Courts during the month of April last:

First District Court	$1,202 00
Second District Court	1,261 00
Third District Court	698 00
Fourth District Court	380 75
Fifth District Court	147 00
Sixth District Court	25 00
Total	$3,713 75

During the past week Marshal Kelly, of the Mayor's Office, granted 356 licenses, which produced a revenue of $2,510. The Marshal is now preparing to carry out the ordinance requiring all junk-dealers to wear badges. It is estimated that about 600 dealers are doing business without a license.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A letter received here from Wytheville, Va., gives the following information:

"Charles A. Kile, United States Deputy Marshal, was badly wounded on the 12th inst. by two shots from Taylor Tilson, whom he was about to arrest on a warrant for counterfeiting, near Marion, Smyth County, Va. One of the shots broke Kile's arm; the other passed through his leg. Tilson was also wounded by a shot from Kile, but escaped, and is now at large. Mr. Kile is represented as a brave and efficient officer."

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 15.—Previous to the death of the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. David Christie had been appointed Administrator. Mr. Crawford's death has rendered the commission null and void, according to the provisions of the Constitution, and a new Lieutenant Governor must be appointed at an early day. Hon. George Brown, Senator McMaster, and Hon. Adam Crooks are spoken of in this connection.

GREENSBURG'S CENTENNIAL

WHAT THE TOWN DID FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

YESTERDAY ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO—THE RESOLUTIONS THAT WERE ADOPTED—HOW THE ANNIVERSARY WAS CELEBRATED—THE PROGRAMME SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Saturday, May 15, 1875.

For the first time this year the weather today favored a centennial, and the people of Westmoreland, Penn., had dry soil and bright sunshine wherewith to celebrate the heroism of those sturdy patriots who, 100 years ago to-morrow, declared that they were "possessed with the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to his Majesty, King George III." Happily for them, history does not mention the names of these sturdy patriots. The leading paper of the State, wherein they resolved so rashly, was at that time the *Pennsylvania Packet*, and a careful search of its valuable files kept in the library of the Historical Society, in New-York, from early in May until late in October, 1775, failed to disclose any mention of these loyal patriots whose doughty deed was celebrated to-day. Only the resolutions which have become notorious so suddenly could be found, and they were discovered with many more obscure matters in the American archives, compiled by the late Peter Force, and published by Congress many years ago. These resolutions, which to their own great surprise no doubt have caused a centennial, read in this way:

FULL TEXT OF THE OLD RESOLUTIONS.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Westmoreland, held at Hanna's Town the 16th day of May, 1775, for taking into consideration the very alarming situation of this Country, occasioned by the dispute with Great Britain,

Resolved unanimously, That the Parliament of Great Britain, by several late acts, have declared inhabitants of *Massachusetts Bay* to be in rebellion, and the Ministry by endeavoring to enforce those acts have attempted to reduce the said inhabitants to a more wretched state of slavery than ever before existed in any State or country. Not content with violating their constitutional and chartered privileges, they would strip them of the rights of humanity, exposing lives to the wanton and unpunishable sport of a licentious soldiery, and depriving them of the very means of subsistence.

Resolved unanimously, That there is no reason to doubt but the same system of tyranny and oppression will, (should it meet with success in *Massachusetts Bay*,) be extended to every other part of *America*: it is therefore become the duty of every *American*, of every man who has any publick virtue, or love for his Country, or any bowels for posterity, by every means which *God* has put in his power to resist and oppose the execution of it; that for us we will be ready to oppose it with our lives and fortunes. And the better to enable us to accomplish it, we will immediately form ourselves into a military body, to consist of *companies* to be made up out of the several townships, under the following Association, which is declared to be the Association of *Westmoreland* County.

Possessed with the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to His Majesty, King *George* the Third, whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful King, and who we wish may long be the beloved Sovereign of a free and happy people throughout the *British* Empire, we declare to the world that we do not mean by this Association to deviate from that loyalty which we hold it our bounden duty to observe; but animated with the love of liberty, it is no less our duty to maintain and defend our just rights, (which, with sorrow, we have seen of late wantonly violated in many instances by a wicked Ministry and a corrupt Parliament,) and transmit them entire to our posterity, for which purpose we do agree and associate together.

First—To arm and form ourselves into a regiment or regiments, and choose officers to command us in such proportion as shall be thought necessary.

Second—We will with alacrity endeavor to make ourselves masters of the manual exercise and such evolutions as may be necessary to enable us to act in a body with concert; and to that end we will meet at such times and places as shall be appointed either for the companies or the regiment by the officers commanding each when chosen.

Third—That should our country be invaded by a foreign enemy, or should troops be sent from Great Britain to enforce the late arbitrary acts of its Parliament, we will cheerfully submit to military discipline, and to the utmost of our power resist and oppose them, or either of them, and will coincide with any plan that may be formed for the defence of *America* in general, or Pennsylvania in particular.

Fourth—That we do not wish or desire any innovation, but only that things may be restored to and go on in the same way as before the era of the Stamp Act, when *Boston* grew great and *America* was happy. As a proof of this disposition, we will quietly submit to the laws by which we have been accustomed to be governed before that period, and will, in our several or associate capacities, be ready, when called on, to assist the civil magistrate in carrying the same into execution.

Fifth—That when the *British* Parliament shall have repealed their late obnoxious Statutes, and shall recede from their claim to tax us and make laws for us in every instance, or when some general plan of union and reconciliation has been formed and accepted by America, this, our Association, shall be dissolved; but until then it shall remain in full force, and to the observation of it we bind ourselves by everything dear and sacred amongst men.

No licensed murder! No famine introduced by law!

Resolved, That on *Wednesday*, the twenty-fourth instant, the Township meet to accede to the said Association and choose their officers.

After the lapse of nearly a hundred years the people of Westmoreland suddenly discovered that these resolutions were "in effect a declaration of independence and severance by force of arms from the sovereignty of England, and supposed to be the earliest authentic declaration of like import on record." Therefore they determined it (or they) should be fitly celebrated, and on the evening of April 28 a meeting was held in the Court-house, in this town, at which Hon. John Latta, who has the distinction of being the first Lieutenant Governor of the State, presided, to take the grave matter into consideration. It was resolved that there should be a celebration and a committee of thirteen should be appointed to manage the affair. Greensburg is rich in notables, and this committee had among its members Hon. Edgar Cowan, Gen. Coulter, Col. Ege, Hon. James A. Logan, H. C. Marchand, and others hardly less known in the State.

The first thing the committee did was to discover that the 16th fell upon Sunday, and the next was to conclude to hold the celebration on Saturday, the 15th. Having done this, it was next decided that the people and military organizations of the fourteen counties of South-western Pennsylvania, which one hundred years ago comprised the single County of Westmoreland, should be cordially invited to put in an appearance at Greensburg on the appointed day.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme was to embrace a parade in the streets of the town during the forenoon, a national salute at noon, and a mass convention in the Court-house during the afternoon. The officers of this meeting were selected with strict impartiality from all the counties of the district, and were as follows:

For President—Hon. James Veech, Pittsburg.

Vice Presidents—Allegheny County, Hon. Moses Hampton, Hon. Thomas J. Bigham.

Armstrong County, Alexander Reynolds, H. N. Lee.

Beaver County, Hon. M. S. Quay, B. R. Bradford.

Butler County, Jacob Zeigler, Hon. John M. Thomson.

Clarion County, William Corbett, Esq., Hon. James Campbell.

Crawford County, Hon. Walter H. Lourie, Hon. S. Newton Petius.

Erie County, Hon. W. A. Galbraith, Hon. George H. Cutter.

Fayette County, Hon. E. A. Wilson, Hon. Daniel Kaine.

Greene County, Hon. A. A. Poorman, T. F. Pauley.

Indiana County, Hon. Peter Sutton, Major S. S. Jamison.

Lawrence County, Hon. Samuel McKinley, Judge McGuffin.

Mercer County, Hon. J. G. White, John J. Spearman.

Venango County, Judge Trunkey, Col. Charles Taylor.

Warren County, Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, Hon. Thomas Struthers.

Washington County, Hon. George H. Miller, Hon. William S. Moore.

Westmoreland County, Major F. J. Cope, Esq., and Gen. C. P. Markle.

The following Committee on Finance was appointed:

James C. Clarke, Esq., Dr. Piper, J. A. Marchand, Silas Kline, George W. Frick.

Although they were possessed with the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to "his Majesty, King George III.," the patriots of Westmoreland were not altogether unworthy of the honor accorded their memory by the celebration of to-day. More than a year before the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia they gathered in the little village of Hanna's Town and resolved that they would forcibly resist "the tyranny of a wicked Ministry and corrupt Parliament." It was a bold resolve in their day and in their circumstances. Lexington and Concord had been fought and Ticonderoga had been taken, but of this latter, which was the first act of aggressive warfare upon the part of the Colonists, these dwellers in what were then the Western wilds had not heard. Their partial defiance of oppression was therefore entitled to the credit which has been given it. For all they knew, when they passed these resolutions, these men were defying, single-handed, the strongest monarchy on earth. But it was not strange that they should so resolve. In them flowed the same blood that gave us Lexington and Concord, that engraved Ticonderoga, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown upon our annals.

It is due to the people of this portion of a great State to say that the celebration of to-day was substantially a success. The programme was in the main carried out, and the great crowds in attendance showed the interest which is taken in these centennial affairs. The parade was creditable, the speeches excellent, the people enthusiastic, and the town wore a gala-day appearance worthy of an event which cannot occur more than once in a century.

Gov. Hartranft and many other distinguished persons were present.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired at 6 A. M., and a national salute at noon. During the morning the military paraded. An immense meeting was held at the Court-house at 2 P. M., over which Hon. Simon Cameron presided. Hon. Edgar Cowan delivered the oration of the day.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN—METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—A VALUABLE PAINTING.

The exhibition of drawings by the students of the schools supported by the Academy of Design, of the class of 1874-5, is now open day and evening in the parlors and library of the Academy building. The exhibition does not, apparently, contain so many large works as that of last year, yet it is a gratifying one, showing much careful study and good work. Among the best drawings are those by S. A. Robb, Miss Barton, Carrie Lounds, Beamish, Roberts, G. Haitzer, Miss Plympton, Palmer, R. C. Hardee, H. P. Wolcott, and Miss Annie E. Sterling. The ladies make quite as good a show as their masculine competitors, and indeed in gradation of light and shade, and in finish, are generally superior. The awards of merit will be distributed on the 19th inst.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art presents unusual attractions at present. About fifty new pictures have been hung in the small gallery, among which is a superbly-painted group of the Pinchot family, by Cabanel. Charming as it is in color and execution, however, the difficulty of so posing the three figures that they should appear entirely at their ease, has not been overcome. With the figures of the lady and the little girl no fault can be found, but the handsome boy, habited as a page, has too much the air of standing for his portrait to be taken. Cermak's "Montenegrin Banditti and Prisoners," familiar enough through the medium of engraving, is a really fine work. The ferocious leer of the three robbers as they gaze on their prey, and the mental and physical suffering of the two girls who, with hands bound, stand beneath the trees, are expressed with no common power. A very charming work by Merle, "Dreaming of the Ball," representing a lady asleep in a chair, her fair head supported by a green velvet cushion, and a smile just dimpling her face, is in his very best and most charming style. "The Prisoners," by Tony R. Fleury, and "The Foundling," by Salentin, are also worthy of notice. A very fine Teniers has recently been presented to the Museum by Mr. William H. Webb, and is probably one of the best examples of this master to be obtained. In addition to the new pictures, there are 1,500 specimens of Japanese carving in ivory, exceedingly curious, and which alone would take a whole morning to inspect as they deserve to be. Some additions have also been made to the statuary, to the Etruscan ware, and to other departments of the Museum, which is now open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. On Mondays and Thursdays no admission fee is charged.

A VALUABLE PAINTING.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writing from Rome, says:

"The celebrated Roman painter, Vannutelli, has just finished a superb picture for Gov. Morgan, of New-York. I hope his Excellency will allow it to be placed in the Centennial Art Exposition. Some years ago, Vannutelli sent a picture to the Paris Exposition, which resembled this one of Gov. Morgan. It made a great talk and great reputation for the artist. The Princess Mathilde bought it. The name of the picture is "*Un Intrigo sotto de Procurative*"—an intrigue during the period of the Venetian Republic. Gov. Morgan's picture is larger and more effective than the one owned by the Princess Mathilde; it gives more of the architecture of the beautiful Venetian palace, and the whole of the fine Judgment Column, as it is called. The scene represents a gay Venetian crowd of the Sei Cento period, passing in and out, or standing in groups under the palace arcades. Some are masked, as was the custom of the day, and the costumes are those superb ones of that epoch in Venice. At some distance from the crowd, on the left, is a person who stands apart. He is the tragic tone in the picture. He is in a black domino and mask, and is watching a gayly-dressed, handsome young woman, who is also masked, and who, accompanied by a female friend or companion, is passing out from one of the centre arcades. A dashing young Venetian gallant has started to follow after her, and is trying to attract her attention. The *gentile veneziana mascherata* is aware of his intention, and she falters in her step, although her back is turned toward him. The two are evidently persons of note, for several men and women in different parts of the crowd are observing them. The *Domino Noir* is either a jealous lover or a watchful husband; his dark disguise and position are at once mysterious and dramatic. But the great merit of the picture lies in its coloring and action. The brilliant crowd is moving visibly before you; you hear the rustling of the silk brocades and the soft flapping of feathers; the slight jangle of the cavalier's small swords and ornaments, and the rich roll of velvet draperies, luxurious stuffs, flashing jewels, gold embroideries, and vivid colors flash out on the canvas. The historical pigeons are there also, sweeping up in pairs in swift flight, one chasing the other across the beautiful arcades; others huddled together, down on the stones, in a soft, feathery, fluffy mass, fluttering and cooing over some grain. Their delicious violet-gray plumage forms a refreshing harmony when united with the rich colors of the costumes of the human crowd. The whole scene is full of life and light and joy; transparent exquisite coloring; free grouping, masterly execution. You forget the small space of canvas in front of you; you seem to be in the broad piazza with the fine historical arcades in front of you, and the gay, pleasure-loving crowd passing to and fro before you—the crowd which was painted by the Veronese, the Palama, Bassano, Tintoretto, Pordenone, and the great master of them all, Titian. The gay crimson velvet-draped woman may be Lucrezia Borgia; but we must not think any harm of her now, since Gregorovius has rehabilitated her; she never was a sinner, or at least after she was a Ferrara Duchess; she was a model woman, according to the German historian's story. Whoever the pretty coquette in the picture may be, she is just the sort of woman one imagines when one reads of the "happy blondes of Paul Veronese." The *Domino Noir*, too, is a necessary accessory; he gives the picture just the requisite dash of jealousy and mystery.

THE CUNNINGHAM JURY LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT.

The trial of William Cunningham, of Newark, N. J., charged with having bribed one Hatfield to kill his [Cunningham's] wife, was given to the jurors yesterday morning. Counsel for the prosecution and defense submitted the case without argument. Judge Fitsworth charged the jurors, reviewing the evidence on both sides. The court referred to the admission made by Cunningham that he had spoken to one Quackenbusch about hiring a rough man to do a rough job; went pretty thoroughly over the evidence on both sides, and finally referred to the circumstances surrounding the arrest, when Cunningham exclaimed, "Thank God!" after having been informed in answer to his inquiries that his wife was not dead. The jurors retired at about 11 o'clock. At 4 o'clock they had not agreed; and though it was the general belief at the outset that Cunningham would be promptly convicted, there was last evening every prospect of a disagreement. At 9 o'clock the jurors were locked up for the night.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lotta, the actress, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Capt. Hains, of the steam-ship Scythia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Rev. F. L. Norton, of Brookline, Mass., is at the St. James Hotel.

Rev. Dr. J. Newman, of Poultney, Vt., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. M. B. Anderson, President of Rochester University, is at the Everett House.

Paymaster George A. Lyon, United States Navy, and Gen. G. H. Giddings, of Texas, are at the Sturtevant House.

THE WILL OF SETH ADAMS.

The dispute in relation to the will of the late Seth Adams, of Newton, Mass., has been settled. The executors applied to the Massachusetts Supreme Court for instructions in regard to the distribution of certain portions of the property. The testator directed that the sum of $30,000 should be given to "The Consumptives' Home, in the City of Boston," but the corporate name of that institution is the "Trustees of the Consumptives' Home." He gave the sum of $20,000 to the Association for the Relief of Aged Females, in the City of Boston, the chartered name of which is the Association for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females, which has been changed by the General Court, to the Home of Aged Women. And he gave the sum of $500 to the Female Orphan Asylum, in the City of Boston, the corporate name of the institution being the Boston Female Asylum. There was a brief hearing Thursday, in Chambers, before Judge Morton, upon the petition and answers, and the court decreed the legacies to the respective institutions claiming them.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

LATEST DECREES OF THE MODISTES.

SPRING COMBINATIONS—EVENING TOILETS—NEW SUN-SHADES—HOSE OF THE PERIOD.

The dictates of fashion may be readily misrepresented when only some general ideas on the subject are obtained. A few words will suffice to explain how mistakes can be avoided. Great attention should be paid to the cut and shape of garments, trimmings should be used in moderation, glaring colors and showy styles ought to be avoided, and all that is eccentric and conspicuous studiously shunned. For instance, as the present style is all for Scotch plaid and madras, it is necessary to select these goods in colors corresponding with the plain material with which the plaid is combined, and to employ for walking purposes neutral shades. Showy plaids are better suited to morning wear, to shopping, or to sea-side use. There is a rule for toilets of this kind which must not be neglected, this is to make the under-skirts and sleeves of plain goods, and the apron, waist, and supplementary garment of plaid. The Bulgare plait will occupy a prominent place in the Summer styles. It is rather an inconvenient adjunct, as it exacts a train which is not desirable for walking purposes; but by the following arrangement this objection will be overcome: The lower part of the quadruple plait is lined, so that by raising and fastening it to the middle of the skirt, thus showing the lining, the effect is very elegant. Over the point at which the plait is fastened up is either a bow, a passementerie ornament, an acorn, or a button; in short, any ornament corresponding with those on the plait. Under the point at which the dress is raised is a breadth either of the same material as the dress or the lining of the plait. By this arrangement the momentary suppression of the train will be altogether concealed.

For evening purposes the long train reigns supreme; the puff is altogether out of fashion, and even the existence of the apron is threatened, but aprons are still made, and as they are very graceful they will not be readily abandoned. Overskirts will have the preference for full dress toilets; they are raised on the sides and supported at the back under a scaffolding of loops. Lace plaitings will form a conspicuous part of trimming; it is needless to add that this style of trimming will never become common. The forms of confections chiefly adopted for tulle with appliqué of cacehmire are the mantilla, the rotonde, and the dolman, which in spite of all opposition will be still in use with some changes. The prettiest designs are in imitation of heavy and light insertions alternating, or a ground work with very close figures. Many écru battiste suits are in imitation of cachemire appliqué and have borderings of white or écru tulle, with embroideries of fine lacet thread in two shades in arabesque or old guipure patterns. The aprons and cuirasses will again be trimmed with cluny, or, better still, with Spanish lace, which is fine and strong. Spanish lace, which is less expensive than valenciennes, newer than guipure, and much more durable than any imitation, will be in request for battiste and lawn suits and fine muslin deshabillés. Grenadine, in all colors, will be much in vogue for the coming Summer; it will also serve for trimmings.

The new bonnets are large, heavily trimmed with ribbons and flowers, with mentonnières, or chin pieces, of ribbon or tulle; this style is coming more and more into favor in Paris. Flowers are arranged in wreaths both inside and outside of the bonnet; they are more or less full, according to the style of the wearer. Tufts of flowers are also arranged on one side of the crown like an aigrette, and on the back of the opposite side. Bows of black velvet or ribbon are made in butterfly bows, and complete the adornment of the bonnets. Many black bonnets are trimmed with white or cream-colored crape—the two prevailing colors at present.

The new style of sunshade is made of the same material as the dress; some will have monograms embroidered on one side, others bunches of flowers in colors corresponding with the flowers on the bonnet. Many sunshades are black, and lined with pink, straw color, blue, and red. The handles are large; the ends are of old Saxony wood; some are white, both material and handle. Many are ornamented with stars of burnished steel, called sphinx color, which glitters in the sun. Some very elegant parasols are the marquise form, covered with point d'Angleterre, or de Chantilly; for more ordinary use they are black, and trimmed with beaded or plain lace and guipure, or valenciennes; and some are of handsome écru foulard, trimmed with plaitings of the same, or with guipure.

Everything at present is enriched with monograms. Ladies wear around their necks in the evening their monograms of diamonds fastened to a velvet necklace. In the daytime they have monograms in enamel, gold, platina, or composition on their cloak fastenings and belts. Sleeve buttons, lockets, and brooches are ornamented in the same way. Gentlemen wear initials of silver on onyx buttons on their morning coats; they have also initials cut on oxidized silver or platina to adorn their low hats. This is a Vienna importation. These ornaments are also made to correspond with the jewels in wear.

There are no details of the toilet which escape the caprices of fashion, and the love of the goddess for constant transformations is discernible in the smallest details. Having modified the cut of dresses and the form and adornment of bonnets, a new field for change has now been found in hosiery. Stockings are now to be had in all shades, from cream white to black, with the intermediate shades of écru, straw color and lemon; black stockings are the newest and most varied in pattern. The small flowers at the end of the foot and over the ankle are displayed by a garland which winds around the stocking like a serpent around a rod. Flowers are replaced by emblems like those on Spanish garters. Then there are stockings in two colors, one-half light, the other dark; the upper half is of the lighter shade. Some are pearl color and peach-blossom; others have red and tea-colored stripes, violet and lilac, black and pink, red and havane, blue and white, and all the colors at present in vogue. Lastly come open-worked stockings, which are preferred to all others as the most transparent. The shoes made to display these stockings are open on the top, and fastened by three buckles or bows. The gaiters are cut out on the top in bands.

Handkerchiefs are made of white or écru battiste or foulard, and bordered with blue, red, yellow, or black. Some have only the corners in colors. Many have the signature worked with a flourish, a coronet, or initials in one corner on the hem. They are also embroidered with garlands of flowers of all colors. Handkerchiefs for full dress are laden with embroidery, insertions of lace appliqué, and point à l'aiguille, or ruffles of lace. Some have as many as five rows of Valenciennes and an emblem embroidered in one corner. The handkerchiefs are placed with one end out of the side pocket or aumonière.

A walking suit may be made of faille and plaid foulard. The faille cuirass is cut square in the neck, trimmed around with a narrow band of plaid foulard and worked bands of plain goods. The basque is covered with a deep band of plaid foulard and trimmed at the bottom with a narrow plaited faille ruffle. The sleeves are of plaid foulard and finished at the wrist with a faille cuff. The overskirt is of plaid foulard, bordered with a deep band of faille; on the sides are loops of ribbon with worked bands intermixed, which are placed on in shell-shape. The apron is of faille, bordered with a band of plaid foulard. The back of the train skirt has a gathered faille flounce at the bottom, surmounted by a plaid scolloped flounce and a deep plaited piece; the front is of faille, with a deep plaited flounce of the same; above this is a plaited piece fastened down top and bottom. The bonnet fitted for wear with this suit is a Belgian straw; under the brim is a wreath of flowers. The crown is surrounded by a wreath intermixed with ribbon loops; a spray of flowers falls over the back.

An elegant indoor toilet may be composed of a black sicilienne tunique Juive and gray silk dress. The tunique is cut princess shape in front and on the sides. The middle of the back forms a Bulgare plait, which turns inside, instead of outside as it usually does. The waist is cut out at the neck like a corselet; the opening at the arms extends down the side to below the hips. The waist is taken in to the figure by a belt underneath, and fastens on the side. The borders and seams of the tunique are trimmed with beaded galloon. The sides are draped back and fastened to the middle of the Bulgare plait, under a passementerie or jet ornament or a bow. The plait is raised and drawn through where the side pieces are joined; this makes the train much shorter. The skirt of the gray silk dress worn under the tunique has a plaited flounce at the bottom. The waist is open at the neck, in shawl form, and trimmed with a ruching. The sleeves are puffed lengthwise as far as the elbow; below is a plaited trimming extending to the wrist and terminating in ruffles, with a bow outside. The tunique Juive should be made of materials which are easily draped, such as sicilienne or cachemire. Any color can be selected; white is very elegant for the purpose, and black is very useful. For Summer wear, Spanish lace or grenadine will prove very satisfactory.

BASE BALL.

THE ATLANTICS DEFEATED BY THE HARTFORD CLUB—THE NAMELESS CLUB OF BROOKLYN AGAINST A FIELD NINE.

The Atlantic Club of Brooklyn was badly defeated by the new Hartford nine on the Union Grounds yesterday. The game was the third of the series for the professional championship, and was witnessed by about 800 persons. Play was commenced at 3:40 P. M. with Mr. Martin, of the Nameless Club, as umpire. In the first inning the Hartfords were easily disposed of without scoring. For the Atlantics, Boyd was put out by Allison behind the bat. Kessler then drove the ball into the left field out of reach of the fielders and took first base. He was passed on to second by Nichols, who made a clean hit to right field, and on Clinton's hit to Burdock, which the latter player muffed, he reached third base, and scored his run on Allison's error. Neither club scored again until the fourth inning, when the Hartford's players were allowed to get in 4 unearned runs by errors of Knowdell, Clack, and Kessler. This seemed to have a discouraging effect on the Brooklyn players, as from this inning to the close of the game their fielding and batting were bad. The visiting nine added two more unearned runs to their score in the fifth inning, and on Kessler's bad play at short field, in the sixth inning, another run was scored by them. This virtually decided the game, as the Atlantics, after the first inning, were unable to hit Cummings' pitching with any good effect, supported, as it was, by the rest of the Hartford players. Following is the score:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Allison	0	0	5	2	Boyd	0	2	2	2
Burdock	1	0	3	2	Kessler	1	1	2	1
Carey	1	0	1	0	Nichols	0	2	2	4
Cummings	1	1	0	4	Clinton	0	0	2	0
York	2	2	2	0	Crane	0	1	7	0
Ferguson	1	1	3	2	Cassidy	0	0	0	0
Remsen	0	1	1	0	Knowdell	0	0	3	0
Mills	1	1	11	0	Clack	0	0	4	0
Bond	1	1	1	0	Pabor	0	0	5	1
Total	8	7	27	10	Total	1	6	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Hartford	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	1	—8
Atlantic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Umpire—Al. Martin, of the Nameless Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
First base by errors—Hartford, 6; Atlantic, 1.
Runs earned—None.

The Nameless Club, of Brooklyn, played their opening game against a field nine, at the Prospect Park Grounds, yesterday, with the following result:

NAMELESS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	FIELD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Griffiths, p.	0	1	0	1	Shipley, 1b.	0	0	8	0
Coleman, s. s.	1	2	3	2	Pierair, p.	1	0	0	0
Nelson, 2b.	2	1	0	3	Gower, s. s.	1	1	1	5
Gilgan, c.	2	0	6	0	Thurber, 2b.	1	0	2	3
Smith, 1b.	4	2	5	0	West, 3b.	0	0	4	0
Pringle, c. f.	4	4	0	0	Dorey, c. f.	0	0	0	0
White, 3b.	2	1	3	1	Clare, c.	1	0	2	0
Valentine, l. f.	2	2	0	0	Judson, l. f.	1	0	1	0
Buckley, r. f.	4	1	1	0	J. Hudson, r. f.	0	0	0	0

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Nameless	0	5	2	10	2	2	—21
Field	3	1	1	0	0	0	—5

Umpire—Mr. Clark, of the Nameless Club.
Time of game—Two hours.
First base by errors—Nameless, 5; Field, 9.
Runs earned—Nameless, 4; Field, 0.

The following games have been arranged to take place on the Union Grounds during the present week: Monday, Hartford vs. Atlantic; Tuesday, Athletic vs. Atlantic; Wednesday, Mutual vs. Athletic; Thursday, Hartford vs. Atlantic; Friday, Mutual vs. Hartford.

The Washingtons beat the New-Havens at base-ball at New-Haven yesterday. The score was 8 to 4.

The Athletics were beaten by the Bostons at base-ball in Boston yesterday by 14 to 5.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

THE FIRST CONTEST OF THE SEASON AT PROSPECT PARK—A SUITABLE BOAT-HOUSE WANTED.

Yesterday may fairly be considered as the opening of the yachting season at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The weather was very fine, and the breeze not too strong, and, consequently, the boats on the lake had a first-rate opportunity to display their sailing qualities to good advantage. There were several boats out during the afternoon, and a number of races came off, the first one being between the Haze, a new sloop, 39 inches long and 12½ inches wide, built by Mr. Sidney Dayton for Mr. Harry Titus, and the schooner Comet, owned by Mr. Stewart Good. The race was won by the Comet. There were also on the lake the John Y. Culyer, built and owned by Mr. Frederick Dayton; the Adirondack, built and owned by Mr. C. W. Fitch, and owned by Mr. F. Grant, and the Republic, built and owned by Mr. D. F. Conklin. The latter is a New-York boat, this being her first appearance at the lake. A contest took place between the Republic, the Culyer, the Adirondack, and the Comet. The first race, however, did not amount to anything, as the wind shifted almost immediately after the start, making it impossible to make the point agreed upon. The second race was nearly as bad, as there seemed to be a misunderstanding as to the exact point of landing. The third trial proved more satisfactory. The four boats all got off full on the port tack, the Comet first, the Adirondack second, the Republic third, and the Culyer fourth. On the first starboard tack the Culyer and the Comet came near colliding, and Mr. Dayton ran his row-boat between them, heading the Comet off, and turning her from her course. On the second starboard tack the Adirondack weathered the Culyer handsomely, and again on the second port tack, beating her one minute and a half, the Culyer and the Republic coming in about "neck and neck"—the Comet distanced. The latter, however, is a smaller boat being thirteen inches shorter than any of her competitors.

The Park Commissioners refuse to provide a suitable place in which to keep the boats, and this fact diminishes the number of boats on the lake during the season. The Commissioners claim that they have not at present the means to erect such a structure as they would wish to put up; and that, as they are not willing to build anything but a good one, they prefer to wait. This prevents gentlemen from bringing their yachts to the lake as they are not easy of transportation, and so the sport lags. Instead of 150 or 200 yachts, which it is claimed would be there if there was suitable accommodations, there are not one-quarter of that number. It is proposed to appoint a joint committee of all the clubs, to wait upon the proper authorities, to try and induce them to remedy the evil complained of. It is also proposed to get up a grand miniature regatta at Saratoga, this Summer, immediately after the regular regatta. Already steps are being taken toward securing the required number of entries. Last year, Mr. Brady, the Commodore of the Saratoga Regatta, offered a prize of $500 to be sailed for by the miniature yachts on Saratoga Lake, and this year it is proposed to enter the list provided a sufficient number of owners can be induced to enter their boats, and it is now thought it will be accomplished, as several miniature yachtsmen have signified their willingness to go into it.

Next Saturday the Prospect Park Club propose to have their formal opening of the yachting season. The fleet of this club now numbers twenty-two boats, of which nine are the full limit in dimensions as to length—sixty-three inches. Several prizes are to be sailed for on Saturday. The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the club for the ensuing year: James C. Peto, Commodore; W. H. Kershaw, Vice Commodore; Thomas Campbell, Treasurer; Willett Smith, Secretary. This is the oldest club at the lake, having been organized July 4, 1863. The next club organized was the Long Island Club, dating from September, 1863. Besides these there are the Gowanus Bay Club, and a new organization, calling itself the American Model Yacht Association, organized this season, and chartered by the Legislature.

NEW-YORK PREPARING FOR ITS CENTENNIAL.

A New-York Centennial Association has been formed, the immediate object of which is to commemorate the events of our revolutionary history which pertain to the State of New-York. On the suggestion of Mr. Peter Cooper, a feature of the programme will be to arrange a patriotic holiday to combine the children of all the schools in this City and Brooklyn in suitable memorial exercises to impress their minds with reverence for the "Spirit of '76." Such events as illustrate the growth of liberty and the important incidents in the great struggle like the battles of Long Island, Saratoga, and White Plains will be duly celebrated. The association will include many of our best citizens. The officers named are: President, William Cullen Bryant, and thirteen Vice Presidents, including Peter Cooper, Hamilton Fish, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles O'Conor, and others.

ATTEMPTED PARICIDE AND SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, May 15.—A special dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean* from McGregor, Iowa, says Albert Young, son of Senator Young, of Wisconsin, shot his father at noon yesterday, and then committed suicide. The father will survive.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A member of Parliament has been fined $353 in a London court for allowing the sewage of his house to flow into the river Lea.

The ratifications of the convention concluded between Germany and Greece, respecting the excavations on Mount Olympus, have been recently exchanged.

The Irish Home Rulers suffered a defeat at a recent election for Kilkenny, Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, a Liberal, being returned by a large majority over the Home Rule candidate.

According to the census of the population of Vienna, taken on the 17th ult., the number of the inhabitants of that city, together with its suburbs, is now 1,100,999, or 90,000 more than in 1872.

An entire village has been destroyed in Savoy owing to the imprudence of some children who were playing with lucifer matches in a barn. Sixteen houses were consumed with all their contents, and fifty-two persons have been rendered destitute.

The statements that have been published lately about the French Government buying horses in Bohemia and hay in Switzerland, are authoritatively and emphatically contradicted. There was no foundation for them whatever.

London now claims to possess the largest gas meter in the world. Its capacity is stated to be the enormous quantity of 150 000 cubic feet of gas per hour, and its measuring drum delivers for each revolution 1,600 feet.

"The receipts from the French taxes," says the *Constitutionnel*, "continue to increase. If we are correctly informed, the accounts for the first half of the month of April show 5,000,000 francs more than the sum estimated."

The Berlin *Post* says that among the Jesuits expelled from Germany, eighty-four have gone to establish themselves in Asia, two in Africa, eighty-two in North America, sixty-six in South America, and twenty-four in Galicia and Holland.

According to a London *Daily News* telegram, the Pope, in answer to a petition from millions of Catholics, lay and clerical, decrees a universal prayer for the 16th June, the two hundredth anniversary of the apparition of the Sacred Heart to St Margaret Alacoque.

A second successful voyage by an iron turret-ship is now reported. The Devastation crossed the Bay of Biscay successfully in very heavy weather and proved a good sea boat. She excited great interest at Lisbon, where the King of Portugal visited her, and thence made a good voyage to Gibraltar.

During the recent eruption of Mount Trolladvnjav, in the north of Iceland, columns of fire and stones were shot straight up into the air to a great height, and fell back into the crater in so narrow a circumference that the formation of new lava only extended twelve miles from north-west to south-east.

Any gentleman of a retiring disposition and inclined to hate the world has an eligible opportunity afforded him to indulge his *penchant* for solitude. The following advertisement appeared lately in the *Roussillon*, a paper published at Perpignan: "Wanted, a hermit for Notre Dame de Pêne. Apply for particulars to M. le Curé, at Cases-de-Pêne."

Ten years ago the Bishop of London established a fund, since known as the Bishop of London's Fund, for the purpose of building churches and schools in his diocese. The sum voluntarily subscribed amounts now to $2,500,000, and 113 new churches as well as 100 new schools have been built with it, besides the addition of 220 clergy to the diocese. Thus the spiritual wants of about half a million of people have been provided for.

The number of wild beasts destroyed in Algeria between 1867 and 1873 was 6,195, or about 1,000 annually. The number appears large, but it is much less so when from the number is deducted 5,579 jackals and 281 hyenas; the latter is a cowardly animal, and little to be feared, while the former is only a sort of inoffensive dog-fox. The really dangerous beasts of prey were 87 lions and 248 panthers. The former were almost all found in the province of Constantina.

On the 1st May, the new law regulating the protection of trade-marks throughout the German Empire went into force. Paragraph 20 of this law says that all foreigners belonging to nations which have a reciprocity treaty with the German Empire can get protection for the whole of Germany for their trade-marks, names, firm names, &c., by applying to the Commercial Court at the City of Leipsic.

Cardinal Manning spoke to the Irish members (without exception, we believe, Home Rulers) who addressed their congratulations to his Eminence with no note of the "wrongs of Ireland." "The material prosperity of Ireland," said the Cardinal, "was never greater than now. The people of Ireland never possessed so wide an extent of its soil since the day in which they possessed it all. They never yet possessed such abundant commercial wealth."

The vessels of the British Arctic expedition are almost in readiness to start. The officers are on board and the crews are ready on board the Bellerophon temporarily. Presents of books and other articles for the men are fast coming in. Among the most interesting and valuable gifts are musical-boxes, which can be easily stowed away, and which will serve to while away the long nights of the Arctic Winter. Libraries of 400 volumes each have been also supplied to each ship from the Royal Clarence Victualing Yard by direction of the Admiralty.

It speaks well for that part of humanity which dwells in London that, although the flower beds in the parks are crammed with materials for manufacturing bouquets of the most fragrant description, yet the charges at the Police Courts of stealing the flowers are very rare, and of the thousands who emerge from dingy lodgings and dirty dens to exchange the suffocating atmosphere of their habitations for the purer air of the parks but a very small percentage succumb to the temptation of pilfering the borders.

Three Prussian officers, dressed in citizen's clothes, appeared on horseback a few weeks ago in the neighborhood of Rheims, precisely at a point where the French engineers propose to construct a strong fort. They informed the peasants round about that they were native engineers on a mission of inspection. After taking notes they rode quietly back to Metz, not very far off. This bold raid angered the peasants, and they protest that they will keep a sharper lookout for the next Prussian invasion.

The London *Gazette* contains a translation of the recent decree of the King of the Belgians instituting an annual prize of 25,000 francs, (£1,000) to encourage works of intelligence. The competition comprises a period of four years, and is so regulated that for three consecutive years Belgians alone will enter it. The fourth year foreigners will be admitted. In 1878 the prize will be assigned to the best work on Belgian history; in 1879, to the best work on architecture; in 1880, to the best work on the development of the commercial relations of Belgium; in 1881, to the best work on the means of improving harbors established on low and sandy coasts like that of Belgium. The last named competition will be open to foreigners.

An important discovery of old official records has been made at the India Office. While the museum was being transferred to South Kensington a large number of documents turned up—we believe in a box supposed to contain nothing, or simply rubbish—and these proved to be papers of considerable value, relating to affairs of the East India Company in Hindostan, between the reigns of James I. and George II. It is supposed that among the documents, which are numerous, several important fac similes or even originals of treaties in the principal Hindoo and Mohammedan dynasties of the time will be found, which will afford a good deal of information about the historical entanglements of the period.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

John Downing and Charles Sloan, two hard looking specimens of East Side ruffians, were yesterday held in $1,000 bail each by Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with the grave crime of highway robbery. The complainant against them was Mrs. Jane Murray, of No. 353 East Tenth street, who, although the robbery was perpetrated on the night of the 5th inst., was unable to appear in court until yesterday, owing to the injuries which she had received at their hands. Her statement is that on the night in question, while in the rear of the house No. 356 East Tenth street, the prisoners set upon her, and, after knocking her down and beating her badly, robbed her of a purse containing $14. The prisoners were arrested by Officer O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, and identified by Mrs. Murray.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN AN ATELIER.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

I pray you, do not turn your head;
And let your hands lie folded, so.
It was a dress like this, blood-red,
That Dante liked so, long ago.
You don't know Dante? Never mind.
He loved a lady wondrous fair—
His model? Something of the kind.
I wonder if she had your hair!

I wonder if she looked so meek,
And was not meek at all, (my dear,
I want that side light on your cheek.)
He loved her, it is very clear,
And painted her, as I paint you,
But rather better, on the whole;
(Depress your chin; yes, that will do:)
He was a painter of the soul!

(And painted portraits, too, I think,
In the INFERNO—devilish good!
I'd make some certain critics blink
If I'd his method and his mood.)
Her name was (Jenny, let your glance
Rest there, by that majolica tray)—
Was Beatrice: they met by chance—
They met by chance, the usual way.

(As you and I met, months ago,
Do you remember? How your feet
Went crinkle-crinkle on the snow
Adown the long gas-lighted street!
An instant in the drug-store's glare
You stood as in a golden frame,
And then I swore it, then and there,
To hand your sweetness down to fame.)

They met, and loved, and never wed—
(All this was long before our time,)
And though they died, they are not dead—
Such endless youth gives mortal rhyme!
Still walks the earth, with haughty mien,
Great Dante, in his soul's distress;
And still the lovely Florentine
Goes lovely in her blood-red dress.

You do not understand at all?
He was a poet; on his page
He drew her; and, though kingdoms fall,
This lady lives from age to age:
A poet—that means painter, too,
For words are colors, rightly laid;
And they outlast our brightest hue,
For ochres crack and crimson fade.

The poets—they are lucky ones!
When we are thrust upon the shelves,
Our works turn into skeletons
Almost as quickly as ourselves;
For our poor canvas peels at length,
At length is prized—when all is bare:
"What grace," the critics cry, "what strength!"
When neither strength nor grace is there.

Ah, Jenny, I am sick at heart,
It is so little one can do;
We talk our jargon—live for Art!
I'd much prefer to live for you.
How dull and lifeless colors are!
You smile, and all my picture lies:
I wish that I could crush a star
To make a pigment for your eyes.

Yes, child, I know I'm out of tune;
The light is bad; the sky is gray:
I'll work no more this afternoon,
So lay your royal robes away.
Besides, you're dreamy—hand on chin—
I know not what—not in the vein;
While I would paint Anne Boleyn,
You sit there looking like Elaine.

Not like the youthful, radiant Queen,
Unconscious of the coming woe,
But rather as she might have been,
Preparing for the headsman's blow,
I see! I've put you in a miff—
Sitting bolt-upright, wrist on wrist.
How should you look? Why, dear, as if—
Somehow—as if you'd just been kissed.

—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

THE KEY OF THE CHURCH.

CONCLUDED.

"You have gone and done a fine thing, Master Johnny Ludlow!"

The salutation came from Clerk Bumford. He was standing at the church door on Sunday morning, looking out as if he expected me, his face pale and stern. I had run on betimes; in fact, before the bell began.

"What have I done, Bumford?"

"Why, you just went and left this here church open last night! You never locked it up! When I come in but now, I found the door right on the latch; never as much as shut!"

Beginning to protest till all was blue that I *had* shut and locked the door—as I knew too well—caution pulled me up, and whispered me to take the blame.

"I'm sure I thought I locked it, Bumford. I never left it unlocked before, and I'll take care I never leave it so again."

"Such a thing as having the church open for a night was never heered of," he grumbled, turning away to ring out the first peal of the bell. "Why, I might have had all my store o' candles stole!—there's nigh a pound on 'em in here. And my black gownd—and the parson's gownd—and his surplice! Besides the grave-digging tools, and other odds and ends."

Shutting himself into his den underneath the belfry, and tugging fiercely at the cords, the bell tinkled out, warning the parish that it was time to come to morning service. The bell-ringer was a poor old man named Japhet, who was apt to be a little late. Upon which, Bumford would begin the ringing, and blow Japhet up when he came.

Not a soul was yet in church. I went down the middle aisle, softly calling Fred Westerbrook's name. He did not answer; and I went back, hoping to my heart he had got clear away. Nevertheless, I could not shake off the remembrance of my unpleasant dream.

Of all idiots, that Bumford was the worst. Japhet had taken his place at the bell, and he was telling the parson of my sins.

"Right on the latch all the blessed night, Sir! We might have found the whole church ransacked out this morning."

Mr. Holland, a mild man, with cares of his own, looked at me with a half smile. "How was it, Johnny?"

"I have assured Bumford, Sir, that it shall not happen again. I certainly thought I had locked it when I took him back the key. No harm has come of it."

"But harm might ha' come," persisted Bumford. "Look at all them candles in there! and the gownds and surplices! Pretty figures we should ha' cut, saving his reverence's presence, with nothing to put upon our backs this here blessed morning!"

"Talking of the key, I missed mine this morning," remarked Mr. Holland. "Have you fetched it away for any purpose, Bumford?"

"What, the tother church key?" exclaimed Bumford. "Not I, Sir: I'd not be likely to fetch that key when I've got the tother one—and without your reverence's knowledge, either!"

"Well, I cannot find it anywhere," said Mr. Holland.

He went into the vestry with the last words. Close upon that arrived Shepherd, a folded paper in his hand. It contained a request that Gisby might be prayed for in the Litany.

"What! ain't he dead yet?" asked Bumford.

"No," returned Shepherd. "The doctors be afraid that inflammation's a setting in now. Any way, he is rare and bad, poor man."

Next came in my set of singers, chiefly boys and girls from the parish school. But they sang better than such children generally sing. Mrs. Todhetley had long taken pains with them, but latterly it had all been upset by Richards' crotchets.

"Now, look here," said I, gathering them before me. "We are not going to have any shrieking to-day. We sing to worship God, you know, and He is in the church with you and hears you; He is not a mile or two away, that you need shout out to be heard all that distance."

"Please, Sir, Mr. Richards tells us to sing out loud; as loud as ever we can."

"Well, never mind Mr. Richards to-day. I am going to play, and I tell you to sing softly. If you don't I shall stop the organ and let you shout by yourselves. You'll not like that. To shout and shriek in church is more irreverent than I care to talk of."

I watched the different groups walk in. Our people were pretty early. When the parson's children came in, Mrs. Holland was with them, so that Edna Blake was enabled to join the singers. Edna had dark circles round her eyes. They looked out at mine with a painful inquiry in their depths.

"Yes, I think it is all right," I nodded in answer.

"Mr. Holland has missed the church key," she whispered. "Coming along to church, Charley suddenly called out that he remembered hiding it in Mr. Fred Westerbrook's coat pocket. Mrs. Holland seemed quite put out about it, and asked me how I could possibly have allowed *him* to come into the study and sit there."

"There's old Westerbrook, Edna! His face is fiercer than usual."

Mrs. Westerbrook was with him, in a peach-colored shining silk gown. And so, one after another, all came in, and the service began. It caused quite a sensation when Mr. Holland made a pause, after turning to the Litany, and read out the announcement: "Your prayers are requested for Walter Gisby, who lies in dangerous extremity." Men's heads moved and bonnets fluttered.

"How I wish you played for us always, Johnny!" cried Miss Susan Page, looking in upon me as people passed out from their pews.

"Why, my playing is nothing, Miss Susan!"

"Perhaps not. I don't know. But it has this effect, Johnny—it sends us home with a feeling of peace in our hearts. What with Richards' crashing and the singers' shouting we are generally turned out in a state of irritation."

I found a large collection in the church-yard. Old Westerbrook was holding forth, on the subject of Fred's iniquities, to the Squire and a numerous audience. Mrs. Westerbrook looked simply malicious.

"No, I do *not* know where he is hiding," said the master of the N. D. farm in answer to a question. "I wish I did know. I would hang him with all the pleasure in life. An ungrateful, ne'er-do-well, reckless — What's that, Squire? You'd recommend me to increase the reward? Why, I *have* increased it. I have doubled it. Old Jones has my orders to post up fresh bills."

"If all's true that's reported, he can't escape very far; he had no money in his pocket," put in young Mr. Stirling, of the Court, who sometimes came over to our church. "Who played to-day?"

"Johnny Ludlow."

"Oh, did you, Johnny?" he said, turning to me. "It was very pleasant. And so was the singing."

"It would have been better worth your hearing had Mrs. Todhetley played—as she was to have done," I said, wishing they'd not bring me up before people, and knowing that my playing was just as simple as it could be, neither florid nor flowery.

"*I* have seen what Frederick Westerbrook was, this many a year past," broke in Mrs. Westerbrook in a loud tone. "Mr. Westerbrook knows that I have given him my opinion again and again. Only he would not listen."

"How could I believe that my own brother's son was the scamp you and Gisby made him out to be?" testily demanded old Westerbrook, who in his way was just as unsophisticated and straightforward as the Squire, and would have been as good-natured, let alone. "I'm sure Fred used to be as steady and dutiful as heart could wish."

"You had better say he is still," said she.

"But, hang it!—I don't say it, ma'am," fired old Westerbrook. "I should be a fool to say it. Unfortunately, I *can't* say it. I have lived to find he is everything that's bad—and I say that hanging's too good for him."

Mr. Holland came out of the church and passed us, halting a moment to speak. "I am on my way to pray by poor Gisby," he said. "They have sent for me."

"Help! Thieves! Robbers! Help!"

The shouts came from our yard as we were sitting down to breakfast on Monday morning, and we rushed out. There stood Mack, in the greatest state of excitement possible; his eyes lifted, his arms at work, and his breath gone. The servants ran out too.

"Why! what on earth's the matter, Ben Mack?" demanded the Squire. "Have you gone mad?"

"We've had thieves in the barn, sir! Thieves. All my clothes is stole."

"What clothes?"

"Them what I left in't o' Saturday night, Squire. My smock-frock, and my boots, and my spotted cotton neck-handkecher. They be gone, they be."

"Nonsense!" said the Squire, while I and Tod kept our faces. "We have not had thieves here, man."

"But, 'deed, and the things be gone, Squire. Clean gone! Not so much as a shred on 'em left. Please come and see for yourself, Sir."

He turned, and went across the yard with hopping strides. The Squire followed, evidently at fault, and the rest of us after him.

"It's a mercy as the horses and the waggins bain't took!" cried Mack. "And the harness! and that there wheelbarrer—"

"But what do you say *is* taken, Mack?" interrupted the Squire, cutting him short, and looking round the barn.

"All my traps, Sir. My best smock-frock and my boots and my spotted cotton neck-handkecher. A beautiful pair o' boots, Squire, that I generally keeps here, in case I be sent off to Alcester or Evesham or where not, and had to tidy myself up a bit."

Tod backed out of the barn, doubled up, nearly choking at the "beautiful" boots.

"But why do you think they are stolen, Mack?" said the Squire.

"I left 'em safe here o' Saturday evening, Sir, when I locked up the barn. The things be all gone now; you may see as they be, Squire. There bain't a vestige of 'em—and what will become of me? A'most a new smock-frock, and the beautifullest pair o' strong boots, as 'ud ha' lasted me for years."

Tod shrieked out at last, unable to help himself. Mack cast a reproachful glance at him, as if he thought the merriment too cruel.

"You must have been drinking on Saturday, Ben Mack, and fancied you left 'em here," put in Molly, tartly.

"Me been a-drinking!" retorted poor bereaved Mack, ready to cry at the aspersion. "Why, I'd never had a drop o' nothing inside my lips since dinner time, save a draught of skim-milk as the dairy-maid give me. They was in that far corner, they was, them boots; and the smock-frock was laid smooth across the shaft of the cart here, with the cotton neck-handkecher folded atop on't."

"Well, well, we must inquire after the things," remarked the Squire, turning to go back to breakfast. "I don't believe they are stolen, Mack; they'll be found somewhere. If you had lost yourself, you could not have made more noise over it. I'm sure I thought the ricks must be on fire."

Tod could hardly eat his breakfast for laughing. Every now and then he came out with the most unexpected burst. The Pater demanded what there was to laugh at in Mack's having mislaid his clothes.

But as the morning went on, the Squire changed his tone. When no trace could be discovered of the articles, high or low, he took up the opinion that we had been visited by tramps, and sent off for old Jones, the constable. Jones sent back his duty, and he would come across as soon as he could, but he was busy organizing the search after Master Westerbrook, and posting up the fresh bills.

"Johnny, we must dispose of that hair of Fred's in some way," Tod whispered to me in the course of the morning. "To let anybody drop upon it would never do. Come along."

We went up, four stairs at a time, bolted ourselves in his room, and undid the hair. Fine, silky hair, not quite auburn, not quite light chestnut, but as nice a color as you would wish to see.

"Better burn it," suggested Tod.

"Won't it make an awful smell?"

"Who cares? You can go away if you don't like the smell."

Tod turned the hair into his wash-hand-basin, and set it alight; the grate was filled up with the Summer shavings. A frizzling and fizzing set in at once, and very soon a rare smell of singeing.

"Open the window, Johnny."

I had hardly done it, when the handle of the door was turned, and the panel thumped at. Hannah's voice came through the key-hole.

"Mr. Joseph!—Master Johnny! What's the matter?"

"What should be the matter?" called back Tod, putting his hand over my mouth that I should not speak. "Go back to your nursery."

"There's something burning! My goodness! it's just as if all the blankets in the house were singeing! You've been setting your blankets on fire, Mr. Joseph!"

"And if I have!" cried Tod, blowing away at the hair to make it burn the quicker. "They are not yours."

"Good heavens! you'll burn us all up, Sir! Fire—fire!" shrieked out Hannah, frightened beyond her wits. "For goodness' sake, Miss Lena, keep away from the key-hole! Here, ma'am! Ma'am! Here's Mr. Joseph with all his blankets afire!"

Mrs. Todhetley ran up, and her terrified appeal sounded through the door. Tod threw it open. The hair had burned itself out.

"Why don't you go off for the parish engine?" demanded Tod of Hannah, as they came sniffing in. "Well, where's the fire?"

"But, my dears, something must be singeing," said Mrs. Todhetley. "Where is it?—what is it?"

"It can't be anything but the blankets," cried Hannah, choking and stifling. "Miss Lena, then, don't I tell you to keep outside, out of harm's way? Well, it is strong!"

Mrs. Todhetley put her hand on my arm. "Johnny, what is it? Where is the danger?"

"There's no danger at all," struck in Tod. "I suppose I can burn some old fishing-tackle rubbish in my basin if I please; horse-hair, and that. You should not have the grates filled with paper, madam, if you don't like the smell."

"You might have taken it to the kitchen and burned it there, Joseph," she said, mildly. "Indeed I was very much alarmed."

"Thanks to Hannah," said Tod. "You'd have known nothing about it but for her. I wish you'd just order her to mind her own business."

"It was my business, Mr. Joseph—smelling all that frightful smell o' singeing! And if—Why, whose boots be these?" broke off Hannah.

Opening the closet to get out the hair, we had left Fred's boots exposed. Hannah's eyes, ranging themselves around in search of the singeing, had espied them. She answered her own question.

"You must have brought them from school in your box by mistake, Mr. Joseph. These are men's boots, these are!"

"I can take them back to school again," said Tod, carelessly.

So that passed off. "And it is the best thing we can do with the boots, Johnny, as I think," he said to me in a low tone when we were once more left to ourselves. "We can't burn them. They'd make a choicer scent than the hair made."

"I suppose they'd not fit Mack."

Tod laughed. "If he kept those other 'beautiful boots' for high days and holidays, what would he not keep these for? No, Johnny; they are too slender for Mack's foot."

"I wonder how poor Fred likes his clumsy ones? How he contrives to tramp it in them?"

"I would give something to know that he was clear out of the country."

We were to dine in the middle of the day, and start for school at half-past two. Tod boldly asked the Squire to give him a sovereign, apart from any replenishing of his pockets that might take place at starting. He wanted it for a particular purpose, he said.

And the Pater, after holding forth a bit about thrift versus extravagance, handed out the sovereign. Tod betook himself to the barn. There sat Mack on the inverted wheelbarrow, at his dinner of cold bacon and bread, and looking most disconsolate.

"Found the things, Mack?"

"Me found 'em, Mr. Joseph! No, Sir; and I bain't ever likely to find 'em, that's more. They are clean walked off, they are. When I thinks o' them there beautiful boots, and that there best smock-frock, I be fit to choke, I be!"

Tod was fit to choke, keeping his countenance. "What was their value, Mack?"

"They were of untold val'e, sir, to me. I'd not hardly ha' lost 'em for a one-pound note."

"Would a pound replace 'em?"

Mack, drawing his knife across the bread and bacon, let it stay in the middle, and looked up. Tod spoke more plainly.

"Could you buy new ones with a pound?"

"Bless your heart, Sir, and where be I to get a pound from? In course I could. I was just a-calkelating how long it 'ud take me to save enough money up—"

"Don't bother. Look here: there's a pound," tossing the sovereign to him. "Buy your things, and think no more of the old ones."

Mack could not believe his eyes or ears. "Oh, Mr. Joseph! Well, I never! Sir, you be—"

"But, now, understand this much, Mack. I only give you the money on one condition—that you say nothing about it. *Tell nobody.*"

"Well, I never, Mr. Joseph? A whole golden pound! Why, Sir, it'll set me up reg'lar in—"

"If you don't attend to what I am saying, Mack, I'll take it away again. You are not to tell any one that you have had it, do you hear?"

"Sir, I'll never tell a blessed soul. And I'm sure I—"

Tod walked away, cutting the thanks short.

As we were turning out at the gates on our way back to school, Tod driving Bob and Blister (which he much liked to do, though it was not always the Squire trusted him) and Giles sitting behind us, Duffham was coming along on his horse. Tod pulled up and asked what was the latest news of Gisby.

"Well, strange to say, we are beginning to have some faint hopes of him," replied the doctor. "At midday he was a trifle better."

"That's good news," said Tod. "The man is a detestable sneak, but, of course, one does not want him to die. Save him if you can, Mr. Duffham—for Fred Westerbrook's sake. Good-bye."

"Good speed to you both," returned Duffham. "Take care of those horses. They are fresh."

Tod gently touched the two with the whip, and called back a saucy word. He particularly resented any reflection on his driving.

A year went by. We were at home for the Michaelmas holidays again. And, who should chance to call at the manor the very day of our arrival but old Westerbrook.

Changes had taken place at the N. D. Farm. Have you ever observed that when our whole heart is set upon a thing, our entire aims and actions are directed to bring it about, it is all quietly frustrated by that Finger of Fate that none of us, whether prince or peasant, can resist? Mrs. Westerbrook had been doing her best to move heaven and earth to encompass the deposition of Fred Westerbrook for her own succession, and behold she could not. Just as she had contrived that Fred should be crushed, and she herself put into old Westerbrook's will in his place, as the inheritor of the N. D. Farm and all its belongings, Heaven rendered her work nugatory by taking her to itself.

Yes, Mrs. Westerbrook was dead. She was carried off after a rather short illness; and Mr. Westerbrook was a widower, bereaved and solitary.

He was better off without her. The home was ten times more peaceful. He felt that; but he felt it to be very lonely; and he more than once caught himself wishing Fred was back again. Which of course meant that he had never gone away, and never turned out to be a scamp.

Gisby did not die. Gisby had recovered in process of time, and was now more active on the farm than ever. Rather too active, its master was beginning dimly to suspect. Gisby seemed to haunt him. Gisby assumed more power than was at all needful; and Gisby never ceased to pour into Mr. Westerbrook's ear reiterations of Fred's base iniquity. Altogether, Mr. Westerbrook was growing a bit tired of Gisby. He had taken to put him down with sharp curtness; and once, when Gisby ventured to hint that it might be a convenient arrangement if he took up his abode in the house, Mr. Westerbrook swore at him. As to Fred, he was still popularly looked upon as cousin-german to the fiend incarnate.

Nothing had been heard of him. Nothing of any kind since that moonlight night when he had made his escape. Tod and I, waiting for news from him so long, and waiting in vain, had at last made up our minds that nothing more ever would be heard of him in this world. In short, that he had slipped out of it. Perhaps been starved out of it. Starved to death.

Well, Mr. Westerbrook called at the manor within an hour of our getting home for Michaelmas, just twelve months after the uproar.

To me, he looked to be a good deal changed; his manner was quiet and subdued, almost as though he no longer took much interest in life; his hair had turned much grayer, and he complained of a continual pain in the left leg, which made him stiff and sometimes prevented him from walking. Duffham called it a touch of rheumatism; but Mr. Westerbrook fancied it might be something worse. The Squire began talking of the oats on the N. D. Farm, saying what a famous crop it was.

"Good crops no longer bring me the satisfaction they did, Squire," was the indifferent reply. "I've nobody to save for now—will you spend a day with me before you go back, young gentlemen?" he went on, turning to us. "Come on Friday. It is pretty lonely there. It wants company to enliven it."

And we promised we would.

I went with him, to help him over the stile into the lane, on account of his stiffness—for that was the road he meant to take to Church Dykely. In passing the ricks he laid his left hand on my shoulder.

"You won't mind a lonely day with a lonely old man?"

"We shall like it, Sir. We will do our best to enliven you."

"It is not much that will do that now, Johnny Ludlow," said he. "When a man gets to my age, and feels his health and strength failing, it seems hard to be left all alone."

"No doubt, sir. I wish you had Fred back!" I boldly added.

"Hush, Johnny. Fred is lost to me for good. He made his own bed, you know, and is lying on it. As I have to lie on mine, such as it is. Such as he left to me!"

"Do you know where Fred is, Sir?"

"Do I know where Fred is!" he repeated, in a tart tone. "How should I be likely to know? How *could* I know? I have never heard tidings of him, good or bad, since that wretched night."

We had gained the stile. Old Westerbrook rested his arms upon the top bar instead of getting over, tapping the step on the other side with his thick walking-stick.

"Gisby's opinion is that Fred threw himself into the first deep pond that lay in his way that night; and so put an end to his career for good," said he. "My late wife thought so, too."

"Don't you believe anything of the kind, Sir," said I, in hot impulse. "I am quite sure he did not."

"When a man gets the crime of murder on his soul, there's no answering for what he may be tempted to do in his remorse and terror."

"It was not murder at all, Sir. Gisby is well again."

"But it was thought to be murder at the time. Who would have given a brass button for Gisby's life that night? Don't quibble, Master Johnny." I wished I dared tell him all!

"Shall I walk with you as far as the houses, Sir?"

"No, thank ye, lad. I want to be independent as long as I can. Come you both over in good time on Friday. Perhaps we can get an hour or two's shooting."

Friday came, and we had rather a jolly day than not, what with shooting and feasting. Gisby drew near to join us in the cover, but his master civilly told him that he was not wanted, and need not hinder his time to look after us. Never a word did old Westerbrook say that day of Fred, and he put on his best spirits to entertain us.

But in going away at night, when Tod had gone round to get the bag of birds, which old Westerbrook insisted on our taking, he suddenly spoke to me: We were standing at his front door under the starlight.

"What made you imply the other day that Fred was not guilty?"

"Because, Sir, I feel sure he was not. I am as sure of it as though heaven had shown it to me."

"He was with the gang of poachers. Gisby saw him shoot," said the old man, with refuting emphasis.

"Gisby may have been mistaken. And Fred's having been with the poachers at the moment was, I think, accidental."

"Then why, if not guilty, did he go away?"

"Fear sent him. What would his word have been against Gisby's dying declaration? You remember what a hubbub there was, Sir—enough to frighten any man away, however innocent he might be."

"Allowing, for argument's sake, that your theory is correct, and that he was frightened into going into hiding, why does he not come out of it? Gisby is alive and well again."

"I think Fred must be dead, Sir," I said, "and that's the truth. If he were not, some of us would surely have heard of him."

"I see," said the old gentleman, looking straight up at the stars. "We are both of the same mind, Johnny—that he is dead. I say he might have died that night, you think he went away first and died afterward. Not much difference between us, is there?

I thought there was a great deal; but I could not tell him why.

On our way home, Tod with the bag of game slung over his shoulder, we came upon Mr. Holland near the parsonage, with Edna Blake and the children. They had been to Farmer Page's harvest-home. While the parson talked to Tod, Edna snatched a moment with me.

"Have you heard any news, Johnny?"

"Of *him*? Never. We can't make it out."

"Perhaps we never shall hear," she sighed. "Even if he reached the coast in safety, he may not have got over to the other side. A great many wrecks took place about that time; our weekly paper was full of them. It was the time of the equinoctional gales, and—"

"Come along, Johnny!" called out Tod at this juncture. "We must get on. Good night, Edna; good night, you youngsters."

The next day, Saturday, we went to Worcester, the Squire driving us, and there saw Gisby as large as life. The man had naturally great assumption of manner, and latterly he had taken to dress in the fashion. He was looming up High street, booted and spurred, his silver-headed whip in his hand. Taking off his hat with an air, he wished the Squire a loud good morning, as if the town belonged to him and we were but subjects in it.

"I should think Westerbrook has never been fool enough to make his will in Gisby's favor," remarked the Squire, staring after him. "Egad, though, it looks like it."

"It is to be hoped, Sir, that he would made it in Fred's," was Tod's rejoinder, and the suggestion put the Pater out.

"Make it in Fred's!" he retorted, going into one of his heats, and turning sharply round on the crowded pavement near the market-house, by which he came into contact with two women and their big butter-baskets. "What do you mean by that, Sir? Fred Westerbrook is beyond the pale of wills and all else. It's not respectable to name his name. He—bless the women! What on earth are these baskets at?"

They seemed to be playing at bumps with the Squire—baskets thick and threefold. Tod went to the rescue and got him out.

It was a strange thing. It really was. Considering that for the past day or two something or other had arisen to bring up thoughts of Fred Westerbrook, it was strange that the strangest of all things in connection with him was yet to come.

Sitting round the fire after supper, upon getting home from Worcester—it is a long drive, you know—and Tod had gone up to bed, dead tired, who should walk in but Duffham. He would not sit down; had no time; but told his business hastily. Dick Standish was dying, and had something on his conscience.

"I would have heard his confession," said Duffham, "as I have heard that of many another dying man; but he seems to wish to make it to a magistrate. Either to a magistrate or to old Mr. Westerbrook, he urged. But there's no time to go up there, so I came for you, Squire."

"Bless me!" cried the Squire, starting up in a commotion—for he thought a great deal of his magisterial duties, and this was a very unusual call. "Dick Standish dying! What can he have to say? He has been nothing but a poacher all his life, poor fellow! And what has Westerbrook to do with him?"

"Well," said Duffham, in his equable way. "it strikes me that what he wants to say may affect Fred. Perhaps Standish can clear him."

"Clear Fred Westerbrook! clear an iniquitous young man who could turn poacher and murderer! What next will you say, Duffham? Here, Johnny, get me my hat and coat. Dear me! Take down a confession! I wonder whether there'll be any ink there?"

"Let me go with you, Sir!" I said eagerly. "I will take my little pocket inkstand—and some paper—and—and everything likely to be wanted. Please let me go!"

"Well, yes, you can, Johnny. Don't forget a Bible. Ten to one if *he* has one."

There were three brothers of these Standishes—Tom, Jim, and Dick—none of them particularly well-doing. Tom was no better than a kind of tramp, reappearing in the village only by fits and starts; Jim, who had married Mary Picker, was likewise given to roving abroad, until found and brought back by the parish; Dick, as the Squire phrased it, was nothing but a poacher, and made his home mostly with Jim and Mary. The cottage was at our end of the parish, half a mile away, and we put our best feet foremost.

Dick lay upon the low bed in the loft. His illness had been very short and sharp; it was scarcely a week yet since he was taken with it. Duffham had done his best; but the man was dying. Jim Standish was off on one of his roving expeditions, neither the parish nor the public knowing whither.

The Squire sat by the bed, taking down the man's confession at a small table, by the light of a small candle. I and Duffham stood to hear it; Mary Standish was sent down to the kitchen. What he said cleared Fred Westerbrook—Duffham had no doubt gathered so much before he came for the Squire. Just what Fred had told us of the events of the night, Dick Standish confirmed now. The Squire took all down; and Dick signed it.

I was screwing the little inkstand up to return it to my pocket, when Mr. Holland entered, Mary Standish having sent for him. Leaving him with the sick man, we came away.

"Johnny, do you know, we might almost have made sure Fred Westerbrook was not guilty," said the Squire, quite humbly, as we were crossing the turnip-field. "But why on earth did he run away? Where is he?"

"I think he must be dead, Sir. What news this will be for Mr. Westerbrook!"

"Dear me, yes! I shall go to him with it in the morning."

When the morning came—which was Sunday—he was so impatient to be off that he could hardly finish his breakfast. The master of the N. D. Farm, who no longer had energy or health to keep the old early hours, was only sitting down to his meal when the Squire got there. In his well-meaning but hot way, he plunged into the narrative so cleverly that old Westerbrook nearly had a fit.

"Not guilty!" he stammered, when he came to himself. "Fred not guilty! Only met the poachers by accident!—was not the one that shot Gisby? Why, that's what Johnny Ludlow was trying to make me believe only a day or two ago?"

"Johnny did? Oh, he often sees through a stone wall. It's true, anyway, Westerbrook. Fred never had a gun in his hand that night."

"Then—knowing himself innocent, why on earth does he stay away?"

"Johnny thinks he must be dead."

Old Westerbrook gave a groan of assent; and his trembling hand upset a saucerful of coffee on the table-cloth.

They came on to church together arm-in-arm. Mr. Holland joined them, and told the news—Dick Standish was dead; had died penitent. Penitent, so far as might be, in the very short time he had given to repentance, added the clergyman.

But, the knowing that Fred was innocent seemed to have renewed his uncle's lease of life. He was altogether a different man. The congregation felt quite electrified by some words read out by Mr. Holland before the General Thanksgiving: "Thomas Westerbrook desires to return thanks to Almighty God for a great mercy vouchsafed to him." Whispering to one another in their pews under cover of the drooped heads, they asked what it meant, and whether Fred could have come home. The report of Dick Standish's confession had been heard before church; and Gisby and Shepherd got some hard words for having so positively laid the deed on Fred.

"I declare to goodness I thought it was Mr. Fred that fired!" said Shepherd, earnestly. "Moonlight's deceptive, in course; but I know he was close again' the gun."

Yes, he was close against the gun; Dick Standish had said that much. Mr. Fred was standing next him when he fired; Mr. Fred had tried to put out his arm to stop him, but wasn't quick enough, and called him a villain for doing it.

The Squire made old Westerbrook walk back to dine with us. Sitting over a plate of new walnuts afterward—there was not much time for dessert on Sundays, before the afternoon service—Tod and I told all about Fred's hiding in the church, and how he had got away. But we did not say anything of the money given him by Edna Blake; she might not have liked it. The Squire stared with surprise, and seemed uncertain whether to praise us, or to blow us sharply up.

"Shut up in the church for three days and nights! Nothing to eat, save what you could crib for him!—Got away at last in Mack's smocking-frock and boots! Well, you two are a pair of pretty conjurers!"

"God bless 'em both for it!" cried old Westerbrook.

"But they ought to have told *me*, you know, Westerbrook. I could have managed so much better—helped him off more effectually."

Tod gave me a kick under the table. He was nearly splitting, at hearing the Squire say this.

The first thing Mr. Westerbrook did was to insert advertisements in the *Times* and other newspapers, about a hundred of them, begging and imploring of his dear nephew (sometimes he worded it his "dear boy") to return to him. Always underneath this advertisement, wherever it appeared, was inserted another, stating that the particulars of the poaching affray, which took place on a certain date, (mentioning it,) were known; that the poacher, Richard Standish, who shot Walter Gisby, had confessed the crime, and that Gisby had not died of his wounds, but recovered from them. This was done with the view of letting Fred know that he might come back with safety. But he never came. The advertisements brought forth no answer of any kind.

The master of the N. D. Farm became very short with his bailiff as time went on. There was no reason to suppose that Gisby had intentionally accused Fred of the shot: he had really supposed it to come from Fred; but nevertheless Mr. Westerbrook took a great dislike to him, and was very short and crusty. Gisby did not relish that, and they had rows perpetually. When we got home for the Christmas holidays, it was thought that Gisby would not be long on the N. D. Farm.

"Johnny, I want to tell you! I have had a letter. From *him*."

The whisper came from Edna Blake. It was Christmas Eve: and we were in the church, a lot of us, sticking the branches of holly in the pews. The leaves had never seemed so green or the berries so red.

"Not from Fred?"

"Yes, I have. It came addressed to me about a week ago, with a ten-pound Bank of England note inclosed. There was only a line or two, just saying he had not been able to return it before, but that he hoped he was at length getting on, and that if he did get on, he should be sure to write again later. It was signed F. W. That was all. Neither his name was mentioned nor mine, nor any address."

"Where did it come from?"

"London, I think."

"From London! Nonsense, Edna!"

"The post-mark was London. You are welcome to see the letter. I have brought it with me."

Drawing the letter from her pocket under cover of her mantle, I took it off to the porch. True enough; the letter had undoubtedly been posted in London. Calling Tod, we talked a little, and then told Edna that we both thought she ought to disclose this to Mr. Westerbrook.

"I think so too," she said, "but I should not like to tell him myself—though his manner to me lately has been very kind. Will you tell him, Johnny? I will lend you the letter to show him. He will be sure to want to see it."

"And he will have to know about the gold, Edna. The loan of that night."

"Yes; it can't be helped. I have thought it all over, and I see that there's no help for its being known now. The letter alludes to it, you perceive."

After that, the advertisements were resumed. Mr. Westerbrook put some solicitor in London to work, and they were inserted in every known paper. Also in some of the American and Australian papers. Inquiries were made after Fred in London. But nothing came of it.

The months went on. Neither Fred nor news of him turned up. That he was vegetating somewhere beyond the pale of civilization, or else was at length really dead, appeared to be conclusive.

July. At home again for the holidays. And the first news we heard was, that Mr. Westerbrook and his bailiff had parted company. Gisby had said farewell to the N. D. Farm.

In the satisfaction of finding himself sole master, which he had not been for many a year, and to celebrate Gisby's departure, Mr. Westerbrook gave a syllabub feast, inviting to it old and young, grown people and children. Syllabub feasts were tolerably common with us.

It was an intensely hot day; the lawn was dotted with the guests; most of them had gathered in groups under the trees in the shade. Old Westerbrook, the Squire and Mrs. Todhetley, Parson and Mrs. Holland, and Mr. Brandon were together under the great horse-chestnut tree. Edna Blake had (of course) the trouble of the parson's children, and I was talking to her. Little tables, with bowls of syllabubs on them, and cakes and fruit, stood about; by and by, at sunset or so, we were to go in to a high tea.

It was getting on for two years since the night of Fred Westerbrook's departure; and Edna was looking five times two years older. Worn and patient were the lines of her face. She was dressed rather poorly, as usual. She had never dressed much otherwise; but since that unlucky night her clothes had been made to last as I should think nobody else's clothes ever lasted. To-day she wore a muslin that once had rose-red spots on it, but the repeated washings had diluted them to a pale pink; and the pink ribbons on her hat had faded too.

"Have you the headache, Edna?"

"A little," she answered, holding her hand to her head. "Charley and Tom would run about as we came along, and I had to run after them. To be much under a blazing sun often gives me the headache now."

I wondered to myself why the parson and his wife could not have ordered Charley and Tom to be still. Fathers and mothers never think their children can tire people.

"I want some more syllabub, Edna," cried Charley just then.

"And me too," put in little Miles Stirling.

She got up patiently; ladled some of the stuff into two of the custard cups, and gave one each to the children; folding her handkerchief under little Stirling's chin, to guard his velvet dress. They stood at the table, two eager little cormorants, taking it in with their tea-spoons.

At that moment the gate behind us opened, and a gentleman came in. We turned round to see who was arriving so late. A stranger. Some good-looking fellow with auburn hair, a beard that glimmered like soft silk in the sun, and a bronzed face. To judge by his movements, he was taken by surprise at sight of the gay company, and stood in evident hesitation, looking about him.

"Oh, Johnny!"

The low, half-terrified exclamation came from Edna. Her eyes were strained on the stranger; her face had turned white as death. He saw us and came toward us. We were the nearest to him.

"Do you know me, Edna?"

I knew him then—knew his voice. Ay, and himself also, now that I saw him distinctly. Edna did not faint, though she was white enough for it; she only put her hands together as one does in prayer, a joyous thankfulness dawning in her eyes.

"Frederick!"

"Yes, my darling. How strange that you should be the first to greet me! And *you*, Johnny, old fellow! You *have* grown!"

His two hands lay for a time in mine and Edna's. Nobody had observed him yet; we were at the end of the lawn, well under the trees.

"More syllabub, Edna!" shrieked out that greedy young Charley. "And me want more, too," added little Miles; "me not had enough."

Edna drew her hand away to go to the table, a happy light shining through her tears. Fred put his arm within mine, and we went across the grass together.

The first to see him was Mr. Brandon. He took in the situation at once, and in a degree prepared Mr. Westerbrook. "Here's some bronzed young man coming up, Westerbrook," said he. "Looks like a traveler. I should not be surprised if it is your nephew, or perhaps one who brings news of him."

Old Westerbrook fell back in his chair as Fred stood there with his two hands stretched out to him. Then he sprang up, burst into tears, and clasped Fred in his arms. Of all commotions! Mr. Brandon put his yellow silk handkerchief on his head and walked away out of it into the sun. The Squire stared as if he had never seen a bronzed man before. Tod came leaping up, and the best part of the company after him.

"Edna! Edna!" called out Mr. Westerbrook, sitting back in his chair again, and holding Fred tightly. "Edna, I want you instantly."

She advanced modestly, blushing lilies and roses, her hat held in her hand by its faded strings. Mr. Westerbrook looked at her through his tears.

"Here he is, my dear—do you see?—come back to us at last. We must both welcome him. The homestead is yours from this day, Fred; I will have but just a corner in it. I am too old now for a busy life; you must be the acting master. And Edna, my child, you will come here to be his helpmeet in it, and to take care of me in my declining years—my dear little daughter. Thank God for all things!"

Fred gave us just a brief summary of the past. Getting over to America without much difficulty, he had sought there for some remunerative work, and sought in vain. One of those panics that the Americans go in for had recently occurred in the States, and numbers of men were unable to get employment. After sundry adventures and some semi-starvation he at length made his way to the West Indies. A relative of his late mother was, he knew, settled somewhere within the regions of British Guiana. He found him in Berbice, a small merchant of New-Amsterdam. To him Fred told his whole story, and the old cousin gave him a berth in his counting-house. Office work was new to Fred; but he did his best, and with the first proceeds of his pay he inclosed the ten pounds to Edna, the house forwarding the letter to their agents in London, to be posted from thence. Some months later he chanced to see the advertisement for him in an English newspaper. As soon as he could he came off to answer it in person, and—here he was.

"All's well that ends well," remarked Mr. Brandon, in his dry way.

"And don't you go fraternizing with poachers again, Mr. Fred," cried out the Squire. "See what it brought you to the last time."

"No, Squire, never again," answered Fred, pushing back his auburn hair, (very long again,) with a smile. "This one time has been quite enough."

"But you cannot have Edna, you know," said Mrs. Holland to him, with a disturbed face. "The parsonage could not get on without her."

"I am afraid it will have to try, Mrs. Holland."

"I shall be obliged to keep my bed; that will be the end of it," said Mrs. Holland, gloomily. "Nobody *can* manage the children but Edna. When she is otherwise occupied their noise is frightful—ten times more distracting than the worst toothache."

Fred said nothing further, she was looking so ruefully wobegone. Putting his arm into mine he turned into a shady walk.

"Will you be my groomsman at the wedding, Johnny? But for you, my good friend, I don't know that I should have been saved to see this day."

"Nay, Fred, I think it was the key of the church that saved you. I will be your groomsman, if you really and truly prefer to pitch upon me rather than on somebody older and better."

"Yes, you are right," he answered, lifting his hat and glancing upward. "It was the key of the church—under God."

—*The Argosy.* JOHNNY LUDLOW.

KEAN AS RICHARD III.—Kean was engaged to sup with my father at the York Hotel, after the performance of *Richard*, to which I went with no ordinary feeling of curiosity. Cooke's representation of the part I had been present at several times and it lived in my memory in all its sturdy vigor. I use this expression as applicable to him in the character which Cibber's clever stagey compilation has given to an English audience as Richard Plantagenet, in place of Shakespeare's creation—the earnest, active, versatile spirit, "*impiger iracundus, inexorabilis, acer*," who makes a business of his ambition, without let or demur clearing away or cutting down the obstacles to his progress, with not one pause of compunctious hesitation. There was a solidity of deportment and manner, and at the same time a sort of unctuous enjoyment of his successful craft, in the soliloquizing stage villainy of Cooke, which gave powerful and rich effect to the sneers and overbearing retorts of Cibber's hero, and certain points (as the peculiar mode of delivering a passage is technically phrased) traditional from Garrick were made with consummate skill, significance, and power.

Kean's conception was decidedly more Shakespearean. He hurried you along in his resolute course with a spirit that brooked no delay. In inflexibility of will and sudden grasp of expedients he suggested the idea of a feudal Napoleon. His personation was throughout consistent, and he was only inferior to Cooke where he attempted points upon the same ground as his distinguished predecessor. These points have often proved stumbling-blocks to actors, and false lights to the discernment of audiences. The instances have not been rare in the drama's history when the frequenters of theatres, on the occasion of an actor's or an actress's first essay in any popular character, have reserved their judgments for the effect to be produced by one line or one speech, the particular point rendered famous by some preceding player; and the artist has as often been betrayed into labored efforts to give prominence to such isolated passages, instead of relying on his penetration into the full depth of the poet's intention, and the perfect comprehension of his one large and grand idea. "*Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet imum.*"

My father and self were betimes in our box. Pope was the lachrymose and rather tedious performer of *Henry VI.* But when the scene changed, and a little keenly-visaged man rapidly bustled across the stage, I felt there was meaning in the alertness of his manner and the quickness of his step. As the play proceeded I became more and more satisfied that there was a mind of no common order. In his angry complaining of nature's injustice to his bodily imperfections, as he uttered the line, "To shrink my arm up like a withered shrub," he remained looking at the limb for some moments with a sort of bitter discontent, and then struck it back in angry disgust. My father, who sat behind me, touched me, and whispered, "It's very poor!" "Oh, no!" I replied, "it is no common thing," for I found myself stretching over the box to observe him. The scene with *Lady Anne* was entered on with evident confidence, and was well sustained, in the affected earnestness of penitence, to its successful close. In tempting *Buckingham* to the murder of the children, he did not impress me as Cooke was wont to do, in whom the sense of the crime was apparent in the gloomy hesitation with which he gave reluctant utterance to the deed of blood. Kean's manner was consistent with his conception, proposing their death as a political necessity, and sharply requiring it as a business to be done. The two actors were equally effective in their respective views of the unscrupulous tyrant; but leaving to Cooke the more prosaic version of Cibber, it would have been desirable to have seen the energy and restless activity of Kean giving life to racy language and scenes of direct and varied agency in the genuine tragedy with which his whole manner and appearance were so much more in harmony. In his studied mode of delivering the passages "Well! as you guess?" and "Off with his head! So much for Buckingham!" he could not approach the searching sarcastic incredulity, or the rich vindictive chuckle of Cooke; but in the bearing of the man throughout, as the intriguer, the tyrant, and the warrior, he seemed never to relax the ardor of his pursuit, presenting the life of the usurper as one unbroken whole, and closing it with a death picturesquely and poetically grand. Many of the Kemble school resisted conviction in his merits, but the fact that he made me feel was an argument to enroll me with the majority on the indisputable genius he displayed.

We retired to the hotel as soon as the curtain fell, and were soon joined by Kean, accompanied, or rather attended, by Pope. I need not say with what intense scrutiny I regarded him as we shook hands on our mutual introduction. The mild and modest expression of his Italian features, and his unassuming manner, which I might, perhaps, justly describe as partaking in some degree of shyness, took me by surprise, and I remarked with special interest the indifference with which he endured the fulsome flatteries of Pope. He was very sparing of words during, and for some time after, supper; but about 1 o'clock, when the glass had circulated pretty freely, he became animated, fluent, and communicative. His anecdotes were related with a lively sense of the ridiculous; in the melodies he sang there was a touching grace, and his powers of mimicry were most humorously or happily exerted in an admirable imitation of Braham; and in a story of Incledon acting *Steady the Quaker*, at Rochester, without any rehearsal—where, in singing the favorite air, "When the lads of the village so merrily, oh!" he heard himself to his dismay and consternation accompanied by a single bassoon—the music of his voice, his perplexity at each recurring sound of the bassoon, his undertone maledictions on the self-satisfied musician, the peculiarity of his habits, all were hit off with a humor and an exactness that equaled the best display Mathews ever made, and almost convulsed us with laughter. It was a memorable evening, the first and last I ever spent in private with this extraordinary man.—*From Macready's Reminiscences.*

THE PENALTY OF GENIUS.—Ambition, in its very mildest form, is pain; for it is the yearning of the heart for what it has not; and in genius this pain must be greatest, because there the ambition is for the highest result. A great ambition, continued ungratified for many years, is a restless, tormenting evil which gnaws the heart. Philosophy may calm the fiend for a time, but he *will* break out afresh, robbing the sufferer of all pleasure in life. The victim does not know what it is to be young, his heart becomes prematurely gray, and his life is one prolonged agony, which he too often seeks to forget in sin. Such is the early life of the man of genius; but, being the rule, there are exceptions. Of our own day, Lytton and Dickens escaped this purgatory. They never felt "the sickening ambition recoiling on itself;" but Thackeray felt it long and keenly. Thackeray, in his original state, was a very tender-hearted man. Indeed, it is impossible for a man to be a great satirist unless he has a great heart. But Thackeray was somewhat hardened by his mental sufferings. He came to regard life sadly, often fiercely. He had a sad and angry contempt for those who so long rejected him; and these feelings gave a depth and keenness to his satire which Lytton and Dickens could never imitate. Dickens was too successful to be sarcastic; he was so pleased with the world for being so pleased with him that he could not even *think* of anything really "cutting" to say about it. He could only caricature us. But we do not say that Dickens was a happy man. No one who has read his written life can think that.

In one or two instances the penalty of genius has proved too heavy for the bearer, as in the case of Chatterton. Grand John Milton, like Chatterton, died unknown and in comparative poverty. The world was blind to the merits of the blind bard; the secret of the poet's genius was only known to Him who gave it and to him who received it. Milton could never have been a happy man; he must have felt his obscurity acutely, but he cultivated resignation till it reached him in its most perfect state. Providence is all-wise, and seldom gives to men a greater weight than they can carry.

Robert Burns is a remarkable instance of the curse of genius. Burns could read and write, and had a sound head and constitution. With these, and nothing added, Burns would have been a happy man and have thrived. But, unfortunately for himself, he was a man of genius. Here was a mind cast in that delicate mold which nature reserves for poets, surrounded by poverty and a coarse though warm-hearted peasantry.

What must have been his feelings when he discovered that he was a man of genius? for, being one, he knew it most assuredly. A bright flash of happiness, with romantic dreams of fame and fortune, followed by the stern reality of years of toil and obscurity. During these long, fearful years, Burns knew that he was great; he felt that he was the cleverest plowboy in the world; yet he must go on plowing, and see others do badly what he could do well. While such thoughts soothe, they madden, and at once bring consolation and sorrow to the troubled heart of genius. It is the torture of Tantalus applied to the intellect. What wonder, then, if Burns fell down and worshipped John Barleycorn? After many years, Burns took his place at table with lords and ladies; where, instead of behaving like a plow-boy, he showed the manners of a modest, though self-possessed, gentleman. Here he proved his genius, by rising equal to the occasion. People tried to impress him with their grandeur, but the inspired plow-boy firmly, but respectfully, declined to be astonished. He knew that he was superior to his superiors, and that the guest was at once far above and far beneath the host. Still he was not happy. He had wearied for grand society, but now that he had it, he found it vanity. People were disappointed in Burns, because Burns was disappointed in them. He felt himself alone in the world; he was a solitary man in a great crowd; he had lived over thirty years and had literally never seen a fellow-creature—and he never did see one.

Every man of genius feels this dreadful sense of loneliness more or less. It caused Byron much misery; John Stuart Mill suffered from it for years; and Dickens, when near the end, complains that he feels that he has missed a some one he has never seen. The ideal of such men is seldom realized. Unknown to themselves, they create a creature in their heart and brain whom they eagerly seek in flesh and blood, and too often in vain. It does not follow—indeed it seldom happens—that this ideal conception of the man of genius is a perfect creature, or one like unto himself, but generally of a contrary nature and possessing the very qualities which are most wanting in him. Some few have found this ideal, and always in the form of woman; others have found her only to lose her, like Walter Scott and Byron; not a few have found her in the wife of another man, like Petrarch and Sterne; others have fondly imagined that they have found her, but, too late, have discovered their mistake. These last are they whose married lives have proved failures. The wives of men of genius separated from their husbands are a long and fearful list. Who is to blame? Certainly not the wives, for they are human and very feminine; and as for their husbands, they are more than human; so let not us men sit in judgment upon them.

Byron had all the restlessness and contempt for the world peculiar to Burns. Their natures were much alike. The peer and the peasant unite in the common temperament of the poet. Byron was very near being the most unfortunate man who ever lived. He endured the misery of deformity, of disappointed love, of calumny, and of genius. He only wanted Burns' poverty to make him the most unhappy man ever born. Any one of these misfortunes would be as much as an ordinary being could well bear; but when we think of them centred in one man, and of the painful sensitiveness of genius to such influences, we wonder that Byron was so good a man as he was.

With men of genius, sensitiveness is a perfect disease; indeed, it is this very quality which enables them to feel and to express those motions which escape other men. Sensitiveness is an innocent and amiable self-love, and must not be confounded with selfishness. A selfish man is sensitive, but only for himself; but a sensitive man has much sympathy for others. The two qualities always go together, and are largely developed in women and men of genius. Many women have as much sympathy as men

of genius, but they exercise it with greater strictness and partiality. Thus, women have little or no sympathy for evil-doers, but men of genius frequently have.

Speaking of calumny, it is a thing to which a man of genius is particularly liable, especially an unknown man. People see that he is often unhappy, and uncertain and strange in his humor and ways—in short, he is different from themselves; and not knowing the cause, they are so kind as to invent one, always taking great care that it shall be to the man's discredit. Said Lytton, with tears in his eyes, "Men calumniate me, yet I would die to serve them." The fact is, we dearly love to see each other come down heavily. It is innate in us. It is the secret of dramatic success. So long as the characters in a play are getting into trouble, we are interested; but if an inexperienced writer devotes too much of the last act to getting his people out of their difficulties, the audience lose interest, begin to yawn, and, finally, go into the lobbies and talk scandal.—*The Argosy.*

A SKETCH.

The sky is blue and bright above,
The trees have donned their soft green dresses,
And prattling out its lazy love,
The river takes the sun's caresses.

The air with sweet Spring scents is rife,
And pleasant with the talk of thrushes,
And glad with a new sense of life
The year toward its noon-day rushes.

Within a corner of the wood
Where the sun's night comes something fainter,
And dulled the voices of the flood,
There sit a lady and a painter.

Intent the scene's delight to trace,
He deftly plies his practiced fingers,
With eyes that grow toward her face,
And most on her his labor lingers.

And while he works the day glides by,
Until with pink the hill-side flushes,
And with a half regretful sigh,
Thus speaking, he flings down his brushes:

"The light that travels down the stream,
Or piercing through an opening slender,
Falls through the leaves with fitful gleam—
This light my skill can catch and render.

But, sweet, your eyes give out a light
That, though I strive from morn till even,
I never can reflect aright—
I paint the earth, and not high Heaven."

—*Temple Bar.*

MACREADY'S FIRST APPEARANCE AT COVENT GARDEN.—The silent process of dressing was only interrupted by the call-boy Parsloe's voice, "Overture on, sir!" which sent a chill to my heart. The official rap at the door soon followed, and the summons, "Mr. Macready," made me instantly rally all my energies, and with a firm step I went forward to my trial. But the appearance of resolute composure assumed by the player at this turning-point of his life belies the internal struggles he endures. These eventful trials, in respect to the state of mind and body in which they are encountered, so resemble each other that one described describes all. The same agitation, and effort to master it, the dazzled vision, the short, quick breath, the dry palate, the throbbing of the heart—all, however painfully felt, must be effectually disguised in the character the actor strives to place before his audience.

Abbott, as *Pylades*, was waiting for me at the side-scene, and when the curtain had risen, grasping his hand almost convulsively, I dashed upon the stage, exclaiming, as in transport of highest joy, "Oh, *Pylades!* what's life without a friend!" The welcome of applause that greeted my entrance (always so liberally bestowed by a London public on every new performer) was all I could have desired; but it was not until the long and loud plaudits following the vehement burst of passion in the line, "Oh, ye Gods! give me Hermione or let me die!" that I gained any degree of self-possession. As the play proceeded I became more and more animated under the conflicting emotions of the distracted lover, and at the close, as I sank, *furiis agitatus Orestes*, into the arms of *Pylades*, the prolonged cheers of my auditors satisfied me of my success. The custom of "calling for" the player had not then been introduced into our English theatres; but it was considered a sufficient testimony of a triumphant issue to give out the play for repetition on the Friday and Monday following. Congratulations were profusely tendered me by the various members of the Covent Garden company, who stopped me in passing from the stage to my dressing-room; and when summoned to the manager's room, Mr. Harris, in his peculiar way, observed: "Well, my boy, you have done capitally; and if you could carry a play along with such a cast, I don't know what you cannot do!" I was to dine with him the next day to settle further proceedings, and I returned to my lodgings in a state of mind like one not fully awake from a disturbing dream, grateful for my escape, yet almost questioning the reality of what had passed.

In the attendance of that evening it was observed that the members of the *corps dramatique* mustered in unusual force, among whom Kean, conspicuous in a private box, was very liberal of his applause. Would not the sleep be sweet and sound after such a termination to such a period of excitement and solicitude? It would seem so; but the mind is not yet at ease; the fate of the adventure is not yet decided; there is yet wanting the confirmation of public approval, and many an hour of a wakeful night is spent in painful uncertainty of what may be the tone of the morning press in its report of the evening's performance. With feverish impatience I awaited the arrival of the morning paper. However persons in public life may profess indifference to the manner in which their merits may be canvassed or registered in the public journals, I am a skeptic to the affectation of such insensibility. We cannot "read our history in a nation's eyes," but we may in the daily papers. Instances may no doubt be adduced against them, on rare occasions, of prejudice or pique; but these cannot outweigh the value of the testimony borne by the body of the press, conducted as it is for the most part by men of character, education, and talent. I had no cause to be dissatisfied with its record of the verdict in my case, which, with differences and exceptions on items, was laudatory and cheering as to general issue. The selection of the play was very generally condemned. The *Times*, in its first judgment on me, "allowing a certain amount of ability, did not conceive it was sufficient to shake Young, or intimidate Charles Kemble. Mr. Macready's last scene was executed with great vigor. He is not handsome in face or person, but we think him a man of clear conception, of much energy, and some skill." The *Globe*, remarked, "Mr. Macready is above the middle size, and his countenance is pleasing; but we think tragedy requires features of a more prominent and strongly-marked description than those which he possesses. His eyes however are good, and full of fire; and when in the paroxysm of passion we mark their wild transitions, our attention is entirely withdrawn from the flatness of the features they irradiate. His voice, generally speaking, is full and musical. From our observation of his performance Mr. Macready is a man of mind. In this play the actor must do everything, for the author has done nothing. Mr. Macready labored hard to supply the deficiency, and the sparks of his genius frequently kindled to a blaze the chaff of Mr. Phillips." Hazlitt, in the *Examiner*, at that time an authority almost supreme on subjects of theatrical taste, joins in the general objection to the play of "The Distressed Mother," in which "though," he observes, "a bad one for the display of his powers, Mr. Macready succeeded in making a decidedly favorable impression on the audience." "We have not the slightest hesitation," he continues, "in saying that Mr. Macready is by far the best tragic actor that has come out in our remembrance, with the exception of Mr. Kean."

Many compliments were paid me on the quality and compass of my voice; but if personal vanity—from which not even deformity and ugliness are exempt—had been among my flaws of character, I should have writhed under the report so widely promulgated *del mio brutto volto*. Intimations were given in criticisms the most favorable that my face was not "calculated for the stage." The theatrical article in the *News* (a journal which, after Leigh Hunt's secession, still retained a reputation for its critical notices) began its review in these words: "Mr. Macready is the plainest and most awkwardly-made man that ever trod the stage, but he is an actor whom in some respects we prefer to Mr. Kean." An amusing proof of the persuasion so widely entertained of my personal disqualifications was afforded me at the theatre one evening soon after my *début*. A man and woman were seated before me in the second tier of boxes. In the course of their conversation the lady inquired of her companion whether he had "seen the new actor." "What, Macready?" he replied; "No, I've not seen him yet; I am told he is a capital actor, but a devilish ugly fellow; they say he is a likeness of ugly Liston!" My equability was not at all disturbed by the frankness of these comments, and I dare say I probably did not think myself quite so bad as I was represented. John Kemble, who, in addition to the talents he possessed, owed so much of his success to the external gifts of nature, may be expected to have attached vast importance to them, and certainly he seems to have sided with the informants of my friend of the second tier. When his brother Charles one day stated his conviction that I should attain the foremost rank in the profession, John Kemble, who had never seen me act, took a pinch of snuff, and with a significant smile rejoined, "Oh Charles! *con quel viso!*" My vanity, however, was not assailable on this point, for I had been, I am glad to say, early bullied into thinking humbly of myself in regard to personal appearance. I remembered, moreover, that Le Kain, Henderson, and Talma, in attaining the highest celebrity in their art, had found the plainness of their features no obstruction to the full display of those emotions which the deep study of their author answered, and I fortified myself by their example with the hope of being able to develop my conceptions with vigor and distinctness, and, by the truth and earnestness of my own feelings, to insure the sympathy of my auditors.—*From Macready's Reminiscences.*

THE JOHN LAW DELUSION.—The excitement, once kindled, was stimulated by lying announcements of the sailing of great fleets for Louisiana laden with merchandise and colonists; of the arrival of vessels with freights worth "millions;" of the establishment of a silk factory, wherein 12,000 women of the Natchez tribe were employed; of the bringing of Louisiana ingots to the Mint to be assayed; of the discovery in Arkansas of a great rock of emerald, and the dispatch of Capt. Laharpe with a file of twenty-two men to take possession of the same. In 1718 Law sent engineers to Louisiana, who did something toward laying out its future capital, which he named New-Orleans, in honor of his patron, the Regent.

The royal paper rose rapidly under this new demand. Other schemes followed, until John Law, through his various companies, seemed about to "run" the kingdom of France by contract, farming all its revenues, transacting all its commerce, and, best of all, paying all its debts! Madness ruled the hour. The depreciated paper rose, rose, and still rose; reached par; went beyond par, until gold and silver were at a discount of ten per cent. The street named Quincampoix, the centre and vortex of this whirl of business, a mere lane twenty feet wide and a quarter of a mile long, was crowded with excited people from morning till night, and far into the night, so that the inhabitants of the quarter sent to the Police a formal complaint that they could get no sleep. Nobles, lackeys, Bishops, monks, merchants, soldiers, women, pick-pockets, foreigners, all resorted to *La Rue*, "panting, yelling, operating, snatching papers, counting crowns," making up a scene of noisy confusion unexampled. One man hired all the vacant houses in the street, and made a fortune by subletting offices and desk-room, even placing sentry-boxes on some of the roofs, and letting them at a good price. The excitement spread over France, reached Holland, and drew to Paris, as was estimated at the time, five hundred thousand strangers, places in the public vehicles being engaged "two months in advance," and commanding a high premium.

There were the most extraordinary acquisitions of fortune. People suddenly enriched were called *Mississippiens*, and they behaved as the victims of sudden wealth, unearned, usually do. Men who were lackeys one week kept lackeys the next. A *garson* of a wine-shop gained twenty millions. A cobbler who had a stall in the Rue Quincampoix, made of four planks, cleared away his traps and let his boards to ladies as seats, and sold pens, paper, and ink to operators, making 200 francs a day by both trades. Men gained money by hiring out their backs as writing desks, bending over while operators wrote out their contracts and calculations. One little hunchback made 150,000 francs by thus serving as a *pupitre ambulant*, (strolling desk,) and a broad-shouldered soldier gained money enough in the same way to buy his discharge and retire to the country upon a pretty farm. The general trade of the city was stimulated to such a degree that for a while the novel spectacle was presented of a community almost every member of which was prosperous beyond his hopes; for even in the Rue Quincampoix itself, although some men gained more money than others, no one appeared to lose anything. And all this seemed the work of one man, the great, the incomparable "Jean Lass," as he was then called in Paris. It was a social distinction to be able to say, "I have seen him." His carriage could with difficulty force its way through the rapturous, admiring crowd. Princes and nobles thronged his antechamber, a Duchess publicly kissed his hand, and the regent made him Controller General of the Finances.

This madness lasted eight months. No one needs to be told what followed it—how a chill first came over the feverish street, a vague apprehension, not confessed, but inspiring a certain wish to "realize." Dread word, realize! The tendency to realize was adroitly checked by Law, aided by operators who desired to "unload," but the unloading, once suspected, converted the realizing tendency into a wild, ungovernable rush, which speedily brought ruin to thousands and long prostration upon France. John Law, who in December, 1719, was the idol of Paris, ready to perish of his celebrity, escaped with difficulty from the kingdom in December, 1720, hated, despised, impoverished, to resume his career as elegant gambler in the drawing-rooms of Germany and Italy.—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

APPARATUS FOR DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.—Scarcely of less importance is the apparatus used for ascertaining the depth of the sea. The term "deep soundings" has now an entirely different significance from that which it formerly had. No difficulty is now experienced in sounding in any depth, and bringing the sinker with a specimen of the bottom to the surface. This is effected by a lead of about a hundred weight, having a tube screwed to the bottom. At the bottom of the tube is a "butterfly valve," which opens inward like the wings of a butterfly; the water passes through the tube as the sinker descends; but on piercing into the oozy bed of the ocean, and being withdrawn, the wings fall horizontally, and retain the soil contained in the tube. But when the depth is beyond a thousand fathoms, or thereabouts, the difficulties increase in proportion to the depth, and it becomes necessary to have a greater weight of sinkers; and as the increased weight and friction of sinkers and line would prove too much for the line in hauling it up, a contrivance has been devised to detach the sinkers and leave them at the bottom, at the same time obtaining a portion of the soil, as a proof that the sinkers have reached the bottom; hence the necessity for the large supply of sinkers. These sinkers are disks of iron of half a hundred-weight each, having a hole through the centre, and made to fit one over the other. The sounding-tube is about five feet in length, the lower end fitted with a butterfly valve, as already described; at the upper end is a sliding-rod, having two small shoulders, which project when the tube is suspended and the rod up; but, when resting on the ground, the shoulders sink within the tube. The tube is passed through the number of sinkers required, and this is regulated by the depth, current, &c., expected; generally three to four hundred-weight is used. An iron ring, with stout wire attached to either side, is passed under the weights, and a loop of the wire placed over the shoulders. Thus, with the tube suspended, the wire and ring support the weights; but the moment the tube comes in contact with the ground, and the suspending line is slackened, the shoulders are pulled down by the weights, and becoming buried in the tube, the wire loop is thrown off, and the tube is drawn through the sinkers, leaving them on the ground. It must be mentioned that the lower nine to twelve inches of the tube is left protruding beyond the weights; this portion is driven into the ground, and secures the specimen of the soil. This instrument is called the "Baillie Sounding-machine," after its inventor. There have been many detaching instruments invented, but the one described is the latest, and is considered the best.

The line used is one inch in circumference, and is capable of bearing a steady strain of about fourteen or fifteen hundred weight, (it is marked at every fifteen fathoms;) but, to prevent the loss of lead and lines by the sudden jerks and strain caused by the motion of the vessel, a number of india-rubber accumulators are furnished, each being five feet long, and capable of extension two and a half times their normal length, with a strain of about fifty pounds. About twenty of these are so arranged that when, by the rising of the ship to the sea, the strain comes suddenly, the accumulators take up the strain, lengthening out according to the strain, and contracting as the ship falls. The accumulators are also useful as a dynamometer, (strength measure.)—*Chambers's Journal.*

MUSICAL SENSATIONS.—Now we can explain, perhaps, why it is that our musical sensations are different in small rooms and in large ones, or, to speak more closely, why the relations between the volume of sound and the space to be filled must be suitable in order to produce the right effect.

I can sit close to a piano and listen to "Lied ohne Worte." I can take in every inflection of touch with ease, not a refinement is lost, but if I go to the end of a long room, the impact is less direct, the pleasure is less intense; the player must then exaggerate all his effects, hence a loss of refinement and ease. Public players and singers constantly make shipwreck thus in private rooms. Accustomed to vast spaces, they roar and bang until the audience is deaf, and the only reason why the unknowing applaud on such occasions, and the only difference, as far as they are concerned, between the professional and the amateur, is simply that the first is so much louder than the second. This makes them clap their hands and cry "bravo!" But in reality they are applauding a defect.

The only musical sounds which really master vast spaces like the Albert Hall are those of a mighty organ or an immense chorus. The Handel Festival choruses are fairly proportioned to the Crystal Palace, but on one occasion, when a terrific thunder-storm burst over Sydenham in the middle of "Israel in Egypt," every one beneath that crystal dome felt that, acoustically, the peal of thunder was very superior to the whole power of the chorus, because the relation between the space to be filled and the volume of sound required to fill it was in better proportion.

But there is still something which has not yet been said for small sounds in large places. Transport yourself in imagination to the Albert Hall on some night when, as is usually the case, there is but a scanty orchestra, and presently a new mystery of sound will reveal itself to you. At first you will be disappointed. Any one can hear that the hall is not properly occupied by the sound; the violins should be trebled at least, several of the wind instruments doubled, &c. You think you will not listen to this charming E flat symphony of Mozart; you cannot help feeling that you lose a delicate inflection here, a staccato there, a flute tone, a pianissimo on the drum, or a whole piece of counter melody, owing to the scattered conditions of isolated vibrations lost in space.

But you have still something to learn, something like a new musical truth, which few people seem yet to have noticed. Listen! The sounds from the band reach you too late perhaps. They are not simultaneous; the impact on the ear is somewhat feeble, you must even strain attentively to catch what is passing, but the more you do so the easier it becomes, just as the eye, in looking through a lens, may see all dim, but gaze on until the objects grow sharp and clear. The nerves of the eye have adapted themselves to the new conditions, the longer you look the better you see. So in these vast uncomfortable spaces, the longer you listen the better you hear. A certain special training is required, and then gradually a new quality is perceived—we must give the process a new name—"sound filtering." The Albert Hall and the Crystal Palace are great sound-filters. From this point of view, which it requires some delicate and attentive ear-culture to appreciate, new delights are born from the defective space, conditions usually complained of. I have heard the voice of Madame Lemmens-Sherrington in the extreme distance at the Crystal Palace, when she was exerting herself to the utmost, and it sounded like a voice from heaven, full of unearthly, far-away sweetness; the same intensity and volume in a small room would have been intolerable. I have heard Bottessini on the double-bass in the open air with similar effect.

Listen to an orchestra or quartet, however fine, in a moderate-sized room; there is the catgut, the resin, the scrape, the bite of horse-hair on strings, the earthly cannot be completely got rid of, but space will filter all that, and leave nothing but a kind of spiritual disembodied sound, like the tones of those plugged pipes in the organ that seem to steal out of some remote cloud-land with a certain veiled sweetness that makes us hold our breath.

Since I have learned to listen to these peculia effects in all their strange gradations, a new class of musical impressions has been revealed to me, and I have become much reconciled to hearing music in vast spaces. I do not go there for the kind of normal impressions, for the direct study, for the strong, immediate impact gained from music in a moderately sized room—I lose much of all that—but I gain a number of new abnormal effects, which also have a power over certain hidden depths and distant fastnesses of the emotional region.—*Good Words.*

THE AUTHOR OF "METAMORA."—Oddly enough, the staid and stiff line of literature, already indicated, was broken in upon about 1828 by a drama. At this time John A. Stone, a resident of Concord, wrote a play entitled "Metamora," which is still in existence in manuscript form. For it Edwin Forrest paid $500, a price considered enormous at that time. This play first made the great actor famous. After Forrest's death, the manuscript was sold by his executors to a couple of star actors for $1,000. Forrest also paid $1,000 for a second play by the same author, called "The Ancient Briton." Mr. Stone wrote other dramas, and occasionally himself appeared on the stage in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. His fame is obscured by time. Few of the present denizens of Concord have any accurate knowledge of him or his dramas; but among the files of old Concord newspapers may be found a short poem of his, signed "Metamora," and preceded by a complimentary paragraph by the editor. It was written on the occasion of the opening of a theatre at Portsmouth, N. H., and is dated Jan. 24, 1830. This poem is not especially admirable. Although the verse is smooth and the expression felicitous, the style is too diffuse to suit modern taste. It is, however, unfair to judge a dramatist by fugitive lines, and one can not divest one's self of the melancholy interest which attaches to the memory of the author. He was still a young man when he became famous, and his family lived, report says, in an old house that used to stand near the corner of Main and Walden streets. He was only thirty-three when, "in a temporary fit of insanity," he drowned himself in the Schuylkill River. A brief paragraph in an encyclopedia is the only record that remains to us of this unfortunate man of genius—this *rara avis* among sermon-writing authors.—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

A LITTLE PARIS RESTAURANT.—Let us suppose that an habitué of one among such places has made his little hit upon the Petite Bourse, that perambulating crowd which meets each night on the Boulevard des Italiens, and does its business in walking, like a school of peripatetic philosophers, and celebrates the occasion by giving a dinner to his friends. He orders it beforehand, of course. Let us say the menu is: Bisque soup, an expensive dish made of crayfish stewed down; fillets of sole; a vol-au-vent Financière; a roast leg of mutton; ortolans; an omelette with jam; fruit. A very neat little dinner, for which he will pay roundly. The master of the house takes his order with gusto. The gentleman may depend that it will be in every respect satisfactory. He will see to it himself. He does. From the nearest chemist he buys as many ounces as are needful of "bisque powder," a substance obtained, I believe, by chemically, dissolving lobster shells, and evaporating the acid; it is sold openly. At a penny each he buys as many cray-fish as there are guests, fills the head with forcemeat, and duly sets one afloat on every plate, as the fashion is. So much for soup. You think that fillets of sole cannot possibly be imitated. Great is your mistake. Take salt cod, soak it in lukewarm water till the brine is extracted; comb out with a small steel instrument the flakes; parboil it; fry; add sauce and see if it will not pass muster. Vol-au-vent Financiere should have a light patty crust, and that is given it, for flour is cheap. Inside should be cockscombs, but they run much too dear. Take what is called a "shape" of tin. Bring out the palates, which of course you have preserved, when serving that favorite dish of France, calf's head. Spread them flat, and with your shape cut out as many cockscombs as you want. No one can tell the difference, and thus your vol-au-vent, which might cost shillings, costs you just nothing at all. What is the next article? Oh, a roast leg of mutton. Roasting in France, mark you, is all done on the spit. A great deal of fuel, of trouble, and of space is needed to cook a joint in this way. Of course your restaurateur is not going to expense and inconvenience. The leg of mutton is baked like a pudding. When it is done, the cook takes his biggest spit and bravely runs it through. With a brush he dabs some burnt sienna round the "bumps," powders them with meat reduced to charcoal, withdraws the spit, warms again in the oven, and serves up. His assistant pours into the dish a half pint of Liebig's extract diluted, and two spoonfuls of the juice of beetroot; with a syringe he spirts of boiling fat sufficient. Will any man find courage to dispute that is roast mutton? No one, and art triumphs.

Ortolans? Oh, to make an ortolan is childish work if you possess a sparrow or a linnet, value three half-pence. Cook the bird slightly, for your ortolan should be half raw. When done, make a hole above the tail. Draw up boiling suet in a little tube—taking care not to scald your mouth—insert the tube, and blow the fat beneath the skin. Nothing more simple! By the time it has reached the salle, a connoisseur alone could doubt you. Omelette aux confitures has mysteries in its jam which I have not investigated; you may know something about that in England. But the omelette is rarely made with common honesty. They give you but one yolk for each four whites of egg; the yolk is too valuable for wasting upon omelettes. And so much for this luckless man's dinner, which, nevertheless, he eats with the greatest gusto.

I could tell more of the culinary art, but I think you must have had enough. Only one other instance. It is almost a proverb that eggs defy adulteration. In one sense they do; but what is the value of an art if it have no difficulties to overcome? Eggs cannot yet be adulterated, but they can be made to seem what they are not. There is a trick played in those cheap restaurants, where you dine and breakfast at a price which common sense declares to be impossible, well worthy of note for its ingenuity, and for the skill displayed in its manipulation. There one is invited to take eggs *sur le plat*, two of them, for three-pence or four-pence, a sum utterly impossible in Paris, even though the eggs be not very fresh. The feat is to make two eggs out of one. Taking a glazier's diamond, the cook delicately scores his egg all round. Then, furnished with his plate, duly filled with butter boiling, he takes the egg in either hand, while a comrade smartly slices it in two with a knife well oiled. Quick as thought the cook drops one half the shell on either side, the boiling butter fixes it, and there lie your two eggs *sur le plat* made out of one!—*All The Year Round.*

CLUB BOOKS.—A kind of beginning to the club-book mania was given by the sale by auction of the library of John, third Duke of Roxburghe, in 1814. His Grace had been the most energetic and eminent book-collector in the United Kingdom. His library was large and valuable, and the sale lasted over forty-two days. Wealthy collectors assembled in force, and gave high prices for such works as claimed to be rarities. There were 10,120 lots in all, comprising about 30,000 volumes; and the money paid for them by the bidders at the auction amounted in the aggregate to £23,398. The Duke of Devonshire gave £1,050 for the *History of Troy*, the first book printed by William Caxton in England, in 1471; the bidders were eager to obtain it simply because it was one of a very few copies of that edition known to be still in existence. There were eleven other Caxtons in the catalogue, and the whole twelve brought £246 each on an average. But the great struggle was for Boccaccio's *Decamerone*, a copy of the first edition printed at Venice by Valdarfar. The book was not very choice in any particular except that it *was* the first edition, and that hardly any other perfect copy of it was known. The Duke of Roxburghe had given £100 for it some years before. At the sale in 1812 the Marquis of Blandford and Earl Spencer alike set their heads upon possessing it; emulation grew warm; neither one chose to give way to the other, and the Earl did not cease to bid till he had gone up to £2,250; the Marquis bid another £10, and carried off the prize for the stupendous sum of £2,260—the highest price, it is believed, ever paid for a single volume.

The principal buyers at the sale did not wish that this famous day, the *Decamerone* day, should pass into oblivion. Rev. T. F. Dibdin, a celebrated bibliophilist of that age, proposed a dinner. Twenty-four dined together at a tavern in London, including the titled representatives of the Howard, Churchill, Cavendish, Spencer, and Gower families, together with Sir Egerton Brydges, Rev. Holwell Carr, Mr. Heber, and other owners of famous libraries. It was agreed that they and a few others should form a club or society, to be called the Roxburghe Club, in commemoration of the Roxburghe sale, and that they should dine together annually on the 17th of June, the anniversary of the day on which the *Decamerone* was sold. Many years afterward, Mr. Haslewood, one of the members, wrote an account of those dinners, under the title of the *Roxburghe Revels*—most extravagant revels they certainly were.

If luxurious indulgence had been all, we should not have noticed the Roxburghe Club here. But it was agreed among the members that each should, in turn, print some rare work at his own expense, and give one copy to every member—a copy on vellum to the President. The plan was afteward altered. The members were to be forty as a maximum; an annual subscription was paid; the aggregate amount was spent in printing rare and curious old works; one hundred copies were printed of each work, two for each member, and twenty to be sold to the public at such prices as the committee might determine. Old histories, chronicles, diaries, household books, topographical sketches, ballads, ecclesiastical and monastical treatises, &c., were published from time to time under these regulations—some from old printed, but almost inaccessible copies, some from old manuscripts. Many of the works were greatly valued; and, owing to the small number of copies printed, a complete set of the Roxburghe Club publications would now command a high price.

From this Roxburghe Club sprung many others, some of which collapsed after a few years; but the majority still remain, distinguished by having brought to light many curious literary treasures which had long been buried in obscurity. The printing-clubs, thus established, are not learned societies or literary institutions in the ordinary sense; they neither give lectures nor read papers, nor do they carry on discussions in a formal manner, They were, as has been stated, simply clubs for printing certain scarce books, each member taking a copy. The members are in some clubs as few as forty or fifty; in one, as many as 7,000. In most clubs, the books are regarded as privately printed; in others, an approach is made to the plan of publishing by subscription, extra copies being printed for sale to the public after the members have been supplied. In one club, a certain definite number of books are printed annually; in another, the number varies with the bulk and value of the individual works; while in a third, each member prints some books at his own expense, and presents a copy to every member; and these represent three types of the printing clubs or societies. The members chosen to form the council are generally such as are known to be well versed in the class of subjects to which the publications of the club mostly relate; and the whole of the members reap the advantages of the gratuitous services of such persons. The result is, the publication of works not hitherto available to the average of literary and scientific men—being either in private collections, or in great libraries not accessible without difficulty. The printing of even a few hundred copies will afford the means of knowing where a particular class of works is obtainable.

One of the first to follow the example of the Roxburghe was the Bannatyne Club, founded mainly by Sir Walter Scott in 1823. Its announced object was to print and circulate among its members works illustrative of the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland. There were about thirty members at first, afterward increased to 100. The club was named after George Bannatyne, a literary Scot of the sixteenth century. The members who subscribed five guineas a year each (the same amount as those of the Roxburghe Club) received, in the course of years, considerably more than 100 distinct publications, many of them curious and valuable in a high degree, relating to all kinds of matters connected with old Scotland. The club closed its operations a few years ago; but its publications, though necessarily in few hands, will have permanent value. Complete sets of the works bring a high price at auctions.

The Maitland Club, another which we owe to Scotland, came a few years after the Bannatyne, and was, like it devoted chiefly to the printing of works relating to Scotland, sometimes fine old manuscripts; in other instances fine old printed books, little known and difficult of access. It was named after Sir Richard Maitland, a bibliopolist of the sixteenth century, and had its centre at Glasgow, as the Bannatyne had at Edinburgh. The members, a hundred in number, paid an annual subscription af three guineas. They received copies of all the works, some printed at the expense of the club, others at the expense of wealthy and liberal members. Some of the most interesting of the publications are several volumes of the *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, a budget of curious odds and ends too small individually to be brought out separately.

The Oriental Translation Fund, established about the same time, was virtually a printing club, founded chiefly by members of the Royal Asiatic Society, for the translation of oriental manuscripts into the languages of Europe and printing a small number of copies of each. The subscription varied in amount according as large paper or small paper copies were chosen. Those who have the best means of judging say that the valuable oriental works which this society has printed and published in the course of forty or fifty years would have little chance of being brought out in the ordinary course of publishing enterprise.

The Iona Club, a short-lived society, was founded for the investigation and illustration of the history, antiquities, and early history of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and printed for its members a few works on those subjects. Somewhat similar to this, in the limited range undertaken, was the Manx Society, relating to the Isle of Man. More taking was the Abbotsford Club, founded for the purpose of printing miscellaneous pieces having the same general character as those of the Bannatyne and the Maitland; it was rather a select body in regard to numbers, and the publications form a handsome quarto series, relating to ancient mysteries and legends, romances and ballads, old Scottish family documents, old monastic manuscripts, presbytery and synod records, &c.

The Surtees Society, established about the same as the Abbotsford Club, was an early example of an excellent class. Its self-appointed work was to print and publish inedited manuscripts illustrating the religious, social, intellectual, and moral condition, in past times of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria, forming the present northern counties of England and southern counties of Scotland. It was named after Robert Surtees, author of the *County History of Durham*. All the members are (or were) invited by circular letter to vote for or against the printing of any suggested work; if the vote be favorable, enough copies are printed for all the members, and 100 for sale to the public. The series form a collection much prized by literary antiquarians. Closely following the Surtees in date was the Camded Society, one of the most celebrated of all; founded to render accessible any valuable but little known materials for the *Civil and Ecclesiastical History of the United Kingdom*, by printing them economically. The society was named after Camden, author of the *Britannia*. The subscription being only a guinea, and the range of subjects important, this society has always had a large number of members, reaching as high as 1,200. The numerous works printed, considerably over a hundred, have been edited by such competent men as Thoms, Payne Collier, Wright, Hunter, Halliwell, Henry Ellis, Dyce, Way, Nichols, &c. Some of the publications are printed in sufficient number only for members; others, a surplus number for sale to the public. The Spalding Club, following close on the heels of the Camden, resembled in its declared purpose two or three already noticed, namely, the printing of old works and tracts relating to Scotland, chiefly in the Aberdeen district. It was named after Spalding, a noted Aberdeen bibliopolist in the seventeenth century, and rendered good service within the range embraced. The Parker Society, the Percy Society, and the Shakespeare Society, all founded in 1840, undertook the publication of curious old works relating to three different classes of subjects—the first, (named after Archbishop Parker,) the best but scarce works of old English divines; the second, (named after Bishop Percy,) old English ballad poetry, and the third, books and tracts illustrative of Shakespeare and the literature of his times. Dublin may claim the merit of not being behind as regards a valuable class of club books issued in connection with the Irish Archæological Society, the works, produced with much taste, referring to the antiquities and early history of Ireland.—*Chambers's Journal.*

MICHAEL ANGELO AND LUCA SIGNORELLI.—Michael Angelo must be judged and understood, not by the sudden disasters which followed him, but by the gradual contests which prepared the way for him, and on which he put the climax. Of all that came by way of preparation, the work of Luca Signorelli is, in painting, the most closely related to that of the crowning master himself. It is not merely that there are specific groups and figures in Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," for which you can see the hint in Signorelli's designs at Orvieto. It is that Signorelli, in general terms, brought the great and difficult language of the highest art nearest to its full compass and perfect structure. Much that is sympathetic and delightful in earlier and contemporary art is wanting to him. Much that in the creations of Michael Angelo is august, profound, impressive beyond all reach of comment or interpretation, Signorelli fails to approach or so much as to foreshadow. Nay, in some matters, where his imagination is not aroused and does not animate his science, we are aware of a certain dullness of invention, a certain mannered ostentation of power, which seems almost to foreshadow the decadence that came after Michael Angelo. But Signorelli is one of the greatest and most manly of all masters wherever his imagination is aroused and does animate and sustain his science. And that happens, we have seen, as often as he had to deal with events or affections that give play to motion and animation, to human energy and passion, to the beauty and fairness of the body. In these things he is sovereign, and it is no paltry sovereignty. It is no doubtful glory to have been the first in whose hands Art learned to deal as she list, absolutely and imperiously, with the corporal frame and mechanism of man—to plant a race of perfect human beings all firm and lithe and springy upon their feet in the carelessness or eagerness of life, or to show them writhing and precipitated in the terror of doom, and overwhelmed among the ruins of their own pomp; to drive them headlong across fields of fire-furrowed air, the bolts of the catapult of the wrath of God; to mingle and coil and tangle them, incarnations of mortal despair, among the more hideous incarnations of immortal hate, or to set them with uplifted faces on the flower-strewn plain, when this corruptible has put on incorruption, and the re-embodied spirits feel upon them the blessedness of their new and everlasting youth.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

MRS. PIOZZI.—Among other memorable acquaintances that my good fortune gave me in this pleasant city was Dr. Gibbs, the leading physician of the place, afterward knighted by the Regent for his attendance on Queen Charlotte. He had been a college chum of my cousin, Walter Birch, who still retained his fellowship of Magdalen, and who at my first introduction to Gibbs dined with me at his house. The party was select and very agreeable, but rendered especially interesting by the announcement in the evening of "Mrs. Piozzi." It seemed almost as if a portrait by Sir Joshua had stepped out of its frame, when the little old lady, dressed *point de vice* in black satin, with dark glossy ringlets under her neat hat, highly rouged, not the end of a ribbon or lace out of its place, with an unfaltering step entered the room. And was this really the "Mrs. Thrale," the stage monitress of "The Three Warnings," the indefatigable tea-maker of the Great Insatiable? She was instantly the centre on which every eye was fixed, engrossing the attention of all. I had the satisfaction of a particular introduction to her, and was surprised and delighted with her vivacity and good-humor. The request that she would read us from Milton was very readily complied with, and I was given to understand she piqued herself on her superiority in giving effect to the great poet's verse. She selected a passage from the eleventh book of *Paradise Lost*, descriptive of the lazar-house, enunciating with studied and elaborate distinctness each of the enumerated physical ills "that flesh is heir to." The finger on the dial plate of the *pendule* was just approaching the hour of 10, when, with a kind of Cinderella-like abruptness, she rose and took her leave, evidently as much gratified in contributing to our entertainment as we were by the opportunity of making her acquaintance. Dr. Gibbs informed us that she never under any circumstances overstepped by a single minute the hour of 10 in returning home.

It was my lot some days later to meet her again at my friends, the Twisses; but here there were not more than five or six elderly persons, and a bevy of young girls, most or all of them with strong theatrical inclinings. The consequence was, that after a brief conversation with the lively little lioness, the younger people clustered together at the farther end of the drawing-room, listening to stories, or in talk over plays, that descended from Shakespeare to the "Italian Lover;" when, all at once, long before her accustomed hour, Mrs. Piozzi started up, and coldly wishing Mr. and Mrs. Twiss good-night, left the room. Inquiring looks passed in silence and surprise from one to another, and in an undertone our hostess observed, "She is very much displeased." I then learned that, accustomed and expecting to be the attraction of the evening wherever she might be invited, she could never conceal her chagrin if disappointed in receiving the homage of the circle she might be in. Here was the ruling passion cherished to a degree of weakness that excited compassion for one so stricken in years, to whom, unhappily, they had not proved the "years that bring the philosophic mind." In recalling to my memory this gifted woman, the association of her name with that of poor Conway forces itself on my recollection. His admiration of her talents awakened in her a lively interest for him, and cemented a friendship between them which was variously canvassed by the many. One fact, however, is to be remembered to his honor. His circumstances were much straitened. A few days before her death she sent him a check on her banker for £500, which on her decease he inclosed to her heir and administrator, from whom he received a cold and bare acknowledgment.—*From Macready's Reminiscences.*

GARDEN SPIDERS.—Perhaps none of the numerous spider family offer so many facilities for the accurate observation of her life and habits as the common garden spider, (*Epeira diadema.*) Fixing her dwelling between the branches of the smaller bushes and shrubs, or between the railings of the garden, or, better still, in a sly corner in front of some convenient window, she affords easier opportunities for daily observation than any other variety. She is not at all particular which side of the window is selected, as she seems to thrive equally well whether inside or out, only losing, when inside, that brightness of color which distinguishes the open-air dweller. Constructing a beautifully-formed circular, or, as it is sometimes called, geometric net, across a pane of glass, her every movement can be studied with advantage. From the centre of the work run radiating lines like the spokes of a wheel, attached at the outside end to long and much stronger lines, usually of a triangular shape, stretching from one side of the woodwork of the pane to the other. These radiating lines are again crossed by another set of concentric circular threads, at gradually widening intervals; making, altogether, when finished, a piece of work of a more delicate texture than any dainty lady's embroidery. So wonderfully fine, indeed, are the materials of which it is made, that a thread only just visible to the naked eye has been proved, by some of the best entomologists, to have been spun out of a thousand different strands issuing together from the spider's spinnerets and tubes; the comparatively coarse threads of the house-spider containing about 400 united strands. From the centre of the web of the garden spider to her hiding place in one of the upper corners of the window pane, runs a strong cord-like gangway or passage, only connected with the main work in the middle. With her feet resting on one end of this connecting rope, she feels the slightest vibration of the net when a fly is caught, rushes to the centre, feels with her feet on which of the strands the fly is entangled, darts at once to the place, and soon finishes her victim. This spider is evidently guided to her prey more by touch than sight:

The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.

Unlike the common house spider, (*Aranea domestica,*) which rushes straight at her prey, and drags it at once in her mouth into her den, to be killed and eaten in darkness, the geometric spider, even if a fly be caught near her hiding place, runs first to the centre to discover the whereabouts of her prey. Unlike the house spider, too, she kills the fly on the web where it is caught, the rapid death of the victim showing the virulence of the spider's poison, which is distilled into the wound through hollow fangs like those of a serpent. If the fly be a small one—say a midge—and lies perfectly still when caught, the spider will feel all the strands in the centre round and round two or three times, before finding on which part of the net the little titbit lies. When a wasp is caught, if the spider cannot see her way to a safe blow, she will either weave her enemy in a stronger mesh, and wait till the wasp is almost dead by exhaustion, or, if her network be in danger of being all broken up by such a strong intruder, she will cut the threads that hold it, and let her dangerous customer go. There is a little black fly, shaped like an ant, but smaller, often caught in one of these circular nets, which frequently escapes by wriggling itself clear. Whether it is furnished with some sharp weapon of defense, or has the power some beetles are well known to possess, of emitting a pungent essence against its enemies, would be difficult to determine; but the spider soon beats a retreat when she finds she has caught a Tartar, and either allows it to wriggle itself free, or waits at a convenient distance until the fly is completely exhausted by its struggles.

Unless the fly killed on the open web be a very small one, the garden spider does not carry her prey to her den in her mouth, but wraps it up in a bundle in a kind of sling, and runs to her lair with her victim hanging down behind her—cleverly preventing the loosely-hung bundle from getting entangled on the way. Depositing the booty at the entrance of her tunnel-shaped home, she quietly enjoys her meal, sucks the body dry, usually removing all traces of her recent slaughter. When another spider appears upon the scene, however, her demeanor is very different. Gathering as many strands of her web as possible in her saw-like claws—which, when magnified, look proportionately much more formidable than those of a lion—she gives them a violent shake, when the intruder generally "cuts" and runs. If the invader declines to move on when thus warned, but shows fight instead, it is curious to mark the cautious way they approach each other, evidently conscious the encounter means death to one or both. Spreading out their legs on each side as if to guard against a side attack, and reaching as far as possible with their fore legs, they open wide their jaws and look very formidable indeed, each presenting to the other a "horrid front." It is a duel in which the one that can plant the first well-directed blow conquers. Once let the fangs of the one be planted in the other's body, and the one seized will curl itself up and quietly yield to an inevitable doom.

It is a question if, in their personal encounters with each other, these cunning creatures do not fight with a full knowledge of how to use poisoned weapons independently of their fangs. When approaching one another for that final gripe both seem to dread, they will stop and place in their mouths first one and then the other claw of the long fore-legs, with which it is part of their strategy to overreach each other. For what purpose? Is it to dip the claws in their poison bags or glands, knowing that a single scratch inflicted on the body of an adversary by a poison-tipped weapon will eventually prove fatal?

The spider is surely the very Ishmael of insects; from the time, in early Spring, when bursting the strong yellow bag or cocoon in which the parent spider had deposited her eggs, the young ones take their solitary way through life, with their hands, as it were, against every one, and every one's hand against them. Even their matrimonial alliances, requisite for the propagation of their species, are formed with unusual precautions, not altogether unnecessary when the bride, the larger of the two, not unfrequently finishes the honeymoon by devouring her luckless husband. The patience he shews in hanging about the residence of his intended, sometimes on the outskirts of the web, at others on a few lines of his own, just outside, often for days together, without a bite to eat, is as exemplary as the method he adopts to lure her from her cell when she is in an amatory mood, is singular and amusing.

The circular web is perhaps better adapted to the fly-catching business than any other, as the proprietors drive a roaring trade, and soon wax fat; especially after the apparantly painful process of casting the skin has been successfully accomplished, a process that leaves them for two or three days very weak and devoid of their usual animation. After peeling off the skin the legs are clear and almost transparent, not unlike a piece of amber.

Toward evening the garden spider leaves her lair, and takes up her station in the middle of the web, with her feet resting on the radiating threads, ready on the slightest vibration to pounce upon her prey. Evening, too, is the time usually selected for gathering up her broken strands; though Kirby and Spence, in their admirable *Introduction to Entomology*, evidently go too far when they assert that the concentric circles of the geometric nets are all renewed every twenty-four hours, the patchy appearance of the structure, after being some time in use, being in strong contrast to its beautiful regularity when first constructed, which a total renewal would naturally restore.

The spider is never, apparently off her guard, and is always either "fishing or mending the net," the proverb about catching a weasel asleep being equally applicable to this wide-awake featherless fly-catcher. She is not a bad barometer, either, for when rain is threatened—especially those warm Summer showers that fill the earth with fragrance, and set the blackbird's rich contralto carolling through the air, this spider may be seen busily engaged arranging her "parlor" for her welcome guests, the flies, whom she invites to "walk in," knowing that the coming rain will drive them for shelter to the nearest bush or building.—*Chambers's Journal.*

FINANCIAL DELUSIONS IN ENGLAND IN 1720.—In London, besides the original South Sea Company, which began the frenzy, there were started in the course of a few months about 200 joint stock schemes, many of which, as given in Anderson's *History of Commerce*, are of almost incredible absurdity. The sum called for by these projects was £300,000,000 sterling, which was more than the value of all the land in Great Britain. Shares in Sir Richard Steele's "fish-pool for bringing fresh fish to London," brought £160 a share! Men paid £70 each for "permits," which gave them merely the privilege of subscribing to a sail-cloth manufacturing company not yet formed. There was, indeed, a great trade in "permits" to subscribe to companies only planned. Here are a few of the schemes: For raising hemp in Pennsylvania; "Puckle's machine gun;" settling the Bahamas; "wrecks to be fished for on the Irish coast;" horse and cattle insurance; "insurance and improvement of children's fortunes;" "insurance of losses by servants;" "insurance against theft and robbery; insuring remittances; "to make salt-water fresh;" importing walnut-trees from Virginia; improving the breed of horses; purchasing forfeited estates; making oil from sunflowers; planting mulberry-trees and raising silk-worms; extracting silver from lead; making quicksilver malleable; capturing pirates; "for importing a number of large jackasses from Spain in order to propagate a larger kind of mules;" trading in human hair; "for fatting of hogs;" "for the encouragement of the industrious;" perpetual motion; making pasteboard; furnishing funerals.

There was even a company formed and shares sold for carrying out an "undertaking which shall in due time be revealed." The word "puts," now so familiar in Wall street, appears in these transactions of 1720. "Puts and refusals" were sold in vast amounts. The prices paid for shares during the half year of this mania were as remarkable as the schemes themselves. South Sea shares of a hundred pounds par value reached a thousand pounds. It was a poor share that did not sell at five times its original price. As in France, so in England, the long heads, like Sir Robert Walpole and Alexander Pope, began to think of "realizing" when they had gained a thousand per cent. or so upon their ventures; and in a very few days realizing in its turn, became a mania; and all those paper fortunes shrunk and crumpled into nothingness.

So many caricatures of these events appeared in Amsterdam and London during the year 1720 that the collection in the British Museum, after the lapse of a hundred and fifty-five years, contains more than a hundred specimens.—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

JOHN LAW'S EARLY CAREER.—Two hundred years ago, when John Law, a rich goldsmith's son, was a boy in Edinburgh, goldsmiths were dealers in coin as well as plate, and hence were bankers and brokers as well as manufacturers. They borrowed, lent, exchanged, and assayed money, and, therefore, possessed whatever knowledge of finance there was current in the world. It was in his father's counting-room that John Law acquired that taste for financial theories and combinations which distinguished him even in his youth. But the sagacious and practical goldsmith died when his son was fourteen, and left him a large inheritance in land and money. The example of Louis XIV. and Charles II. having brought the low vices into high fashion throughout Europe, it is not surprising that Law's first notoriety should have been owing to a duel about a mistress. A man of fashion in Europe, in Louis XIV.'s time, was a creature gorgeously attired in lace and velvet, and hung about with ringlets made of horse-hair, who passed his days in showing the world how much there was in him of the goat, the monkey, and the pig. Law had the impudence to establish his mistress in a respectable lodging-house, which led to his being challenged by a gentleman who had a sister living there. Law killed his man on the field—"not fairly," as John Evelyn records—and he was convicted of murder. The King pardoned but detained him in prison, from which he escaped, went to the Continent, and resumed his career, being at once a man of fashion, a gambler, and a connoisseur in finance. He used to attend card-parties, followed by a footman carrying two bags, containing 2,000 louis-d'ors, and once during the lifetime of the old King, he was ordered out of Paris on the ground that he "understood the games he had introduced into the capital too well."—*James Parton.*

ABOUT SNAILS.—Snail-fattening is not the least strange of the industries connected with the culinary art as practiced in Paris. It is carried on outside "the barriers," since it is clearly not worth while to pay octroi upon a gross of game, whereof great numbers may be prematurely dead. Most of the snails are turned into tanks to fatten, but some large breeders keep them in the open air. And what sort of fence do you think they erect to prevent their slimy flocks escaping? Walls they could climb over, were they as lofty as those of Babylon; ditches they could crawl through. But a line of sawdust, four inches broad, fresh laid each morning, is beyond their skill to cross. Eight or ten parks thus walled in make the snailmaster's preserve. He turns loose his daily consignment into one of them, where it finds nothing to eat during forty-eight hours. In two days the creatures are removed to another park, where they find cabbages, lettuces, endive, a little thyme, and a few vine leaves. Purified by two days' fasting, they attack this provender with fury, and eat and eat until they grow as fat as classic snail could ever be. Between eight and ten days of this luxurious regimen fits them for the kitchen, whither I don't care to follow them. The importance of the industry is shown by figures adduced in the Municipal Council upon a proposition to raise the tax upon fatted escargots, now very small. Supporters of the increase proved that, if escargots were charged but one-quarter the rate levied on oysters, counting fifty of one to be worth a dozen of the other, Paris would take a revenue of 200,000 francs a year. And the consumption is growing enormously. I believe it a fact established, that eating escargots reduces a man's flesh till, in fact, nothing is left but bones and muscle. Fantees told me the same thing of their snail soup, a hideous compound. The edible snail of the Gold Coast has a shell quite three inches long and two inches high. From it he thrusts a pair of monstrous wings, four inches in length, beneath which his vast head protrudes. These wings are the grand dainty, and they are served whole in the soup. I have tasted that also—we were not particular in the late campaign—but shuddering memory forbids me to decide whether escargot of France or Fantee snail be the more horrible repast.—*All the Year Round.*

ALDERNEY COWS.—Alderney is well known for the breed of cows which bears its name. These are so called probably because the first ones exported were from that island, although now very few that are sold as Alderney cows are directly from there. Those of that breed actually exported from these islands are generally from Jersey, where the cattle are much the same as those of Alderney—small, with tapering heads, and of a delicate fawn-color. The Guernsey cow is esteemed by some even more highly than the Alderney; it is rather larger, and more of a red, brindled, in color. The cows are milked three times daily, and the milk is churned without skimming; one pound of butter a day is by no means an uncommon yield for a good cow. The cow cabbage is made to reach a size so large that the leaves are used to wrap the butter in for market, while the stalks are varnished and armed with ferrules and extensively used at St. Helier's for canes. The cows are very carefully coddled. The grass they feed on is highly enriched by the vraic, a species of sea-weed gathered from the reefs at low tide. There are two vraic harvests appointed by the Government—one in the Spring, the other in August—although it is gathered at other times in small quantities. All hands turn out in the season with boats and carts, frequently at night, and it is a very lively, picturesque occupation, though often attended with risk and loss of life from the overloading of boats or sudden rising of the tide. The cows are always tethered when feeding; they eat less in this way, really giving more milk than if glutted with food, and while they are cropping the grass on one side of a field it has time to spring up on the other side. When they have done eating, they are at once removed from the sun into the shade. The breed is preserved from intermixture with other breeds by strong and arbitrary laws very carefully enforced. No cattle are allowed to enter the islands except for slaughter within a certain number of days, with the exception of oxen for draught.—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

LAW REPORTS.

MRS. TEMPLETON'S CHILD.

CONTINUATION OF THE HEARING OF HER SUIT FOR THE POSSESSION OF HER SON —THE PLAINTIFF ON THE WITNESS STAND—LEGAL ASPERITIES.

A further hearing in the case of Ida Maud Templeton against her father-in-law, Col. William J. Templeton, to recover possession of her child, Willie C. Templeton, now in the possession of the defendant, was had yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue. Mrs. Templeton was first examined as to the alleged improprieties on her part which had been sworn to by the witnesses for the defense. She denied in unqualified terms that she had ever committed any of the improprieties of which she was accused, nor had she been unduly intimate with any of the persons named in the complaint. The charge that she was in the habit of wearing false hair was entirely untrue. She had been well educated, having attended several young ladies' schools in Michigan for a period of eight years. Counsel then asked the witness if Dr. Moore had ever read her a moral lecture from the Ten Commandments, to which the witness returned an emphatic negative.

Mr. Townsend—She says he never read her a lecture on morality from the Bible.

Judge Busteed (severely)—No, Sir, nor from the Koran either. [Laughter.]

On her cross-examination Mrs. Templeton swore that she had "brains, health, hands, and a musical education with which to support her child, but admitted that her expenses had always been paid by her step-father, Col. Babcock.

Mr. Townsend—Yes, because you preferred to be supported rather than support yourself.

Ex-Judge Busteed—Your Honor, I protest against this unmanly and abusive treatment of the witness by counsel for the defense. The counsel's remarks are neither in good taste nor pertinent to the issue. I hope the court will interfere in case he is again guilty of such ungentlemanly conduct.

After additional remarks on both sides, the cross-examination was resumed. In reference to her musical education, the witness was asked whether her instruction was vocal or instrumental. She replied that it was the latter. She had studied music at the school in Michigan, but could not remember the name of her teachers. Some evidence of minor importance was elicited, at the conclusion of which the case was adjourned to Saturday next.

AN INTERESTING INSURANCE CASE.

The suit of R. A. Ripley, Administrator of the estate of Anthony McDermott, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was before Judge Van Vorst yesterday, in Supreme Court, Special Term, on a motion by the defendant's counsel for the sending of a commission to Ireland to ascertain the correct age of the deceased. The facts in the case, which has excited much interest in insurance circles, are as follows: In 1867, McDermott, who is described as an ignorant, but honest cartman, who, by industry and frugality, had become possessed of a small amount of property, insured his life in the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $10,000. The premiums were regularly paid until the death of McDermott, who, in 1874, was knocked down and killed by a runaway horse. The deceased left seven small children and a wife, the latter an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Application was made to the Mutual Life Insurance Company by the administrators of the estate for the payment of the policy on McDermott's life. This the company refused to do on the ground that the deceased, in taking out the policy, had given his age as forty years, whereas it was in reality forty-nine. Yesterday the counsel for the plaintiff produced affidavits showing that in 1867, McDermott, to save a foreclosure on his property, applied to the defendants for a loan of $2,000, and was told that, as a condition, he must take out a policy for $10,000 on his life. To this McDermott acceded. In reply to the question of the examining officer, he stated that he did not exactly know his age, but believed it to be in the neighborhood of forty years. Affidavits of people who had known the deceased intimately represented him as a man incapable of fraud, and who, though ignorant and unlearned, had throughout his life manifested an unusual degree of honesty and straightforwardness. In view of these facts, counsel for the prosecution opposed the proposal for a commission as entailing unnecessary expense upon the litigants.

Mr. Davis, in behalf of the company, pledged his word that the company required no such condition for a loan, though admitting that it was possible for some of the employes of the company to have suggested such a thing to McDermott. He must, however, insist upon his application for a commission to go to Ireland, as the question of deceased's real age at the time of taking out the policy was too important to be decided on hearsay evidence. The court granted the order for a commission.

JAY GOULD AND THE FISK ESTATE.

Willard Bartlett, the Auditor and Referee appointed by the Surrogate to take testimony regarding the objections to the accounts filed by Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, as executrix of her husband, held a further session yesterday. Mr. James S. Ball appeared on behalf of Mrs. Fisk, O. J. Clausen represented Jay Gould, and Mr. John W. Weed appeared for Miss Mansfield, whose recent judgment for $25,000 on notes made to her by Mr. Fisk, her counsel claimed should be inserted in the account. A subpœna had been served on Jay Gould, but as he had not appeared at the last meeting, and was not present now, the Auditor said he could see no excuse for his evasion of this process of the Surrogate's Court. He should be present or some good reason given for his absence. Mr. Clausen said that he had not seen Mr. Gould and his counsel, Mr. Shearman, having other business, could not be present. The Auditor said that he did not think it right to have the process of the court disregarded in this way by Mr. Gould any more than by any other person. If a guarantee would be given by Mr. Gould's counsel that he would be present at the early day, he would grant one more adjournment.

At a later stage of the proceedings Mr. Sterling appeared in behalf of Mr. Gould. He said that there was no intention on the part of Mr. Gould to evade the process. It was then agreed that Mr. Gould should be present at the next meeting. The case was then adjourned.

SUIT AGAINST A HOTEL-KEEPER.

The case of William Way against George A. Crofutt, to recover on a note for $625, with interest, was tried on Friday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Barrett and a jury. Way was at one time lessee of the Park Hotel, of which Crofutt is the present proprietor. The defendant disputed payment of the note in question, which was one of a series of $10,000, on the ground that the words "with interest" had been fraudulently and feloniously added by Way. William A. Dodge, Henry J. Patterson, Smith, of the firm of Smith & Green, and several other witnesses, testified that Way's reputation was bad, and that his statements under oath were at the best doubtful. On the other hand, ex-Marshal Murray swore that the plaintiff's business character was a good one, and that his testimony was entitled to credit. Murray's evidence was corroborated by that of several other witnesses. The Court charged that if the jury were satisfied the note contained the words "with interest," at the time when Crofutt signed it, whether the words had been inserted by himself or others, they should find for the plaintiff. The jury, after an absence of three hours, were unable to agree and were discharged. The final vote stood six to six

The New York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1875.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The intimidation and violence which have marked the conduct of the miners' strike in Pennsylvania should be sternly repressed, if the whole military force of the State is needed for the task. The right of a working man to sell his labor on his own terms should be as inalienable as his right to dispose of anything which he has legally earned. It vitally concerns the future of this country as a whole, and of its mining and manufacturing districts in particular, that it should cease to be possible to establish any such system of terrorism over labor as now prevails in a portion of the anthracite coal region. On the other hand, the gross outrages against law and order perpetrated by the miners need not shut our eyes to the very ungracious and uncompromising spirit exhibited by the operators. There is neither sense nor justice in refusing to accede to the request of the men for proof that the state of the market will not permit the operators to grant the increase asked for. This method of approaching the question is the very basis of the principle of arbitration, and unless so obvious a line of argument can be adopted on both sides, there can be no possible escape from the brute force of the settlement by strikes. The English coal-owners, who are not remarkable for considerate treatment of their men, have never refused to allow an inspection of their books for the purpose of demonstrating that they could not afford an increase, or that they were right in seeking to enforce a reduction of wages.

It would appear that one of the reasons which led some of the Republicans in the State Senate to support the bill creating two new Police Justices was the prospect of securing Democratic aid to make the District Civil Justices in this City appointive instead of elective officers. A reference to Section 18 of Article VI. of the State Constitution would have shown them how impossible it was to carry out any such scheme. Yet, in spite of the plain language of this provision: "Justices of the Peace and District Court Justices shall be *elected* in the different cities of this State," a bill is now before the Legislature for the purpose of enabling the Mayor to appoint and the Aldermen to confirm the entire Board of Civil Justices in this City. Some elementary knowledge of the Constitution would seem to be a very desirable qualification for our legislators. The Tammany delegation from New-York appears hardly to have been aware of the fact that the State has anything in the shape of a fundamental law at all.

The deaths from diphtheria for the week only reach the low figure of twenty-eight. As this diminished mortality has been preceded by no marked diminution of the reported cases, it may safely be inferred that the virulence of the disease is on the decrease. It is just possible that the success of our physicians in dealing with this imperfectly understood disorder may be increasing. Whatever the cause, it is to be hoped that our unenviable superiority in respect of deaths from diphtheria may at length be at an end.

Several representative property-owners of Westchester County have passed a series of resolutions, which will be found in another column, earnestly recommending the passage of the Rapid-transit bill introduced by Mr. HUSTED and approved of by the Governor. One of the speakers at this informal meeting stated that Westchester County could be relied on to subscribe half a million of dollars to a rapid-transit railroad organized under this bill, within ten days after opening the books, and placed the probable Westchester contribution to the stock at a million of dollars. By way of earnest of such liberality, the neighbors of Mr. C. H. ROOSEVELT might help to swell still further his list of contributors to the guarantee fund of the Rapid-transit Association.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The adjournment of the Legislature will certainly take place before the close of this week. After agreement has been reached on the Supply bill, after a satisfactory Rapid-transit law has been passed, and after provision has been made for the reduction of this year's tax levy in New-York City, the people will be perfectly resigned to see both houses adjourned *sine die*. A great many important legislative measures will be left among the rubbish of the session, but, considering the ignorance, incapacity, and partisan servility displayed by the "responsible majority" in the Assembly, the wonder is not that the interests of the people have been so indifferently served, but that they have been served at all. Thanks to the position maintained by the Republican majority in the Senate, the faults of the session have so far been rather those of omission than of commission. Had both branches of the Legislature been Democratic this year, it would have unquestionably been the most disastrous session for this City since that of 1870. We shall give a list one of these days of the jobs directed against the City Treasury which passed the Assembly, but failed to pass the Senate. These would have cost New-York tax-payers a good deal more than they lost through the six-million steal of the Ring Board of Audit. Yet, scandalous as the enumeration will prove, it represents but a sample of the legislation which would have been rushed through had the Senate been under the dictation of Tammany Hall as completely as the Assembly has been. The knowledge of the reception which schemes of partisan jobbery would meet in the Senate has been sufficient to defer their introduction to a more convenient season. If, after the experience of the Democratic Assembly of 1875, the people of this City and State send to Albany a Democratic Legislature in 1876, they need hardly be surprised if they are egregiously swindled. In fact, after such fair warning as they have had this year, it would be perfectly natural for a future Democratic majority to assume that the people rather preferred to be fleeced by their law-makers than otherwise.

Had the Democrats got everything their own way this session, the Republicans would undoubtedly have profited from the popular indignation which would have been aroused in this City and elsewhere, by the consequences of their work. The evil which the people see actually achieved makes a good deal more impression on their minds than the evil which has been averted. But short as the public memory is for such matters, it would be a gross blunder to overlook the very striking contrast which has been manifested between the legislative methods of the Republican Senate and those of the Democratic Assembly. We trust that during the next few days, when the lobby finds its golden opportunity for putting through disreputable jobs, the contrast will be none the less marked. In the interests of the Republican Party, as well as of the people of this State, it is to be hoped that there will be in the Senate no "Rings" formed for the mutual profit of intriguers of both parties. With one or two exceptions, which we have not failed to note, the "record" of the Senate has been one which will bear the most careful scrutiny, and which ought to have its natural effect upon the popular judgment this Fall. It would be nothing short of a public misfortune should that good character be thrown away by a few days of careless or corrupt legislation.

A HINT TO CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati must have looked rather desolate yesterday to those who remained there after the festival. The lights were fled, the garlands dead, the guests were all departed. They had had nearly a week of musical excitement, to say nothing of the preparatory fortnight; and, next to the issues of life and death, that is about as high a form of excitement as the soul can bear. The reaction must be correspondingly great; but there will be no real depression. The Cincinnatians and the people of the region round about them are evidently in earnest in this matter. They love music heartily, and they mean to cultivate their taste and inform themselves upon it, so that they may love it more and understand it better. One of the most hopeful signs of the festival was the unpretending honesty of the vast audience. Our special correspondent telegraphed to us that BACH'S "Magnificat," which he lauded so much, and which we in New-York have yet to hear, "fell flat," and elicited no applause whatever. Under the circumstances it was well that it did fall flat. The audience were not cultivated up to its appreciation; and there is better promise for the future of music with them that, not understanding BACH'S music, and so not liking it, they did not pretend to find pleasure in it, than if they had gone off into spasms of affected rapture. It is not so common to find people, especially on an occasion like this, who will confess to ignorance of what it is expected that they should know, and to not liking that which it is proper to like, that this failure of BACH'S great work is entirely without significance.

But, although the Cincinnatians are thus honestly in earnest, and although they gave themselves heartily to their enjoyment, and did not "take their pleasure sadly," after the manner of our race, and although the performances were so successful, it is worthy of note that the festival lacked something to make it worthy of its name. That something was plan, purpose, organization, the construction of a festive musical occasion which proceeded from a beginning to an end. We remark this in no fault-finding spirit, and with the full admission that other musical festivals, so-called, have had the same defect. Our purpose is merely to point out how such festivals may be made really musical occasions of mark; and if we can drop a hint that may suggest improvement, so much the better for the Cincinnatians, although not for us; for they have the public spirit from which such festivals spring, and we in New-York have not, or at least thus far so it would seem. Why, then, should an occasion which brings thousands of people together in honor of music be so utterly formless and unorganized, except in regard to the mere performances? The festival ended with the concert on Friday evening. But there was no apparent reason for its ending there. It might have been indefinitely continued. The concert of that evening had no peculiar character which marked it as the last of an organized festival, nor was anything done on that evening, either by performers or audience, that put a fitting period to the progress of musical events through the previous four days. In brief, the so-called festival was merely a series of concerts; as if, let us say, the public musical performances of New-York and Boston during a month or two of the season were to be concentrated within four days. And, in fact, this was very much the real state of the case. But is not this a very crude sort of thing to call a musical festival? Or if the festive nature of such a rapid series of great concerts be admitted, is it not a great waste of force and means to leave so much raw social material entirely unused, except for the purpose of mere passing pleasure? Frenchmen or Italians would have turned the occasion to much better account. We Anglo-Saxons are not very skillful in the organization of public pageants, but we need not do our festive work in so very shambling and slip-shod a manner as that in which we generally do do it. And when there is so much material and so much enthusiasm at hand as there was on this occasion, the task of putting it into some characteristic shape would seem easy.

Our correspondent, with that serene condescension so often affected by musicians, spoke with patronizing tolerance of the introduction of choruses by the children of the public schools, although he did remember, and magnanimously admit, that so great a musician as HAYDN was moved to tears by a similar performance. But we venture to think that in this very slighted element of the festival is at least the germ of such an organization as may make these biennial occasions, (for so the Cincinnatians seem determined to have them,) musical events worthy to be called festivals. Those children will never forget that concert and the festival in which they took part. They were proud, and rightfully proud, that they were called upon to give their help; and they would work hard for two years at music if they knew that they were sure to be needed at the next festival. These children are to all intents and purposes a fixed quantity; and they are also a public body. Why not make these festivals the occasion of the development of a real musical taste among them, the spur to a thorough study of music in the public schools, or at least by the scholars of those schools? The musical festivals might then become directly connected with the system of public instruction; and it is difficult to see a better use to which they could be put. Then, let them be made the occasion of recognizing and rewarding the proficiency of the pupils in music; and let the ceremony of awarding prizes be the finale of the festival in which this immense body of young musicians will have taken part. Thus would the festivals be the means, as well as the signs and landmarks, of a real progress in music, and thus would they provide and keep up a supply of the most important requisite of their own success—a trained chorus, which cannot be extemporized. Were this plan adopted or some one like it, (for we offer it merely as a hint toward a desired end,) there would surely also be developed a system, a regularity, and a form of procedure at these festivals that, while it would diminish no pleasure which they give, would add to them a dignity, not to say a decorum, which they now lack.

A SECTARIAN RAID ON THE SCHOOL FUND.

Reference has already been made in these columns to a cunningly-devised bill now before the committee of which Senator BOOTH is Chairman, in the Senate, having the innocent though complicated title of "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend, consolidate, and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the common schools of the City of New-York." On its surface it appears to be a law giving the various orphan asylums of this City, the House of Refuge, the Alms-house school, the school of the Colored Orphan Asylum, and the schools of the Home of the Friendless, as well as the Normal School, a share in the "school fund." But these schools already have by law a share in the school moneys. The Alms-house school is one of the public schools, and the others share by special acts. Why, then, this reaffirming their rights in a new act? Incidentally, in the text of the law, as amended since our strictures upon it, appear the words "the school of the Orphan Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, located at No. 245 West Thirty-ninth street, in the City of New-York." The sole object of the act is to confer this privilege on this religious association.

The "school fund," it should be explained to our readers, is a State property. It consisted originally of the proceeds of certain public lands and the dividends of certain stocks, but was subsequently increased by an important tax, the "school tax," laid on each town or community in proportion to the number of children between certain years, and to the assessed property. All these moneys combined make, then, the "school fund." Every Constitution of the State, and repeated acts, have forbidden the capital of this fund to be impaired. The proceeds of it are sacred for the purposes of education, and being State moneys, the State alone has the power to divide and appropriate them. The law has been thus far to apportion the school moneys throughout the whole State in proportion to the number of children between fixed years. Thus it happens that New-York, being the wealthiest portion of the State, raises a great deal more school tax than she is allowed to enjoy. Stating it in broad terms, out of the million dollars which this City pays in the State school tax, she gives out to country schools five hundred thousand dollars annually. This is an inequality which has always borne very heavily on the Metropolis. Here we are, with an enormous taxation, obliged to pay out annually a half million for the rural schools, while twenty or thirty thousand of our own children are never provided with schools.

Influenced by this consideration, and by motives of humanity, the Legislature have for over seventy years allowed certain charitable schools to share, in proportion to their average attendance, in this school fund. The schools for Indians, in the western part of the State, colored schools, schools of homes for the friendless, and orphan asylums, and, in this City, the "corporate schools," have been permitted to share in these moneys. They are obliged by law to be unsectarian, and are placed under the supervision and regulation of the School Trustees of their respective districts. The sums appropriated are not large, but vital to the existence of these various charitable schools in different parts of the State. Thus, in this City, out of the million raised by the State tax, the corporate schools receive about $100,000 annually.

In the act spoken of above, a distinctly sectarian and religious association attempts to obtain a share in this fund. The corporate schools now sharing in the fund are all unsectarian and charity schools, embracing either orphans or street children or the poorest of the poor. The Vincent de Paul may take in every class, the only condition in practice being that the children must be Roman Catholics. Will it be wise for the Senate to allow such an opening to Church schools? Certain amendments have been added in the Senate to the proposed law, which look, to say the least, unnecessary. Thus, the schools of the Catholic and Protestant foundling asylums are permitted to share in the fund. But these asylums only contain infants, and whatever schools they have must be for children outside of the asylums. Again, the Roman Catholic Protectory is allowed a portion of these moneys; but this institution—which, we admit, is excellently managed—is already drawing over two hundred thousand dollars annually from the City, and hardly seems to justly claim an additional appropriation.

Various important schools for the poor, unsectarian but much disliked by the Romish priests, such as the schools of the Five Points, of the Children's Aid Society, and others, have been carefully omitted from this act, as if to exclude them from their share in the school fund, and to admit the schools of the Vincent de Paul. All these features make the proposed law a doubtful one. Would it not be wiser for the Legislature to take the safe course, and leave things as they are? The Compulsory law is making ragged or industrial schools in this City more of a necessity than ever before. The street children and poor children must be educated. We have now in various forms throughout the City a skillful and well-adapted machinery for influencing and improving this class. Why break it up or disturb it by uncertain legislation?

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND DISESTABLISHMENT.

A new scheme has been devised for perpetuating the union between Church and State in Great Britain. It consists in a proposal to abolish the traffic in livings, and to vest in the parishioners the inalienable right of presentation when a vacancy occurs. Among the promoters of this scheme are men of profound sagacity and prominent position. Even public characters so diverse in their ecclesiastical leanings as Lord SHAFTESBURY and Lord SELBORNE, as the Archbishop of York and the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, are said to view it with approval. It may, therefore, be assumed to have some strong reason in its favor, or some fair probability of success. So far as the proposal goes, it may answer well enough. It touches two of the weakest spots in the English Church Establishment. The sale of benefices by private contract or public auction, with all the accompanying circumstances and scenes of advertisement, negotiation, intrigue, competition, is a crying evil. To deny to the members of any parish the power of electing their own minister, and to compel them to receive the ministrations of any clergyman whom a patron a hundred miles away, and without any knowledge of the state of the parish, may choose to appoint, is to perpetuate an anomaly which cannot be otherwise than injurious to the Church by which it is sanctioned.

So long as a living may be bought and sold under the authority of the Crown, and with the full sanction of the law, the members of the Church in all such parishes must be left very much to the mercy of the patron, who may possibly be an avowed enemy of the Church, and who, to gratify his prejudice or spleen, may make an appointment which is wholly unsuitable to the wants and wishes of the parish. With such a system in operation there cannot be much wonder that in many places the Church of England is disunited and feeble, and that so far from accomplishing the great object of its mission, it rather retards the progress of evangelical truth. In a modification, therefore, of these arrangements, or in the entire abolition of these evils, a first and effectual step would be taken toward the renovation and expansion of the Church. A new feeling of interest would spring up as soon as the members of the Church could be assured that their interests would not be bartered away at the auction mart, and that henceforward they would themselves have a direct voice and influence in the election of the man who is to minister among them. No exception can be taken to such a proposal; it is, on the contrary, most emphatically needed. Its adoption will remove a gross anomaly, and will do something toward giving the Church a new lease of life.

But for any one to imagine that this will put an end at once to the agitation for disestablishment, is to mistake the nature of that movement. The proposal, indeed, touches only part of the questions which are involved in the programme of the Liberation Society. In the sale of livings and the power of presentation are no doubt to be found two of the salient points, and the rectification of these would soon prepare the way for other essential and radical changes. Behind these, however, there are other questions equally important, and upon which the advocates of disestablishment base in no small measure the arguments they use. It is not to be forgotten that complaint is made of the immense revenues possessed by the Establishment, to the exclusion of all other religious denominations; that exception is taken to the unequal method in which this money is distributed, and by which one class of the clergy are enabled to live in almost princely splendor, while another are removed but one degree above penury; that many can see no utility in the presence of Bishops in the House of Lords; and that many others desire for the Church the right and power, in Convocation, or Synod, or Vestry, to adjust its own affairs apart from the interference or action of the civil power.

These are primary elements in the agitation which is now raging for disestablishment. Mr. BRIGHT gave prominence to them some time ago in his famous speech at Birmingham. The sentiments he uttered found a wider and louder echo in the nation than had been expected. The conviction is deep and wide-spread that the change is at hand. Even Mr. GLADSTONE—if he be not misrepresented—with all his intense ecclesiasticism, is revolving the means and method of separation.

With the advocates of disestablishment there is a deeper and more vital principle at stake than the mere external bearings of the question. The sale of livings, the power of patronage, and a dozen other incidental evils are regarded by them only as the accidents of a false position, as the logical results of an unsound basis. The present agitation is striking at the roots of the whole system of establishments. Those who, a few years ago, might have been satisfied with cutting off the excrescences, are now bent upon the destruction of the primary principle. The alliance between Church and State is, in their estimation, an unmitigated evil. As a spiritual organization, they hold the Church should be free from the incubus of State patronage and control, and should rest upon the authority of its divine Head, and be sustained by the vital energy of its own members. This view is rapidly growing up within the Church itself. The danger of disestablishment, indeed, comes more from within than from without With whatever object, the extreme High Church Party is impatient to be free. When aided by such men as Canon LIDDON and Dr. PUSEY, Messrs. MIALL and MORLEY will soon become irresistible in their onslaught; and it requires little prescience to foretell that the end is not far off. The inevitable issue may possibly be delayed by the present scheme, should it receive the sanction of Parliament and be carried out. There is little hope, however, that it will effectually quell the spirit of discontent which extensively prevails, or check the agitation which has already accomplished so much, and which is gaining so rapidly in strength.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This institution has just completed the first quarter of a century of its existence. In May, twenty-five years ago, Rev. L. M. PEASE first carried the Gospel into the Five Points, a district which, at that time, persons who had any regard for their own personal safety, rarely visited. In the depravity and desperate character of its population it probably surpassed anything that could be found in any other city of the civilized world. The worst of the criminal classes not only made it their resort, but they held it completely under their control. In one sense, therefore, the circumstances attending the mission of Mr. PEASE were exceedingly unpromising, not to say dangerous. But in another, they formed exactly the condition which such a man most needed for the exercise of his labors. In the magnitude of the task before him he saw the greater necessity for exertion, and the greater inducement to indefatigable perseverance. What disappointments and discomforts he may have suffered, will probably never be known in all their reality to the public, but the hopes with which he entered upon his work are fully justified by the results. The whole aspect of the Five Points is now completely changed. Although it is still stricken with poverty, it is no longer the nursery of criminals; neither is it a standing peril to respectable citizens. The change which has taken place in its physical aspect, is not greater than that which has come over its inhabitants, and this is altogether due to that introduction of Christian precepts and education which Mr. PEASE was able to effect.

Nor is the result of his labors, and of the labors of those who have since aided the cause, restricted to the one district in this City. It has been the means of disseminating mission schools, chapels, and industrial school-rooms far and wide; and thus the influence has spread for good wherever the necessities of the people most wanted it. This is a matter to which the friends of the mission may well look with pride and gratification, but it is in its immediate effect upon the social state of a portion of the City that residents in New-York will be likely to recognize its greatest practical value. There is one feature in the management of the House of Industry which especially commends it to approval. In every large city there are numbers of poor people who have not the means to bring up their children properly, but whose natural love for them is quite as great as in the case of their more fortunate neighbors. This deters them from allowing the children to go away to any great distance where they would be beyond their reach, however good the home might be to which they could be sent. But they gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of sending them to a place like the House of Industry, close at hand, where they can be educated, and put in the way of presently filling a much better place in the community.

In a letter recently addressed to the Superintendent, from North Carolina, by Mrs. PEASE, the wife of the gentleman already mentioned, is the suggestion that this feature of the work would be still further enhanced in value if there could be branch institutions established in the country, not too far away, where the older boys could receive instruction in gardening. This idea is particularly deserving of attention, since it seems to offer several advantages. To many of the boys it would doubtless prove attractive. They would be instructed in an occupation which would be useful to them in the country, where their services would certainly be welcomed, and which also might possibly lead to many of them settling, ultimately, on the land, instead of helping to crowd a city population. And again, as Mrs. PEASE has hinted, such a school might be made the means of aiding other charitable institutions in the City by supplying them with fruit and vegetables in abundance at rates which might be made mutually advantageous. Money, of course, would be wanted for carrying out such a plan, but the spirit of charity is quite strong enough, we take it, in New-York to provide that, as soon as those who have the means to supply it can be made to recognize the importance, if not the pressing necessity, of the work.

But there is one point in the present condition of the House of Industry, which is not so satisfactory as the others. It cannot, unfortunately, be said that the institution attains its twenty-fifth birthday free from debt. The demands made upon it throughout an unusually long and severe Winter have so far strained its resources that for some time past the expenses have exceeded the receipts. During the year ending with March the institution had cared for 1,118 persons, and provided for the education of 1,308 children in the day school. It furnished also 408,708 meals; and in proof of the economy exercised, it is stated that the cost of these did not much exceed three and a half cents each; while the annual cost of teaching, clothing, feeding, and sheltering the inmates, as well as nursing the sick, and burying the dead at Green-Wood, does not reach $81 per head. Such facts, coupled with the large amount of good which the House of Industry has accomplished, can hardly be made known without securing the active sympathy of the wealthy and charitable. It would be much to be regretted if an institution which for twenty-five years has accomplished so much, should be in any way restricted in its future operations for the want of funds.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

OPERATORS AND MINERS STILL CONFIDENT OF VICTORY—NO SIGNS OF YIELDING—A CONFERENCE IN REGARD TO AFFORDING PROTECTION TO NON-UNION MEN—PROBABILITY OF A LARGE FORCE OF BEING BROUGHT TO REPLACE THE MEN STRIKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSCEOLA, Penn., May 15.—There is little change to-day in the situation in the Clearfield mining region. The mines reported as not working yesterday, are still in the same condition, and there has been no accession of force to the few still in operation on shortened time. A few miners turned out from the Stirling Mine yesterday, and by those on strike forty-two men are reported as ready to leave the Morrisdale Mine to-morrow. The miners held meetings in their several districts yesterday to receive reports, but no demonstration of violence is reported from any portion of the region. The conference which is to take place on Monday between the operators and miners may result in a settlement of the difficulty; but the employers say that if the men are to return, it must be at the old rate. The employers say that the important question to be settled is, whether or not the Union is to dictate terms to the operators. They assert that in their view the increase of ten cents a ton asked for is of minor importance as compared with the principle involved. That the men are moved by the same feeling is made apparent by the fact that they profess to be willing to work at the old rate if the employers will demonstrate to them that the state of the markets will not permit the increase asked for. It is the demand of the men for this proof that the operators regard in the light of dictation, and are determined to resist to the utmost.

A delegation of the operators, composed of H. H. Shillingford, President of the Kittanning Coal Company; Robert Hare Powell, President of the Powelton Coal and Iron Company; John Whitehead, of the firm of Whitehead & Jacobs; H. G. Miller, and the Italian Consul at Philadelphia, came on in a special train from that city yesterday, and waited on Sheriff McPherson, at Clearfield, the county seat. The delegation stopped on their way at Harrisburg, and had a conference with Gov. Hartranft in reference to the suspension of work in this region, and the best means of affording protection to the men whom they had ready to take the place of the strikers. The object of the visit to Sheriff McPherson, at Clearfield, was to ascertain from that official if he would be able to place at the mines a sufficient force to protect men engaged to succeed the strikers. The Sheriff was not sure that he would be justified in putting the county to the expense of raising such a force, in view of the fact that when he sought to arrest some twenty-seven of the strikers, who were charged with intimidating some of the men at work, no resistance was offered to his authority. The Sheriff subsequently consulted his lawyer, but with what result has not been ascertained. United States Senator Wallace was present at the interview, and several members of the delegation informed me, after the conference with Sheriff McPherson, that they had made arrangements perfectly satisfactory to them with the civil and military authorities of Clearfield County. Being asked if the mines would be in operation next week, they declined to answer. While exhibiting much reticence as to the details of their interview with the Sheriff, the members of the delegation volunteered the statement that if the Sheriff was unable to perform his duty, the military would be ready to afford protection to the men who are to take the places of the strikers. The matter, it is said, is now in the hands of Senator Wallace and the Sheriff of the county. A special engine was dispatched to Houtzdale to bring Capt. Clark, who has charge of the special police in this vicinity, up to Clearfield, in order that he might be present at the conference. From this it is inferred that active measures, looking to a resumption of work, will be taken by the operators early next week. The men on strike watch the incoming trains and the mines very closely, to see that no "blacklegs" go to work. Both sides are confident of winning, and it is feared there will be bloodshed before the strike ends.

MEETING OF STRIKERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 15.—A meeting under the auspices of the Relief Committee of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, was held to-night in Independence square. There were two stands erected, from which speeches were made in English and German. In all, about 500 persons were present, including labor associations from different sections of the city. James L. Wright presided, and addresses were made by the Chairman; John Tomlinson, of Harrisburg; Thomas M. Thompson, and others. A series of resolutions were adopted, approving the cause of the striking miners; denouncing the public press for one-sided reports, and the coal mining corporations for maintaining a combination against the working classes; also providing for the appointment of committees to canvass the city for subscriptions in aid of the suffering miners.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. JAMES S. THORNTON, UNITED STATES NAVY.

Capt. James S. Thornton, whose death in Philadelphia on Friday was announced in yesterday's TIMES, was a son of Hon. James B. Thornton, formerly United States Minister to Peru. The Philadelphia *North American* gives the following sketch of Capt. Thornton's life: "He was born at the residence of his grandfather, Judge Matthew Thornton, at Thornton's Ferry, N. H., in 1827, and appointed to the Navy in January, 1841. The following years to 1845 he was attached to the frigate Columbia, in the Brazil squadron; the next two to the John Adams, sloop, in the Home squadron, and he served in several vessels in the Gulf through the Mexican war. He became passed midshipman in 1846, and was attached to the steam frigate Mississippi, in the Home station, for three years, and to the Coast Survey for two; resigned and went to California in 1850; was reinstated in 1854, and ordered to the Brazils in the Relief: made Master and Lieutenant in 1855, and continued on the Relief until 1860, when he was ordered to the brig Bainbridge. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Thornton was ordered to Farragut's flag-ship, the Hartford, and was the executive officer at the passage of the forts and batteries below New-Orleans, and honorably noticed by the Admiral for efficiency, and for averting injury from the rebel fire-rafts. He participated in both engagements at Vicksburg with the batteries, and in the encounter with the ram Arkansas. Having been commissioned Lieutenant Commander in 1862, he was given command of the gun-boat Winona in 1863, and sounded the approaches to Fort Gaines, under fire, and destroyed a rebel steamer under the fire of Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay. When the Kearsarge was equipped Mr. Thornton was made her executive, and as such participated in the action with the Alabama. He was promoted for his gallantry and efficiency in this battle, and received swords of honor from the Chambers of Commerce in Philadelphia and Boston. At the expiration of that cruise Mr. Thornton was commissioned Commander, in July, 1866, and for two years stationed at the Portsmouth, N. H. navy-yard. He was then ordered to command the Kearsarge in the South Pacific, and visited Australia in 1868-9. At the close of 1870 he was again stationed at the Portsmouth yard, and while there assisted in fitting out the steam-sloop Monongahela that he was detailed to command, in October, 1873. The Monongahela was ordered to the Pacific, but was detained at Rio, on account of the return of the flag-ship Colorado. Mr. Thornton's health suffered from the climate, and he was ordered to proceed to Kerguelen Island and bring back the transit observers. The ship left Royal Sound, to return Jan. 12. Lieut. Commander Ludlow, addressing the Department from Cape Town, stated that, on the morning of Jan. 14 Capt. Thornton was in his usual health, and while glancing over the chart fell violently backward, in consequence of a heavy lee roll and lurch of the ship. His back struck against the cabin bulkhead and a brass hook; unfavorable symptoms were developed and more unfavorable with mental aberration and great bodily weakness.' A medical board of survey ordered his return, and he reached Philadelphia, via England, in the steam-ship Ohio, about a month since, when declining gradually, he died. Very warm in his feelings and sincere in their expression, a close student in more than his professional department, of unquestioned gallantry, defining and seeking honor in the spirit of chivalry, a Christian by profession and in practice, he achieved much of all he desired, and left a very pleasant memory to his friends, and a worthy name to the service with which he was connected."

BYRON W. BUELL.

Mr. Byron Winfield Buell, a promising young lawyer, of this City, died yesterday. Mr. Buell was born at Rochester, in this State, in 1846. After having fitted himself for college through his own exertions, he entered Harvard University in the Fall of 1867, and, after pursuing his studies at that institution for the regular course of four years, was graduated in 1871. On leaving Harvard he came to this City for the purpose of entering the legal profession, and with that end in view he connected himself with the Columbia Law School. In the Spring of 1873 Mr. Buell received his degree from the law school, and was immediately admitted to the Bar of this City. He subsequently formed a copartnership with Messrs. Clute and Cobb, and was on the fair road to success when his career was suddenly checked by death. Mr. Buell was a young man of great ability and of untiring industry, and, had his life been spared, would have risen to eminence in his profession. He took a great interest in politics, and was an ardent supporter of Gen. Dix in the last gubernatorial campaign. He leaves a large circle of friends to regret his loss.

FINANCIAL AND REVENUE AFFAIRS.

CALL FOR $5,000,000 COUPON BONDS OF 1862—THE CURRENCY—NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION—REVENUE RETURNS—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury has just made a call for $5,000,000 coupon bonds, upon which interest will cease on and after Aug. 15 next. The nineteenth call for the redemption of $5,000,000 coupon 5-20 bonds of 1862 embraces bonds within the following numbers: Fifty dollars, Nos. 18,101 to 20,300, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 48,101 to 51,600, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 25,001 to 27,500, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 75,351 to 80,650, both inclusive—$5,000,000. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division of the Secretary's office.

THE CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Division during the past week was $704,200; shipments of notes, &c., $2,590,365; bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $379,198,900, and for public deposits, $16,017,200.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $437,167; grand total for the fiscal year, $96,708,577.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The amount of national bank notes outstanding is $350,459,189; of which $2,430,000 are national gold bank notes. The national bank notes received for redemption during the week amounted to $4,817,442.

NATIONAL BANKS AUTHORIZED.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the following national banks to commence business: The First National Bank of Mercer, Penn., capital $80,000; the First National Bank of Meyersdale, Penn., $50,000; the Second National Bank of Red Bank, N. J., $75,000; the Hatboro National Bank of Hatboro, Penn., $50,000; the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Mercer, Penn., $80,000; the Orange National Bank of Orange, N. J., $80,000, and First National Bank of Prairie City, Ill., $50,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $3,501,429; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,260,000; Coin, $92,205,153, including $20,848,600 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760.

JUDGE PIERREPONT TAKES CHARGE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge Pierrepont, the new Attorney General, took charge of the office at noon to-day, and during the afternoon was called upon by the various heads of bureaus and others.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Information has been received at the Navy Department that the United States steamer Benicia sailed from San Francisco on the 13th inst., for Kodik and Cook's Inlet. She will touch at Esquimalt, San Juan Island, Nootka Sound, and Sitka. Rear Admiral Mullaney, commanding the North Atlantic station, has transferred his flag from the Colorado to the Worcester. The Colorado left Port Royal for Hampton Roads on the 13th inst., but anchored outside on account of head winds. The Ossipee left Pensacola on the 13th inst., for Aspinwall. Commander G. C. Wiltse and Master T. Dix Bolles are ordered to the Washington Navy-yard; Assistant Surgeon John C. Boyd and Paymaster Edward May are ordered to the practice-ship Constellation, at Norfolk, Va.

REDUCTION OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The Postmaster General has issued an order reducing the postage to and from all countries with which postal conventions have not been concluded from ten cents to five cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

A PARTING SOLACE TO A RETIRED OFFICER.

At an informal meeting of the officers and clerks and other employes of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, held in the office of the Commissioner this afternoon to give an expression to their feelings in reference to the severance of their official relations with their late chief, Mr. J. W. Douglass, Commissioner Pratt was called to the chair, and complimentary resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, after which Commissioner Pratt in a few remarks declared his sympathy with the feeling manifested in the resolutions which he said were "so well expressed and so well deserved." He referred to the fact that his own appointment had been unexpected and unsolicited, and expressed a wish that he might at the close of his own term of service enjoy the same appreciation and good feeling which had been manifested for the outgoing Commissioner by those who had been so long associated with him.

ARRIVAL OF AN INDIAN DELEGATION.

Major H. W. Bingham, Indian Agent at Cheyenne, arrived here to-night, accompanied by nine Sioux Indians and W. M. Fielder as interpreter. The following comprise the delegation: Lone Horn, Head Chief of the Minneconjons; Tall Man Dan, Head Chief of the Two-kettle Band; Swan, Bull Eagle, Spotted Elk, The Duck, Red Skirt, Ratting Rib, and Charger. They have been fifteen days on the route to this City. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, with their delegations, are expected to-morrow night. The delegations come here for the purpose of negotiating with the Government for the sale of the Black Hills.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 15.—Judge Gibson refuses to grant an injunction restraining the Georgia Railroad Company from paying interest on the bonds of the Western Railroad of Alabama, on the ground that the question of facts involved should go before a jury.

Mr. John F. Branch, of Virginia, has applied for an injunction in the United States Court at Savannah to restrain the sale of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, which is advertised to take place in June, on the ground that no provision is made for the payment of the second series of bonds indorsed by the State, and repudiated by the Legislature, a portion of said bonds being held by Mr. Branch. Arguments in the case will be held Monday before Judge Bradley.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Macbeth" is announced for representation at Booth's during the week. The feature of this performance will be the appearance of Miss Clara Morris and Mr. George Rignold. A great deal of interest must centre in this event, for it will be an almost completely new guage of the merits of two very popular artists. Miss Clara Morris has no doubt appeared as *Lady Macbeth* ere now, but never before a New-York audience, and her Brooklyn effort was one which divided public opinion in respect to her capacity for classical tragedy. It ran counter to traditions, and, while it had undeniably the flavor of Miss Morris' power and intensity, there was a suspicion that these qualities found better scope in the direction of more modern and less exacting plays. Those who have seen her first performance of *Lady Macbeth* will doubtless be glad to notice what novel improvements, or what concessions to the old standard her matured experience may have suggested; and for those who have not, there will be the desire to witness so accomplished an actress in a rôle which is not generally presumed to be especially hers. For Mr. Rignold, his appearance as *Macbeth* should create an equally wide interest. The announcement is made that this impersonation of *Macbeth* is the first in his professional career. The trial is not without hazard, and anything approximating to failure would no doubt tend to cloud the fair repute which Mr. Rignold acquired as *Henry V.* When Miss Morris acted as *Lady Macbeth* in Brooklyn, Mr. Frederick Robinson filled the rôle of *Macbeth.* His acting was very satisfactory throughout, never rising to any altitude of excellence, but always free from weakness. Mr. Rignold will doubtless be judged severely but impartially in the same rôle, and the probabilities even are that experienced playgoers may measure him by rather harsh tests. But should Mr. Rignold not repeat his success in "Henry V.," the indications are that anything he undertakes will be presented with unquestionable ability. Mr. Warde will fill the part of *Macduff*; and, as Locke's music is deemed essential to a complete representation of the tragedy, it will be given on this occasion with an augmented orchestra and with the aid of soloists and a large chorus.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There is to be no immediate change of programme at Wallack's, beyond the withdrawal of "The Road to Ruin," nor need there be any. The entertainments, which are made to run over each week, are in themselves sufficiently attractive, and they have the special merit of not leaving unemployed any member of Wallack's excellent company. Standard comedy is represented by "The Rivals." Mr. Theyne Smith furnishes the liveliest type of comedietta in "A Happy Pair," and in "The Irish Heiress," and Mr. Boucicault's ready contrivance and exuberant wit are abundantly illustrated. As already stated, all the prominent members of the company are engaged in the recital of these pieces. Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Montague, Mr. Arnott, and Mr. Beckett are fitted with suitable rôles, and Miss Dyas continues to win approval in each successive effort. "The Lady of Lyons" will be performed on Saturday night. The cast will comprise Miss Ada Dyas as *Pauline*, Mr. Montague as *Claude Melnotte*, and Mr. Gilbert as *Col. Damas* "The Road to Ruin" will be produced again before the close of the season.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"Giroflé-Girofla" was last evening reproduced at the Lyceum Theatre. Lecocq's tuneful opera was listened to with much pleasure by a large audience, and all the familiar airs in the score were redemanded at once. "Giroflé-Girofla" is represented at the Lyceum by the same artists—*i. e.* Mlles. Geoffroy, Minelli, and Kid, and MM. De Quercy and Valaire—who filled the leading rôles at the Park Theatre. The stage attire merits particular notice, as wholly new and of remarkable beauty. The scenery, of which the Moorish set in the second act of the opera, is a conspicuous part, is the work of Messrs. Joseph and Hannibal Calyo, whose accuracy and daintiness are not to be excelled. "Giroflé-Griofla" will be given until further notice.

SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS.

The Summer night concerts, with which Mr. Theodore Thomas is wont to delight the local *dilettanti*, will be commenced to-morrow evening, at the Central Park Garden. The mere announcement of the fact is sufficient to call attention to the inauguration of a long series of most agreeable and interesting entertainments. Another series of concerts will also be entered upon in a few days. These are to occur at the Hippodrome, which Mr. Shook has secured for transformation into a Summer garden, and in which Mr. Gilmore and a band, to include, it is promised, 100 executants, are to dispense music until Autumn breezes blow.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The "Big Bonanza" will soon have arrived at its centennial period. It starts this week with a ninety-second performance, and one of the most satisfactory results to the management is that there is no diminution in the attendance. The popularity of this comedy is only a necessary result of its briskness, and of the excellence of the rendering and stage setting. Mr. Daly's company is particularly adapted to the task of giving point and force to so smart a play, and for the setting, it is in keeping with the repute which the Fifth Avenue Theatre enjoys in this respect. A suitable souvenir of the hundredth performance will be given to the ladies of the audience on the occasion of the "centennial" celebration.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The spectacular drama called "The Twelve Temptations" was last evening reproduced at the Grand Opera-house, where it was first made known. As play goers do not, as a rule, expect to find in a spectacular work either plot or characters, it will be no disappointment to most persons if they discover, at a very early stage of proceedings, that "The Twelve Temptations" is not conspicuous for either. They will, however, find much to delight the eye, and hence there is a strong probability that yesterday's audience, which was large and enthusiastic, will not be exceptional. Some five scenes are shown, the transformation exhibited at the close of the performance being of course the best, and some excellent dancing is witnessed. Such acting as the story makes necessary is done by Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Lillie Andrews, and Messrs. Francis Foster and Charles Stanley, all of whom are fully equal to their tasks.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

There is nothing new to chronicle concerning the Union Square Theatre. This means in round terms a plethora of success. "The Two Orphans" is still on the boards, and the audiences are as large as when it was first presented. That the play will run into next season does not seem at all improbable. With all the craving after change, there are some occasions when stability is infinitely better. This is particularly true of a good dramatic entertainment. One grows sated with the most of the good things of life, but a good play hardly ever grows stale by repetition, and so we have "The Two Orphans" steadily progressing toward a second "centennial." Mr. Stuart Robson's benefit takes place on the afternoon of May 20.

AMATEUR OPERA.

The amateur recital of "L'Ombre," to be given under the direction of Signor Agramonte for the benefit of the "Home for the Blind," and postponed in consequence of the illness of Miss Pike, will take place on Tuesday evening at the Park Theatre. The tickets already issued will be acceptable, and others can be procured of any of the managers, or at the theatre on Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Theatre Comique announces a complete change of bill. Mr. Sam Rickey is to make a first appearance. Miss Jennie Hughes is also of the company, and several specialty artists of repute are engaged....At the Olympic the variety programme is as full as usual, and the boast of the management is that it cannot be excepted to. The entertainment includes a rare miscellany of amusements....Robinson Hall will be given over during the latter portion of the week to an English version of Lecocq's popular opera "Giroflé-Girofla." Excellent scenery and an efficient rendering of the opera are promised....The recent mania in the direction of spelling matches has been made the subject of a burlesque by the San Francisco Minstrels. They have a burlesque spelling match every evening, which is the source of abundant amusement....Neil Bryant, the surviving brother of the late Dan Bryant has organized a minstrel troupe and will shortly give an entertainment at the Academy of Music....On the evening of Saturday Miss Lenor Howard will make a début as an actress at the Park Theatre. She will appear in the rôle of *Bianca* in "The Italian Wife." ....An entertainment, partly musical and partly oratorical is announced for Saturday evening next at Steinway Hall....An immense audience enjoyed the farewell concert of the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University at the Academy of Music, on Friday. Among the prominent clergymen present were Bishop Janes, Rev. Drs. Whipple, Adams, Taylor, Henry M. Field, of *The Evangelist*, and others. The old favorite hymns, including "River of Jordan," "Turn Back Pharaoh's Army," "Inching Along," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," were heartily encored. Miss Jennie Jackson sang the "Old Kentucky Home," and in response to an encore gave "Way Down upon the Suwanee River." Beethoven's "Music Sweet is Ever Flowing," by the troupe, was encored, as was also the trio, "Oh, restless sea," by Miss Porter and Messrs. Rutling and Loudin. The honors of the evening were borne off by Mr. Loudin, who gave as a bass solo, "Rocked in the cradle of the deep," and was encored three times. The troupe sailed for Europe yesterday.

PERSONAL.

Miss Neilson sailed for England yesterday aboard the Celtic. Miss Rosie St. Clair and Mr. Thorne, of Booth's, departed by the same steamer. By the Amérique sailed Mlle. Aimée, M. Durand, M. Debeer, Mlle. Gandon, and almost the whole opera bouffe troupe which performed at the Lyceum until Friday. Signor Braga, the well-known violoncelist, left by the City of Berlin.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RIPLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE BLOCK, IN RUTLAND, VT., DESTROYED—LOSS OVER $75,000 — THE INSURANCES — OTHER BUILDINGS INJURED.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 15.—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in Ripley Brick Opera-house block, in this city, and the building was entirely destroyed. The following particulars are from an extra of the Rutland *Herald*: "About 4 o'clock this morning an employe of the *Herald* discovered smoke issuing from Ripley's Opera-house block, on Merchants' row. The flames soon made their appearance, and seemed to issue from the windows of every story at the same time. The flames rushed forth from every door and window in the northern half of the building, and the streams of water from the engines were powerless to stay their progress. The attention of the firemen was then directed to saving the adjoining buildings, as it became soon evident that the Opera-house could not be saved. The building was so high, rising many feet above the adjoining buildings, that it was impossible to reach the top with a stream of water. By the judicious use of water in front and rear, however, the flames were confined almost entirely to the inside. About 5:30 the front wall, down to the second story, fell out upon the street, and fifteen minutes later the side walls fell, the north wall falling on the roof of J. C. Dunn's building, adjoining, and crushing the southern part of the building to the ground. No person was injured by the falling walls, but several had narrow escapes.

The Opera-house building was built and owned by W. Y. Ripley. It was insured as follows: Ætna, $5,000; Home, of New-York, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; German-American, $2,500; Royal, $1,500; Franklin, $5 500; Phœnix, of New York, $5,000; National, of Hartford, $2,500, and $26,500 in Burnham & Temple's Agency. It was constructed at a cost of $70,000 in the Summer and Fall of 1868, was built of Milwaukee brick, and was four stories high.

The building was occupied, on the lower floor by W. P. Cady, clothing, and M. C. Hayes, harness; the second floor by Burnham & Temple, insurance agents; H. W. Kingsley, tailoring rooms, and by M. C. Hayes' work-room. The upper stories were fitted up in first-class style as an opera-house.

The following is a list of the insurances: W. P. Cady was insured for $5,000 in the Hartford—this only covers a small portion of his stock; M. C. Hayes was insured for $2,000 in the Phœnix, $2,000 in the Springfield Fire and Marine, $2,000 in the North British, and $2,000 in the Fire Association, of Philadelphia—total insurance $8,000. His loss is about $14,000. Burnham & Temple were insured for $300 in the Ætna; their loss will be about $1,000. Dunn & Cranston are insured on their stock as follows: Ætna, of Hartford, $2,250; Home, of New-York, $2,250; German American, $2,250; Springfield Fire and Marine, $1,800; National, $1,800, and Queen, $2,250, making a total of $13,600. J. C. Dunn is insured for $3,000 in the Hartford, and $2,000 in the Phœnix on the building.

H. W. Kingsley lost in his work-room about $500; no insurance. M. Baily, on the opposite side of the street, had his goods damaged to the extent of about $400. The Simons Block was scorched, and the glass broken out of a number of show-windows along the street. W. B. Stevens, in this block, had some goods damaged by water. L. G. Kingsley, in the marble block, on the side next to the burned buildings, moved part of his goods, and sustained damage to the amount of $100; fully insured. The Rutland County Bank is in the south part of this building. They moved out part of their cash, but nothing more, we believe, and their loss will be small. Burnham & Temple, by severe labor and great risk, got out most of their books.

LITERARY CURIOSITIES AT AUCTION.

SALE OF RICHARD HENRY STODDARD'S LIBRARY—RARE BOOKS AND AUTOGRAPHS AT CHEAP PRICES.

A selected portion of the private library of Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet, was sold yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the salesroom of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., No. 656 Broadway. The collection comprised many rare and curious books, some of which contained autographs of Wordsworth, Southey, Campbell, Hazlitt, Ritson, Isaac Reed, Dr. Farmer, and others. The collection also included autograph letters of Bowles, Jules Janin, George Croly, Canova, Davy Galt, Gifford, Heber Irving, and an autograph poem by Edgar Allan Poe. The bidding was brisk, but considering the character of the works, was remarkably low. Lot No. 1, "Life of Henry Cornelius Agrippa," by H. Morley, two volumes, London, 1856, brought only 85 cents per volume; lot No. 3, "Samuel Halifax's Analysis of the Civil Law," from the library of Lord Macaulay, and full of manuscript memoranda, went at 78 cents. The other prominent volumes were sold as follows: An "Apocryphal New Testament," containing all the Gospels Epistles, and other books now extant, attributed in the first four centuries to Jesus Christ, and which are not included in the New Testament by its compilers, London, 1820, 80 cents; Arber's Reprints: No. 1, "Ascham's Toxophilus," 1545; No. 2, "Latimer's Sermon on the Ploughers," 1549; No. 3, Gosson "Schoole of Abuse," 1579; No. 4, "Webbe, his Travails," 1590; No. 5, Seldon, "Table Talk," 1689; 20 cents each; "The Rights, Powers, and Privileges of an English Constitution Stated and Vindicated," by Francis Atterbury, London, 1701, from Lord Macaulay's library, 30 cents; "Atterburyana," a collection of rare and curious mescellanies and original letters by the late Bishop of Rochester, $2 50; "Poems of James Beattie," with a book plate of Samuel Rogers, two volumes, London, 1779, 70 cents; "William Biloe's Miscellanies," consisting of poems, classical extracts, and Oriental apologues, from which Capt. Maryatt is said to have borrowed a portion of his "Pasha of Many Tales," $1 05; "Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea; viewed Classically, Poetically, and Practically," 85 cents; a portion of the Tauchnitz edition of the British authors, comprising, "Alec Forbes, of Howglen," two volumes; "Mary Barton," one volume; "The Dean's Daughter," two volumes; "Maxwell Drewett," two volumes; "Falkner Lyle," two volumes; "The Holy Land," two volumes, 15 cents each; Sir Egerton Bryde's "Imaginative Biography," 50 cents; J. H. Burton's "The Book-Hunter," with notes by Richard Grant White, (out of print,) $3 50; Joseph Joimey's "Life of Bunyan," with a book-plate of Zachary Macaulay, from Lord Macaulay's library, 25 cents; Robert Burns' 'Common-Place Book," from an edition privately printed from original manuscripts in the possession of John Adams, 50 cents; "Thomas Chatterton's Miscellanies," in prose and verse, London, 1778, 35 cents; A collection of twenty-two engravings, by Albert Dürer, Rembrandt, Lucas, Von Leyden, and others; heliotype copies from the Gray collection in Harvard College, 35 cents each; A Cherokee Translation of the Gospel according to Matthew, containing an autograph of John Howard Payne, $1; "Cruikshankiana, or Punch's Real History," with twenty-eight illustrations, drawn and engraved by George Cruikshank, $2; a curious historical sketch, illustrative of the life and times of Dante Aleghieri, with an outline of the legendary history of hell, purgatory, and paradise, previous to the Divina Commedia, $1; Francis Douce's "Shakespeare," with illustrations of Shakespeare and ancient manners, $3; Thomas Edwards' "Canons of Criticism, and Glossary," London, 1758, 75 cents; a rare edition of John Fraser's "Scottish Chap Book," two volumes, $4; Theophile Gautier's "Constantinople of To-day," and "Wandering in Spain," $1 25 and $1 respectively; Henry J. Todd's "Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer," London, 1810, $1; Gray's Elegy, London, 1771, $1 12; Mrs. Grundy's "A Comic Journal," $1 50; William Hazlitt's "Table Talk and Familiar Discourse with Martin Luther," and "The Round Table," 60 cents each; Holbein's "Dance of Death," and Holbein's "Bible Cuts," $2 50; John Camden Hollin's "Slang Dictionary," $1 25; Huet's "Treatise on Romances and their Originals," London, 1672, 60 cents; Ireland's Forgeries, "An Inquiry into the Authenticity of Certain Miscellaneous Paper sand Legal Instruments," published Dec. 24, 1795, and attributed to Shakespeare, Queen Elizabeth, and Henry, of Southampton, with facsimilies, &c., by Edward Malone, London, 1796, $1 25; "Memorial of Washington Irving," with portrait and fac-simile of a page of the Sketch-book, $1 25; Sir John Hawkins' "Life of Samuel Johnson," with an autograph of T. J. Mathias, and Samuel Johnson's "Julian's Arts to Undermine and Extirpate Christianity," with an autograph of Archdeacon Wrangham, 60 cents each; "Justin's Codes," a rare edition, bearing the stamp "Francofusti ad Moenum, 1588," and containing the autograph of the poet Edmund Waller, and curious marginal notes, $2 12; an edition of Sheridan Knowles, from the Upcott collection, containing the text of "Virginius," "Caius Gracchus," "Alfred the Great," "The Wife," and "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green," $1 35; "Letters Supposed to have Passed between M. de St. Evremond and Mr. Waller," London, 1770, 10 cents; "Letters Written by the late Right Hon. Lady Luxborough to William Shenstone, Esq., London, 1775, 35 cents; the Works of Monk Lewis, with an autograph, $1 25; the Political Writings of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, with five pages of original written manuscripts, and a note by Bancroft, the historian, 60 cents; a presentation copy of the poems of William Mason, York, 1771, 25 cents; Hannah More's "Christian Morals," containing two pages of manuscript, signature, and three portraits in erted, $1 12; Christopher Ocland's "Glorium Prœliæ," with an autograph of Richard Farmer, the Shakespearean critic, London, 1582, $1; "An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life of Petrarch," said to be written by Lord Woodhouse, $2; "Politeeuphuea; or, the Wits' Commonwealth," London, 1684, $9; Clara Reeves' "Progress of Romance," containing the original plot of Landor's "Gebir," London, 1775, 15 cents; Richard Farmer's edition of Shakespeare, Cambridge, Eng., 1767, $1; "The Fraternitye of Vagabondes, with their Proper Names and Qualities," London, 1575, 75 cents; Wilson's "History of Great Britain" with autograph and manuscript notes, by Sir Egerton Brydes, $1; "Madaurensis Apulen," with an autograph of Dr. Parr, 85 cents; Milferd's copy of Bacon's "Essays," 85 cents; Edward Browne's "European Travels," with an autograp of John Aubrey, 75 cents; Catalogue of the Cliosophic Society, with an autograph of Fitz-Green Halleck, 50 cents; "Life of Cervantes," with an autograph of H. J. Todd, the editor of "Milton," 35 cents; "The Life of Thomas Chatterton," with an autograph of Herbert Croft, 25 cents; "Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," with an autograph of William Biloe, $3; "Cicero's Orations," with autographs of Bishop Berkeley, $1 20; Heraclitus Democirtus' "Vision of Purgatory," with an autograph by Joannes Custis, and "A Look from the Arlington House," 60 cents. The "Works of Thomas Gray," with an autograph of Alice Carey," $1 12; "Gnomica," with an autograph of William Wordsworth, $1 35; Homer's "Odyssey," with an autograph of Glover, the poet, 10 cents; "Horæ Viaticæ," with autograph of Thomas Campbell, 30 cents; William Henry Ireland's "Rhapsodies," (author's copy,) 25 cents; "Lady Morgan's Letters," with autograph, 75 cents; Paulding's "Jokeby," with autograph of John Trumbull, 25 cents; "Persian Letters," with autograph of Richard Bentley, 50 cents; Edgar Allan Poe's works, with sonnet "To Zante" in Poe's handwriting, $22; "Pontani Poemata," with autograph of Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, $1 12; a collection of war envelopes, $1 25. The autograph letters were then sold as follows: William Lisle Bowles, manuscript title to poem, advertisement, corrections, &c., $3; Fredrika Bremer, note of thanks for letter of introduction, $1 05; George Croly, note to S. C. Hall, 10 cents; Letter of Duchess D'Abrantes, 80 cents; Sir Humphrey Davy, letter to James Elmes, $1 12.

To-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P. M., the same firm will sell at auction a very beautiful and valuable collection of standard English books, and on Monday, the 24th inst., they will begin the sale of the library belonging to Mr. Thomas W. Field, comprising a collection of rare volumes relating to the American Indians, historical societies, American history, and biography in general.

RAPID TRANSIT INTERESTS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF RAPID TRANSIT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY WILL SUBSCRIBE $1,000,000—THE HUSTED BILL THOROUGHLY APPROVED—ADDRESSES BY C. H. ROOSEVELT, G. W. DAVENPORT, GEORGE E. VANDERBUSH.

An enthusiastic meeting of citizens advocating the interests of rapid transit was held in the Town Hall, at New-Rochelle, last night. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. William Le Count as Chairman, and Mr. Elizur D. Griggs, Secretary. Mr. C. H. Roosevelt said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of manifesting the interest of the citizens in that locality in the progress of rapid transit. The deep interest felt by them all had not been made known, and he thought there should be some public manifestation of their sentiments on that subject. He then referred to the new bill for the construction and operation of a steam railway or railways in counties of the State, introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Husted. That bill, he said, provided for the construction of a railway that would give the people what they had so long needed, and if it became a law the road would certainly be built. The bill contained many excellent features, and was much better than any bill that had yet been drawn, and the system proposed in it was much more perfect than any other that had been submitted. He then gave a synopsis of the bill, calling particular attention to the appointing power vested in the Governor, and to the fact that it did not apply to cities only, but to counties as well.

Mr. Roosevelt then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, residents of the County of Westchester, having a very great interest in the question of rapid transit, view with gratification the passage of an act that renders possible the speedy accomplishment of that for which we have long looked.

Resolved, That while we do not find that the bill called the Common Council or Moore bill fully meets the requirements of the case, yet we believe that if the same becomes a law, it will result in a measure of relief; and, therefore, hope that the Governor will not veto that bill, unless there is a better one to take its place.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to our friend and representative, Hon. James W. Husted, for introducing the act on rapid transit that is to be acted on on Monday next in the Assembly, and express the hope that the same may pass into a law at an early day; that we regard that bill as a better one than any that we have seen, and believe that it will put the question beyond all doubt.

Resolved, That we urgently request our representatives to do all they can for that bill, and express the hope that there will not be a voice raised against its passage.

Resolved, That we believe that the appointment of the Commissioners should be in the hands of the Governor, for the reason that this act is not confined in its operation to cities, but also to counties, and the appointing power being in one hand, and that being the Chief Executive of the State, will prevent confusion of counsel and tend to harmony of action.

Mr. G. W. Davenport said that he heartily approved the resolutions offered by Mr. Roosevelt. The people of New-Rochelle were hungry for the passage of such a bill and had been so for many years. They all wanted a road that would give them rapid transit. The people of the northern part of the City of New-York, and the residents of Westchester County wanted a road, the terminus of which would be at the Battery. The owners of the horse railroads, and the holders of property below Thirtieth street had killed all the bills that had ever been proposed to effect the desired object. The people of Westchester County were all in favor of it, but had almost despaired of ever obtaining any good results. He was in favor of any bill that would benefit them, and he hoped the resolutions offered would be adopted unanimously.

Mr. George E. Vanderburgh said he was not prepared to go fully into the matter, but he would say a few words on the subject. He felt a deep interest in the subject. Their hopes had been often raised by the introduction of bills into the Legislature, but there never had been one so introduced with even the slightest intention of building a road. Influences had been brought to bear that utterly precluded honest men from getting bills passed that would affect the desired object. Until the present germ had been originated in Wall street he had had no hope, but he had more confidence in that movement than in any other. It had been started in good faith, and the present bill gave him fresh hope. The necessity for rapid transit became more and more apparent every year. Westchester County and the adjacent country had to compete with Long Island and New-Jersey, where all the facilities for rapid transit had been provided. While the people who lived there were sitting down to dinner at their homes, the people of Westchester were taking their seats in the cars at Forty-second street. He had been assured by a competent engineer that the distance between the Battery and the Grand Central Depot could easily and safely be accomplished within ten minutes, and that a high rate of speed was not necessary to do that. The upper portions of the City of New-York, and Westchester County possessed great advantages over Long Island and New-Jersey that could be made available with the proper means of communication with the lower part of the City. There was nothing to interfere with their reaching the City, as there would be no interruptions on account of fog or ice. The bill in question seemed to supply the material aid needed to build the road. The little beginning in Wall street had grown into an important measure. He was satisfied that $500,000 would be subscribed in Westchester County in aid of the scheme in ten days after the books were opened, and that $1,000,000 would be eventually subscribed by the county, provided it was on a right basis. They would know who was to manage the interests, as the Commissioners would first have charge and the stockholders would afterward elect their own officers. He was in favor of adopting the resolutions.

After further remarks by Mr. Roosevelt, the question was put by the chair, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Davenport then offered the following additional resolution, which was also unanimously passed:

Resolved, That all those who are interested in this question be requested to write to our representatives in the Legislature, advocating the passage of the act introduced by Mr. Husted, and urging them to exert themselves to their utmost for its passage.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

SPRING MEETING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The Spring meeting at Deerfoot Park was concluded yesterday with the postponed 2:45-purse and a match of a mile and repeat between Lippencott and Cranky Jake. In the 2:45-purse there were ten entries, and five of them started. In the pools Harry Miller was the favorite at $20, Dan Ford $10, and the field $14. In the first heat Harry Miller proved the winner by a length, Edith being second, Helen third, Watson fourth, and Dan Ford fifth. There was no betting, as it was now considered a sure thing for Miller. In the second heat they were sent off close together, Miller having the inside. On the turn Miller broke and swerved toward Helen, who was close to him, Watson, on the outside of the mare, was also at close quarters, and the consequence was that the sulkey of Helen was struck on both sides, and her driver, Dan Dunley, thrown violently to the ground. Helen ran round the track three or four times, and was finally stopped. In the meantime Harry Miller kept to the front, and came in three lengths ahead of Watson, Dan Ford third, Edith fourth. After a long consultation, the judges decided it no heat, and fined William S. Thoms and L. Stage, the respective drivers of Miller and Watson, $10 each, for reckless driving. Helen was withdrawn from the race by consent of the judges, and Watson did not appear when the horses were called up for the fourth heat, and the judges ruled the horse, his owner and driver from the track. Dan Ford won the heat by half a length, and the fifth heat and race by a neck, from Harry Miller.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, Long Island, Saturday, May 15.—Purse $200; for horses that had never beaten 2:45; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $115 to first horse, $65 to second, and $20 to third:

B. C. Floyd's b. g. Dan Ford, formerly Dandelion	5	0	1	1	1
W. S. Thoms' gr. g. Harry Miller	1	0	4	3	2
W. O'Connor's b. m. Edith	2	0	2	2	3
W. Clark's b. g. Watson	4	0	3	dis.	
D. Dunley's gr. m. Helen	3	0	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:20	2:40½
Second heat	..	....	....
Third heat	42	1:23	2:46¾
Fourth heat	41	1:21½	2:43¾
Fifth heat	41	1:22½	2:42¾

THE MATCH RACE.

The second race was a match of $100 a side between Lippencott and Cranky Jake, which terminated in favor of the latter.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match for $100 a side, mile and repeat, in harness.

W. S. Thoms' b. g. Cranky Jake	2	1	1
L. S. Sammis' gr. g. W. H. Lippincott	1	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42	1:24½	2:53
Second heat	41	1:25	2:53
Third heat	40¼	1.25	3:03

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB BETTING BOOKS.

The books of the American Jockey club at the subscription room are filling up rapidly, and the odds against the horses in the different stakes underwent a great change yesterday. The quotations last night were as follows:

WITHERS STAKE, ONE MILE, JUNE 5.

	Taken.		Taken.
Aristides	4 to 1	Volcano	10 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Ascension	10 to 1
Jo Cerds	6 to 1	Ascot	10 to 1
Invoice	7 to 1	Orphan Boy	12 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Examiner	15 to 1
Rhadamanthus	8 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
Sangara	8 to 1	Athlete	15 to 1
Warwick	8 to 1	Alton	15 to 1
Gyro	8 to 1	Douglass	20 to 1
D'Artagnan	8 to 1	Probability	20 to 1

WESTCHESTER CUP—TWO AND ONE-QUARTER MILES—JUNE 8.

	Age.	Weight.	Taken.
Ballankeel	4	108	4 to 1
Reform	4	108	3 to 1
Shylock	6	121	5 to 1
Madge	4	108	5 to 1
Vandalite	4	115	8 to 1
Grinstead	4	108	8 to 1
Culpepper	4	111	8 to 1
Bay Final	3	90	8 to 1
Kadi	6	115	10 to 1
Persuader	4	108	10 to 1
Botany Bay	4	108	15 to 1
Satire	5	111	15 to 1
Tubman	8	118	20 to 1
Dead Head	4	105	20 to 1
Pinecroft	6	118	20 to 1

JUVENILE STAKES—HALF MILE—JUNE 10.

	Taken.		Taken.
Boniform	7 to 1	Julietta colt	8 to 1
Faverdale	7 to 1	Athlone	9 to 1
Dailgasian	8 to 1	Ettie Shippen filly	9 to 1
Knapsack	8 to 1	Mollie Carew	10 to 1
Nubia filly	8 to 1	Lettie	10 to 1
Felicity filly	8 to 1	Parapluie	10 to 1

BELMONT STAKES—ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES—JUNE 12.

	Taken.		Taken.
Hyder Ali	4 to 1	Milner	8 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	10 to 1
Willie Burke	5 to 1	Meco	10 to 1
Jo Cerns	6 to 1	Ozark	10 to 1
Calvin	7 to 1	Warwick	10 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Rhadamanthus	12 to 1
St. Martin	8 to 1	Australind	15 to 1
Bayminster	8 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
Steinbok	8 to 1	Risk	15 to 1
Aristides	8 to 1	New-York	20 to 1
Sangara	8 to 1	Alton	20 to 1
Lelaps	8 to 1	Young Bonnie	20 to 1

THE SARATOGA CUP.

The betting on the Saratoga Cup is very strong, and Springbok has been so heavily backed that he has been thus early cut down three points, and the odds against him are three to one. The quotations last night were as follows:

	Taken.		Taken.
Springbok	3 to 1	Madge	8 to 1
Acrobat	4 to 1	Rutherford	8 to 1
Ballankeel	6 to 1	Reform	10 to 1
Olitipa	7 to 1	Dublin	12 to 1
Shylock	7 to 1	Pennington	12 to 1
Preakness	7 to 1	Osage	15 to 1

SAXON OUT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard has scratched Saxon out of all engagements, and Mr. Puryear has done the same thing with the two-year old filly, sister to Narragansett.

POOL-SELLING ON THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

The great meeting at Louisville will begin tomorrow, and the interest in the important events to be decided there was fully manifested in the pool-rooms in this City last night. At the Turf Exchange there was a large crowd of speculators, but no accurate dispatches were received, and pools were sold on the Kentucky Derby only, a dash of a mile and a half. The probable starters are: Searcher, who ran a mile at Lexington in 1:41¾; Chesapeake, Ascension, Verdigris, Volcano, Ten Broeck, Steinbok, Bob Woolley, and Camargo. The majority of these are winners this year, and the race is most important in determining the favorite for the great stakes at Jerome Park, Long Branch, and Saratoga, where most of the above colts have engagements. The betting on the result last night showed the interest taken in the event, and the pools were the largest sold in this City since the opening of the campaign, as will be seen from the subjoined quotations:

Searcher	$60	$50	$100
Chesapeake	55	40	80
Ascension	50	25	25
Verdigris	30	20	32
Volcano	20	10	15
Ten Broeck	20	10	12
Steinbock	15	10	12
Bob Woolley	15	10	16
Camargo	15	10	12
Total	$280	$185	$304

LATEST BETTING ON THE MONMOUTH PARK STAKES.

The latest quotations in the books at the Turf Exchange on the Monmouth Park Stakes are as follows:

Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Sangara	15 to 1
Chesapeake	6 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	15 to 1
Aristides	6 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
Vassal	7 to 1	Ozark	20 to 1
James A.	12 to 1	Ascot	20 to 1
Bayminster	12 to 1	Bob Woolley	20 to 1
Calvin	12 to 1	Arcturus	20 to 1
Meko	12 to 1	Big Sandy	25 to 1
D'Artagnan	12 to 1		

ROBBINS STAKE.

Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Sangara	15 to 1
Vassal	7 to 1	Calvin	15 to 1
Lizzie R.	10 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
Meko	12 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	15 to 1
Relentless colt	12 to 1	Ozark	20 to 1
Asteroid colt	12 to 1	Big Sandy	20 to 1
Bayminster	12 to 1	Bob Woolley	20 to 1

MONMOUTH CUP.

Acrobat	4 to 1	Rutherford	9 to 1
Ballankeel	5 to 1	Lizzie Lucas	9 to 1
Shylock	7 to 1	Reform	10 to 1
Preakness	7 to 1	Dublin	12 to 1
Mate	7 to 1	A. Pennington	16 to 1
Vandalite	8 to 1	Osage	25 to 1

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

SEIZURE OF LIQUOR ON THE WAY TO BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 15.—For some days past United States Revenue Collector Slack and Detective Hayes have been quietly investigating the books of the various liquor firms in this city, having learned that a large amount of the contraband Western liquors had been shipped to Boston. The investigation has resulted in the seizure, in transitu to this City, of some $50,000 worth of liquors, consigned principally to D. T. Mills & Co. and C. A. & W. Bird. Thus far no firm in this city has been implicated in any direct complicity in the contraband traffic, though the investigation is still progressing, and the result is anxiously awaited.

LATER PARTICULARS OF THE BOSTON SEIZURES.

BOSTON, May 15.—As a result of the investigation into the liquor establishments of this city about 500 packages of liquors, valued at $200,000, the property of thirty different firms, were seized to-night, and will be held pending the investigation.

THE FURTHER PROSECUTION OF THE WHISKY FRAUDS TO BE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF COMMISSIONER PRATT.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The further prosecution of the whisky frauds, together with all the evidence and records, will on Monday be turned over to Mr. Pratt, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the Solicitor's Office. The various Supervisors who have been acting with the Solicitor have been ordered to report directly to the Commissioner, and receive further instructions from him. The secret service force of the Treasury, however, will continue to aid the internal revenue authorities in detecting and seizing "crooked" whisky, and bringing offenders to justice.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE'S CONDITION.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the condition of Gen. Breckinridge was apparently unchanged, although he was thought to be slightly weaker.

FIRE AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 15.—The residence of Alderman John Meagher was burned to-day, and three men were burned to death. Loss on building, $12,000; insurance, $3,500.

WORTH KNOWING.

The perfection of health-giving luxury is enjoyed by those who visit the Imperial Russian Baths, No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Commercial.*

Travelers should wear Elmwood collars. They are easily carried, wear well, look nicely, and do not require washing.—*Exchange.*

THE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.—The invention of the Wilson Shuttle Sewing-machine exerts an influence over domestic comfort unequaled by any invention of the last hundred years. As an economical arrangement it enables one person to do the work of ten in a superior manner and with unspeakably more comfort. It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Fourth st., Brooklyn, E. D.; No. 4 Newark av., Jersey City; No. 764 8th av., and at "Macy's," New-York. This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

DR. S. S. FITCH may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, on consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver, Bowel, Kidney, Skin Diseases, and Rheumatism. Consultation free. March 17, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

LORD'S CLEANING AND DYEING.—Principal store No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branches: No. 630 Broadway, No. 111 8th av. Elegant cleaning and dyeing at moderate prices.—*Advertisement.*

Mrs. Thursby, No. 274 Ewen st., Williamsburg, Long Island, a very old lady, suffered with inflammatory rheumatism; the joints of her hands and feet swollen; her sufferings were intolerable, and agony intense. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA reduced the swelling and drove away the pains.
Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dying and Cleaning.—The Empire Dying and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Dutchers' Dead-shot for Bed-bugs. The old reliable article. Try it and sleep in peace. Sold by all druggists.

The Inestimable Blessing
of sound teeth may be enjoyed up to "three score years and ten," if life last so long, by the regular use of SOZODONT, the pure and unequaled Vegetable Tooth-wash.

Atkinson's White Rose,
(Genuine,) 55c. a bottle; Camphor, (pure,) 25c. ₱ lb. W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av., one door above 27th st., New-York.

Lord's Cleaning and Dyeing.—Principal store No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branches: No. 630 Broadway, No. 111 8th av. Elegant cleaning and dyeing at moderate prices.

For the best Elastic Stockings and Elastic Supporting Belts go to POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, New-York.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Engraving and Printing of every description. Established 1840.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
A standard toilet preparation.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Thousands can testify that the Peruvian Syrup is the best tonic and alterative medicine known.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

HUTCHINSON—WILSON.—At Utica, N. Y., Thursday, May 13, by Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, Dr. FREDERICK EUGENE HUTCHINSON, of New-York, to Miss MARY WATT WILSON, daughter of Charles S. Wilson, Esq., of that city.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On the 12th inst., after a lingering illness, FREDERICK R. ANDERSON, in the 69th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on Sunday, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BLAKE.—On Friday, 14th inst., REBECCA, relict of the late James Blake, aged 64 years and 2 months.
Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 319 West 51st st., on Monday next, May 17, at 1 P. M.

BUHLER.—On Thursday, May 13, at his residence in this City, CHRISTIAN F. BUHLER, in the 64th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Wainwright Memorial Church, corner of West 11th st. and Waverly place, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 9 A. M. Interment at Hyde Park, Dutchess County.

BUELL.—On Saturday morning, May 15, of typhoid fever, BYRON W. BUELL, resident of this City, son of John K. Buell, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., aged 29 years.

CORNISH.—On Saturday, the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, ANNIE E., wife of Charles L. Cornish.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 780 5th av., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At his residence, Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, 12th inst., WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, in the 76th year of his age.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at Barrytown.

DEHART.—On the 14th, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, wife of Nicholas Dehart, 73d year.
Funeral Sunday, 16th, at Church of the Ascension, at 3 o'clock, same place.

ESPIR.—On Saturday, May 15, 1875, at the residence of Mr. G. Chave, No. 416 East 116th st., AGNES M., widow of the late James Espir.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

FIELD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on the 14th inst., GULIELMA, daughter of the late Robert Field.
Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, on Second day, the 17th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains to meet the 10:05 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

HATFIELD.—On Friday evening, May 14, 1875, at the residence of her step-sister, Mrs. C. St. John, No. 471 Tompkins av., Brooklyn, Long Island, JUDITH, daughter of Adrienche and Hiram Hatfield, and granddaughter of John Butler, of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 80th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 2 P. M.

HAWS.—On Thursday, May 13, FRANCES E., wife of John P. Haws, of this City, and daughter of Thomas M. Millett, of Savannah, Ga.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 127th st., near 4th av., on Sunday, 16th inst., at 2:30 P. M.
☞ Savannah papers please copy.

HOYT.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, 15th inst., JULIA A. STARR, wife of L. Dudley Hoyt, in the 61st year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 164 Dean st., Brooklyn, Monday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M.

KENT.—On Saturday morning, ANNA P., second daughter of Joseph C. and Fannie B. Kent, of Phillipsburg, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JANSEN.—On Saturday, May 15, at No. 34 East 20th st., WILLIAM H. JANSEN, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral at Shawangunk Church, Ulster County, on Monday at 2:30 P. M.

JOHNSON.—At Marion, Ohio, on Saturday, May 15, DAVIS JOHNSON, formerly of New-York, in the 82d year of his age.

LEONARD.—On Sunday, May 9, LOUIS ALEXANDER, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Alexander S. Leonard, aged 42 years.

LOUDERBACK.—Saturday evening, May 15, DAVID LOUDERBACK, in his 71st year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, Sixth day, the 14th inst., SARAH, widow of the late Abraham Leggett, in the 84th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 388 Hamilton st., First day, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

PARMLY.—On Saturday morning, May 15, MARY LOUISE, only child of Mary S. and Jahial Parmly, Jr., aged 5 years and 6 months.
Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

PETERS.—On Saturday, 15th inst., CHARLES F., only son of Emily M. and the late Charles F. Peters, in the 12th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEYMOUR.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., JULIA, eldest daughter of William Seymour.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her father, No. 45 West 56th st., on Sunday next at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment on Monday.

SHAW.—At the Windsor Hotel, May 14, CHARLES G. SHAW, aged 55 years.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 17th inst., at Presbyterian church, corner 5th av. and 19th st., at 11 A. M.

SPEAR.—On Thursday, May 13, LAURA FRANCES, eldest daughter of the late Charles Spear, aged 25 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 307 Lexington av., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SECOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 12, 1875, MARTHA MARIA, wife of Henry R. Secor, in the 71st year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 316 Union st., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

ZUILLE.—On Saturday, May, 15, after long illness, Mrs. RACHEL A. ZUILLE, wife of John J. Zuille, in the 57th year of her age.
Funeral from Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, May 18, at 12 o'clock, noon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

PALE CHEEKS IN CHILDREN OFTEN RESULT from the presence of worms in the stomach, but a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES will expel the intruders, and restore the bloom of health to the countenance. Mothers with pale-faced children should try these Comfits.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

A. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, Furniture, Merchandise, and Fine Arts Sales-room, NO. 37 NASSAU ST., REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT, 21 PARK ROW, N. Y. On WEDNESDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st.

VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We have received instructions from the owners, who are now in Europe, to sell all the following fine household furniture, from Haeger's Storage Ware house.

Comprising rosewood 7½ octave pianoforte, four elegant marble busts, the four se sons, imported from Italy at a cost of $1,500, gold, Moquet, velvet, and Wilton carpets, elegant rosewood and gilt etageres, fine bronzes, elegant ebony and gilt parlor suits in satin, with slip covers, carved black walnut bedroom suits, French plate pier and mantle mirrors, all the fine bed and table linen, French chinaware, oil-cloths, refrigerators, lace curtains, buffets, extension tables, &c.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE REGULAR ORGANIZATION, held at the Westminster Hotel on the evening of the 14th inst., the following ticket was nominated:

FOR DIRECTORS.
CHARLES H. WILSON, with H. B. Claflin & Co.
WILLIAM H. GUION, JR., with Williams & Guion.
W. D. SEARLS, with Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
GEORGE D. FARRAR, with Eubanks & Theall.
Election TUESDAY, 18th inst. Poll open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE, ALL NEW styles, at No. 277 Canal st., one door from Broadway, and Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Greenwich st., New-York. WILLIAM H. LEE.

FINE PRIVATE LIBRARY

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, comprising choice selections in all the departments of literature. ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD WORKS, mostly in fine bindings, affording an unusual opportunity for the purchase of rare and valuable works. To be sold by auction TUESDAY, May 18, and following evenings, at 7:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE HEAD IS APT TO ACHE WHEN THE stomach is sour or acid. MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the cause, necessarily overcomes the effect. A course of this agreeable preparation, which is a pure hydrate and not carbonate or calcined magnesia, permanently cures indigestion. Sold by all druggists.

A NOVEL IDEA IN WASHING.
ROYAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, Nos. 243 and 245 West 47th st. Every family's linen kept separate during process of washing. Send for circular and reduced price list. Goods called for and delivered free.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

WANTED—BY FOUR ADULTS—THE CARE OF A furnished house for the Summer. Address Dr. DUNCAN, No. 345 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The best of living story-writers.—*New-York Independent.*

GEORGE MACDONALD'S
Forthcoming Serial Story,
ST. GEORGE AND ST. MICHAEL:
A Tale of
THE CIVIL WARS OF ENGLAND.

George MacDonald's new story—his latest and best—commenced in the *Christian Union*, in the issue of April 14. The publishers of the *Christian Union* feel that in securing for its readers the exclusive privilege of enjoying this freshest fruit of MacDonald's genius they are assured of one more claim for the paper upon the cordial welcome and hearty friendship of its subscribers. MacDonald is known as a writer of most fascinating and delightful style—original, strong, rich in humor, tender in feeling, a master of portrayal of the human heart, both in its earthly passions and its longings and aspirations for "the things of the Spirit."

Nearly all of his novels, as well as his poems, are Scotch in scene and characters; but in the coming story he takes up the English civil wars, and gives vivid pictures of the stirring and romantic scenes of that turbulent period. The opportunity is improved to the full by this ingenious and masterly novelist.

SOME CRITICAL OPINIONS.

The charms and value of Mr. MacDonald's work need not be sought. They present themselves unasked for in the tender beauty of his descriptions, whether of nature or of life and character, in his almost superhuman insight into the workings of the human heart, and in his unceasing fertility of thought and happy exactitude of illustration.—*Pall Mall Gazette, (London.)*

Emerson says that honest men make the earth wholesome. MacDonald does more; he makes the earth a bit heavenly.—*Edward Eggleston.*

There is a freshness and a beauty in his style which would make his writing delightful reading, even were his stories not so remarkable for compact construction and well-sustained interest.—*Inquirer, (Philadelphia.)*

He has the greatest delicacy of fancy with the greatest vigor of imagination. He is a dramatist, too, who can give the most vivid individuality to characters conceived with the rarest originality. But all his powers of mind and heart are consecrated to the service of humanity.—*Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.*

After all, the supreme interest of MacDonald's novels is found * * * in the personality of the writer revealed everywhere in lofty or subtle thought, in noble sentiment, and in lovely feeling.—*Daily Transcript, (Boston.)*

Mr. MacDonald's quality is genius, and genius sees what others think about. In his intuitions, in his deep religiousness, and more than all in his sublime moral sense, George MacDonald is nearer to being a prophet than any man of our time. * * * It is MacDonald's insight into the spiritual struggle of the human heart, it is his revelation of the hidden secrets of souls striving after God, that make his stories so powerful for good.—*Independent, (New-York.)*

The Librarian of the New-York Mercantile Library reports a marked increase in the popularity of George MacDonald's stories. He is compelled constantly to replace worn-out volumes; and, notwithstanding fresh copies are constantly placed upon the shelves, it is impossible to supply the demand.—*Daily Union, (Brooklyn.)*

He looks at life wholly from within, and no writer ever saw the inner life with a clearer vision. He is the master of the school of seers. In this we must put him in a higher category than the school of Dickens, who see life only without. To Dickens the outer form of life is everything—he has no other symbols for psychological facts, when he perceives them at all, than their expression in manner and appearance. We must put Dickens first in his class, and MacDonald first in his class.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE NEW STORY

Will be issued exclusively in the *Christian Union*. It commences April 14—the Monthly Illustrated Number. Back numbers of this charming story will be sent to new subscribers for a short time only. Renewals and subscriptions should therefore be sent in promptly, that there may be no delay or dissatisfaction in receipt of papers after the story commences. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3. Twenty cents must also be included for United States legal postage. Remit in check, draft on New-York, or postal money order. Currency mailed is at the sender's risk!

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
No. 27 Park place, New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

ARISTOPHANES' APOLOGY.
By ROBERT BROWNING. 12mo. $2.
One of the strongest poems he has ever written.—*London Academy.*

POETIC STUDIES.
By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, author of "The Gates Ajar," &c. $1 50.
A volume of striking poems, possessing the same remarkable qualities of thought and sentiment that have made Miss Phelps' stories so widely popular.

IDYLLS OF THE KING.
By ALFRED TENNYSON. Household Edition. With twelve illustrations. $1 50.
The "Idylls" are here grouped in their proper order, revealing the full beauty of this masterpiece. The large type and illustrations make this a very desirable edition.

, For sale by all booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

"TWO ORPHANS" WALTZ.—GREAT SUCCESS of this charming waltz, played nightly in the "Two Orphans," and embellished with elegant and correct likenesses of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard. The sensation of the day! Price 75c. Written by Henry Tissington. Sold everywhere. Published by C. H. DITSON & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach in the morning the next sermon in the course upon the CONFLICT between RELIGION AND SCIENCE. Subject: SCIENCE and the FUNDAMENTAL RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

A SPECIAL SERVICE WILL BE HELD IN the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 9th av. and 28th st., on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, before the Young People's Missionary Association of the parish. Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach.

AMERICA FOR FREE SCHOOLS.—REV. Oscar Hugo preaches in the morning in Jane st., near Greenwich av., M. E. Church. In the afternoon, in West 25th st., near 7th av., United Presbyterian Church. In the evening, in Free M. E. Tabernacle, West 34th st., below 8th av.

AT THE CLERMONT AVENUE UNIVERSALIST Church, (Brooklyn.) Rev. H. R. Nye, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning sermon.—"Limiting God's power." Evening.—"What was Jesus of Nazareth? Imposter, Deceiver, or Son of God?" All invited and promptly seated.

AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH street, near Lexington av.—Preaching Sunday morning on "The Defense of the Faith." Evening, on "The Great Revival in England and Scotland.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, May 16, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Seats all free in the evening.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing st. The pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this evening at 7:45. Rev. Almon Gunnison of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning at 10:45. The public are cordially invited.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER Oliver and Henry sts.—Rev. N. B. Thompson will preach Sunday, 10:35 morning, and 7:45 evening. Come all and welcome. Sunday-school, 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
East 25th st., near Madison av., (Protestant Episcopal.)

ORDER OF MUSICAL SERVICES FOR WHITSUNDAY.

A. M., 10½ O'CLOCK.

Opening Anthem	Lambilotte
Venite	Flagler
Gloria 1	Berge
Gloria 2	Rossini
Te Deum	Evans
Jubilate	Lambilotte
Hymn, "O Spirit, the Living God"	King
Gloria Tibi	Tower
Hymn, "Come Holy Spirit"	Warren
Gloria (after sermon)	Berge
Offertory, "O for the Wings of a Dove"	Mendelssohn
Closing Amen	Millard

EVENING SERVICE.

Opening Anthem	Lambilotte
Gloria 1	Berge
Gloria 2	Rossini
Cantate (from Ceruti's Mass)	Berge
Benedic	Lloyd
Hymn, "Like Noah's Weary Dove"	Centemeri
Gloria (after sermon)	Berge
Offertory (Trio)	Verdi
Closing Amen	Millard

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Hours of service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and evening; Rev. U. Tracy Tracy will preach to young people and children in the afternoon. All are invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"A Plea for Certain Castaways."
EVENING AT 7:45,
"Training for Nobleness."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth. Morning—"Some Suggestions about Regeneration." Evening—"To You is the Word Sent." BIBLE READINGS every afternoon at 4. Subject—"The Temple." Preaching every evening at 8, by George C. Needham (Irish Evangelist.) Wm. Johnson, the great revivalist singer will sing at every service.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—WHITSUNDAY. Early celebration, 7:30 Morning Prayer; Sermon and Communion, 10:30; evening Prayer, Sermon, 7:30. D. Thompson preaches on the Holy Spirit and the Divine Life.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN West 45th st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Whitsunday, high celebration and sermon at 10:45 A. M. Vespers at 4 P. M. Confirmation on Friday night next, May 21, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine service at 10:30 A. M. Afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Tragedy of the Sea and its Promised Removal."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON av. and 35th st.—Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services Whitsunday at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.
28th st., near Broadway.
Rev. J. B. CLEAVER, of Brooklyn,
Will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and the Pastor,
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK, at 7:30 P. M.
You are invited.

E. V. WILSON WILL GIVE TEST READINGS of spirit at the hall of the Progressive Society of Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33d st., Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Will lecture and give tests Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. W. W. Atterbury, of the Presbyterian Church, will preach in the morning. Rev. Bishop Reink, of the Moravian Church, will occupy the pulpit in the evening. All cordially invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHAPEL, 127TH st., between Lexington and 4th avs.—Rev. J. A. Seitz will preach on Sunday morning. Services commence at 10:30 o'clock. In the evening a vesper service will be held, commencing at 7:45 o'clock.

HOW IS IT?—S. S. SNOW, MESSENGER OF THE coming glorious King, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Is the Second Coming of Christ Personal or Spiritual?"

L. C. HILDRETH, NO. 62 BOWERY, NEW-York, Room No. 4.—Granite Monuments of any design cut from the best Quincy granite; cemetery lots inclosed with granite posts, chains, &c.; satisfaction guarantee d: estimates furnished.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Broad and the Narrow Way."

REV. W. P. PAXON WILL DELIVER AN address on the "Sunday-school Missionary Work at the West" on Sunday evening, 16th inst., in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 7:30 o'clock. Preaching in the morning at 10:30 by the Pastor, Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D.

REV. S. MANNING, LL. D., FROM LONDON, will preach at the First Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Anderson's,) corner 39th st. and Park av., on Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th st., will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A cordial invitation to all.

REV. J. L. PHILLIPS, JUST FROM INDIA, will address and exhibit Hindoo idols at Morning Star Mission, 26th st., near 7th av., 2:30 P. M. Hutchinson family will sing.

REV. W. H. SEAVELL,
of Mississippi, will speak at Association Hall, Sunday evening, May 16, at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services—Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration (choral,) at 10:30; children's at 3 P. M.; evening prayer (choral,) at 7:30. The sermon in the course on "The Worship of the Church" postponed to next Sunday evening. Strangers welcomed.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Whitsunday—Morning Prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, Harlem, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., rector. Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

VERY REV. DR. UBALDO UBALDI, PROfessor of Sacred Scripture in the Urban College de Propaganda Fide in Rome, will celebrate a Solemn High Mass to-day, PENTECOST SUNDAY, (it being also the Feast of St. Ubaldus, the onomasticon of the very reverend celebrant,) in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 2d av., near 21st st., in the presence of His Excellency, Monsignor RONCETTI, the Papal Ablegate.
Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. BURTSELL. A triple quartet, aided by a numerous chorus will give the musical part of the service under direction of Prof. DAVIS.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services Whitsunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.

WILLIAM LEWERS,
Late Sexton of the Church of the Incarnation, still continues the business of undertaking at his residence No. 156 West 13th st.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, in 33d st., east of Broadway.
By order. JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, WM. HARRING, Secretaries.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

It is our HIGHEST PRIDE to sell our goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
And to furnish our customers with a greater variety and BETTER ASSORTMENT than they can find under any one roof in America.

Goods Bought for PROMPT CASH and sold for prompt cash with the smallest possible profit, we have found to be our BEST ADVERTISEMENT

This week we call the especial attention of our customers to our importations of FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, French Millinery Goods, Flowers, Feathers, and Ribbons.
Also to our BEADED GOODS. Beaded Nets, Blonds, Laces, and Gimps, at less than half cost of importation.

OUR LACES, EMBROIDERIES, and WHITE GOODS, being Largely replenished at the recent forced sales, present unusual attractions for consumers

CHINA.

Unsurpassed assortment. Look at our goods and prices. The largest collection in the City.

SHOES.

Our New Department. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes at popular prices at last.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. Furnishings for Dining-room, Furnishings for Kitchen, Furnishings for Hall.
ORNAMENTAL FURNISHINGS for all parts of the house, consisting of Bronzes, Carved Wood Goods, Majolicas, Parians, and Other Decorative Wares.

FINE GROCERIES. Canned and Potted Fruits and Preserves, Soups and Meats, Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, Imported Crackers, Waters, Flavorings, Seasonings, and Relishes.

PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS. Every thing new and desirable in style, quality, or handle.
TRAVELERS' OUTFITS complete: Bags, Satchels, Toilet Cases, Sponge Cases, Portmonnaies, Leather Goods generally.
JEWELRY and DRESS ORNAMENTS, Soaps and Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Bitters, Plasters, Tonics, and Cosmetics.
NOTIONS and SMALLWARES: Opera Glasses and Fans.
LA FORGE Kid Glove, 2-but., 98c., warranted. La Forge extra selected, 2-but., $1 96, warranted.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

(Each line bordered: MACY'S … GRAND CENTRAL; PARASOLS.)

R. H. MACY & CO.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

MONEY TO LOAN.—RESPECTABLE PERSONS can be accommodated with loans on their diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, life polices, &c.; business strictly confidential: will call at residences if desired. Address M. A. C., Box No. 5,046 New-York Post Office.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages, and other Securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET,

HAVE GREATLY REPLENISHED ALL THEIR NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS THE PAST WEEK WITH LARGE LINES OF THE MOST DESIABLE GOODS, WHICH, OWING TO THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON, THEY HAVE BEEN ENABLED TO PURCHASE ON THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, THE BENEFIT OF WHICH THEY WILL OFFER TO THEIR PATRONS. In their LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS, On the second floor of No. 367 Sixth Avenue, VERY DECIDED BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

Great reduction of prices in LADIES' NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, DRESSING SACQUES, DRAWERS, CORSET COVERS, AND WAISTS.

500 DOZEN FIRST-CLASS MUSLIN WALKING SKIRTS, FULL SIZE AND BEST FINISH, at a reduction of 15 PER CENT. from last week's prices.

MONDAY morning they will display a magnificent line of novelties in

LADIES' SUMMER SUITS

consisting of

LADIES' LINEN SUITS,
EMBROIDERED LINEN SUITS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED BATISTE SUITS,
WHITE LAWN SUITS.
LINEN OVERSKIRTS AND BASQUES,
LAWN OVERSKIRTS AND BASQUES,
BATISTE OVERSKIRTS AND BASQUES.

in great variety of styles at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Linen and Batiste TABLIERS AND CUIRASSES, plain and embroidered.

The finest assortment of CHILDREN'S PIQUE GARMENTS, without exception, in the city, to which they direct special attention, as the prices will be found greatly below other houses.

THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS

are replete with immense lines of STRAW GOODS, in all the most desirable styles and colors for LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

French Chip Hats and Bonnets, in all styles and colors.

PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Children's School and Sailor Hats, greatly reduced prices.

FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS.

in all styles, always on hand and branched to order.
The largest and most complete assortment of BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS in the City.

HAT SCARF AND TIES.

A very attractive line of novelties in all the richest and most desirable styles and shades.

DAMASSE SILKS,
GROS DE SUEZ,
MIGNONS, AND
SERGE SILKS,

in all shades for bonnet and hat trimmings.

IN THEIR

Gents' Furnishing Goods Department

You will at all times find a complete assortment of everything requisite thereto at their WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

A superior assortment of well made and perfect fitting DRESS SHIRTS AT $1 62, $2, AND $2 33.

GUARANTEE IN EVERY CASE SATISFACTION.

Gents' best Night Shirts at $1 25.
English and French Suspenders, in all qualities.
GENTS' FINEST NECK WEAR, Ties, Bows, and Scarfs, newest styles.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the desirable styles.
Best four-ply Linen Collars, $1 75 per dozen.

Lace Department.

Extraordinary bargains in GUIPURE AND SPANISH NETS, ECRU NETS AND LACES, FRENCH BLONDE LACES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
REAL GUIPURE LACES and REAL YAK LACES, at a reduction of 20 per cent. from former prices.
40 PIECES FINEST IMPORTED BEADED YAK LACES, fully three inches wide. REDUCED FROM $2 38 TO 50c. A YARD.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

FINANCIAL.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,

$1,145,729.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES are interested in the establishment of an industrial palace in the City of New-York, which shall be larger and more magnificent than any of its predecessors.

The Legislature of New-York has granted a charter incorporating the Industrial Exhibition Company. This corporation proposes to erect a suitable building to be used as a perpetual palace of industry.

It is intended to have the building ready in time to receive the goods which will be exhibited in the Centennial at Philadelphia. By so doing this project becomes an aid to the Centennial, as those who propose to exhibit goods at the world's fair at Philadelphia will be justified in incurring a greater expense, knowing that on the close of that enterprise they can remove their wares from Philadelphia to New-York and again place them on exhibition, and also sell by sample. The industrial palace of New-York is destined to become the home of manufacturers and inventors. The people of this City are especially interested in this enterprise, for the reason that it will cause thousands of strangers from all portions of the world to visit New-York, not once, but annually, for business, and for pleasure, that, but for the Palace of Industry, would remain at home or visit other cities. This influx of strangers would leave annually millions of dollars, which would be distributed among the citizens of New-York. One of the great necessities of New-York is

RAPID TRANSIT.

Nothing will give capital more confidence that a rapid-transit railway will pay, than the building of a crystal palace. The strangers desiring to visit such an institution would alone make sufficient business to justify the building of a railway from the Battery to the Harlem River. Rival cities to New-York are making earnest and vigorous attempts to carry away the trade of New-York, and such attempts are partially successful. The people of New-York, if they would retain their position as the commercial Metropolis of the United States, must aid such enterprises as are destined, when completed, to attract strangers and business to New-York.

No one enterprise will tend more to accomplish this than the building of such a Palace of Industry as is proposed.

The Industrial Exhibition Company, for the purpose of raising the necessary means to carry out its plan, has made a bonded debt, and to enable persons of small means to aid in this great enterprise has made its bonds at $20 each, and half bonds at $10 each. Circulars sent free. All communications should be addressed INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, Office, No. 67 University place, New-York City.

Traveling agents wanted.
A local agent wanted in each town in the United States and Canada.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

All first-class Municipal, 7, 8 and 10 per cent. City, County, State, Town and Railroad bonds; City Railroad, Insurance, Bank and Gas-light stocks bought and sold, and dealt in by us as a specialty twenty-three years.

IMPORTANT TO STOCK OPERATORS.

Parties having stock accounts with any banking or stock firm represented at the New-York Stock Exchange, can have their orders executed by us for account of their brokers through our

BRANCH OFFICE IN THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, connected by private telegraph with our main office. No extra commission or charge for telegraphing.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
Commission Stock Brokers,
NO. 36 BROAD ST.

BRANCH OFFICE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, connected by private telegraph.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

100 PIECES CHECKED AND STRIPED

SILKS

At $1 per yard; marked down from $1 50 and $1 75.
PLAIN AND FANCY LOUSINES IN GREAT VARIETY.
FIGURED FOULARD SILKS, 65c., 75c., AND $1.

BLACK SILKS,

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN GUINET, BELLON, BONNET, AND THE Celebrated Cachemire Sublime de Novi,

WARRANTED NOT TO CRACK OR CHANGE COLOR.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, May 17, a splendid stock of

Batiste, Grenadine, Sicilienne and Cashmere Tabliers and Jackets

(Unmade) at a reduction of sixty per cent.

Also, a few EMBROIDERED BATISTE and CASHMERE POLONAISE equally cheap.

A few lines of ALGERIAN and CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, and other novelties for suits and overdresses at prices to suit the times.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will open on MONDAY, May 17, in their

Ladies' Furnishing Department

Three cases of novelties in Ladies' Embroidered and Plain

Cashmere and Drap D'Ete Cloaks, Tabliers and Jackets, Sleeveless Jackets,

&c., &c., which will be offered at attractive prices.

A superb assortment of

Ladies' and Children's SWISS LAWN AND PIQUE SUITS,

IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear of every description, and Infants' Outfits in splendid variety, at exceedingly popular prices.

All orders for Dressmaking executed in the latest styles, at reasonable prices.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

SECURITIES, INCLUDING
SOUTH PARK 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
LINCOLN PARK 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE CHOICE INVESTMENTS FOR SALE BY

H. A. SCHREINER,
No. 50 WALL ST.

BROOKLYN CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER' OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 13, 1875.

Sealed proposals, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$750,000 Assessment and Sewer Bonds (registered) redeemable three years from date.

$125,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, (coupon or registered,) redeemable in 1906 and 1912.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.

The right is reserved to reject bids considered not for the advantage of the City.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,	THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	W. J. HOPPIN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
THOMAS DICKSON,	ROBERT S. HONE,
JAMES ROOSEVELT,	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS LIGHT CO., N. E. COR. 4TH AV. AND 16th ST., UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND CANADA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, in this City, on TUESDAY, June 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES C. HARTT, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1875.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from 2 P. M., May 17 to the morning of June 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES

For pianos, furniture, and baggage. The buildings ar all new, and divided in separate compartments.

Moth-proof chests to rent, in which to secure furs, valuables, &c., from damage by moths.

Principal Office: No 384 3d av.

Branch Offices: No. 1 East 22d st., and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES—FOR furniture, pianos, mirrors, baggage, and merchandise, at low rates, in separate rooms. The buildings are specially constructed with regard to safety from fire, and insures lower than any similar establishment. Expressing, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. H. O'REILLY & CO., Owners and Managers, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, for furniture, baggage, carriages, light wagons, sleighs, &c., corner Broadway and 47th st.; inspection invited. MORGAN & BRO., proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,

Corner of Chrystie,

invite the attention of purchasers to their immense stock of

DRY GOODS,

which they are offering at unusually low prices, and ask particular attention to their department for

SUITS,

of which they are making a specialty; also to their magnificent line of

DRESS GOODS,

being the largest, best selected, and of greater variety than any to be found in this country. Samples and goods sent free of expense to all parts of the United States.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

RICHARD MEARES

begs to direct the attention of customers and the public to the special

Attractions and Inducements

now offering in every department

THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.

The most complete and perfect assortment of

FIRST-CLASS GOODS

to be found in the City, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Scarce and Desirable Goods and Novelties not to be found in other stores can be had here.

Do not forget to inspect the following lines of goods. It will be to your interest to examine them before purchasing:

First-class assortment of Black and Colored Silks, (including Browns, Navy Blues, Plums, &c.)
Plain, Plaid, and Mixed Dress Goods in most desirable fabrics.
Large and elegant stock of finest French Flowers.
Stylish and beautiful Imported Trimmed Hats and Bonnets.
Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats, all shapes.
Magnificent stock of Ladies' ready-made Costumes, in Silk, Silk-Trimmed Deneges and Cashmeres, in newest styles.
Splendid assortment of Lawn and Cambric Wrappers.
Children's and Misses' Pique and Linen Dresses and Blouses.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's ready-made Undergarments. Finest goods and lowest prices to be found in the City.
Ladies' Plain, Unbleached, and Colored and Striped Balbriggan Stockings—an immense assortment, all styles.
Children's Plain, Striped, and Mixed Hosiery, all colors.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Summer Merino Underwear.
One, two, and three-button Kid Gloves, all shades.
Hats, Scarfs, Sashes, Ties, Brocaded Ribbons, newest styles.
White Shetland Shawls, Llama Lace Sacques and Shawls.
Furniture Chintzes, Quilts, Lace Curtains, and Domestics.
Ten cases of fast-color Calicoes and Prints, 7, 8, and 9 cents per yard.

Ladies can come direct with the certainty of being able to procure every article on their list at lowest prices.

RICHARD MEARES,

Cor. Sixth av. and Nineteenth st.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 17, 150 dozen of

FRENCH CHIP ROUND HATS & BONNETS.

100 dozen of the above goods are in BLACK and BROWN—now so scarce.

Milliners can buy these goods at WHOLESALE prices, with the regular discount off.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.,

UNION SQUARE.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 19
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, May 22

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK ....Thursday, May 20
CITY OF MERIDA.......................Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ................Thursday June 3

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA........................Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO........................Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.
COLOMBO, May 15. VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. OTHELLO to follow.
First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.
Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 17, AN INVOICE OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

DRESSES, SUITS, &c.

LADIES' SILK AND CAMEL'S HAIR DRESSES, IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES.
BLACK SILK SUITS, EXCELLENT QUALITY AND STYLISHLY TRIMMED, ONLY $43 each up.
SERGE SUITS at $12 each.
BLACK ALPACA SUITS, VERY HANDSOME, at $10 each.
LAWN AND PERCALE SUITS at $4 and $5 each.

HATS, BONNETS, &c.

THE LATEST SHAPES AND COLORS IN TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHIP AND STRAW HATS IN EVERY VARIETY.

LACES, LACE GOODS, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN LACES, LLAMA LACE POINTES, SACQUES, FICHUS, SKIRTS, PARASOL COVERS, &c.
CHANTILLY, GUIPURE, YAK, PLAIN AND BEADED, POINT GAZE AND APPLIQUE TRIMMING LACES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOSIERY, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

CHOICE LINES OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND FURNISHING GOODS, SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT BOSOMS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, TOILET GOODS, &c., &c., &c.
DRESS SHIRTS, NEW STYLES, at $1 50, $1 75, and $2 each; cheap at $2, $2 25, and $2 75.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, and CUFFS MADE TO MEASURE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARASOLS, FANS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
TWO CASES VERY CHOICE PARASOLS, with Bone, Ebony, and Carnelian Handles.
TWO CASES RICH AND ELEGANT FANS, with plain and carved sticks—AN UNSURPASSED VARIETY.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

FINEST QUALITY of FRENCH and WEST OF ENGLAND BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., suitable for gentlemen's wear, CUT IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
LADIES' CLOTHS FOR SUITS AND RIDING HABITS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS, at a LARGE REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING of EVERY DESCRIPTION from $5 each, upward.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, &c.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 17, IN THE ROTUNDA,
100 PIECES FANCY SILKS, JUST RECEIVED, at 75c. per yard; good value for $1.
200 PIECES FANCY SILKS, FRESH NEW GOODS, at $1 per yard; formerly sold at $1 50.
A LARGE INVOICE OF LYONS BLACK SILK, VERY BEST QUALITY, a portion purchased at the recent large auction sales, at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $2 50 per yard, THIRTY PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

SPECIAL.

2 CASES BLACK VELVET STRIPED GRENADINES.
1 CASE COLORED VELVET STRIPED GRENADINES.
THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES. IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL SALES.

THEY WILL LARGELY REPLENISH ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS, WITH FRESH NEW GOODS, CONSISTING of the LATEST LONDON and PARIS NOVELTIES. MANY CONFINED STYLES at EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
SOME VERY CHOICE STYLES IN FABRICS SUITABLE FOR MOURNING.
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, SERGES, BARATHEAS, CORTAULD'S ENGLISH CRAPES, &C.

ON FOURTH AVENUE SIDE, CENTRE SECTION,

THEY WILL DISPLAY A COMPLETE LINE OF LOW AND MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS, COMPRISING MANY DECIDED BARGAINS.
2,000 PIECES PRINTED CAMBRICS, FAST COLORS, at 10c. and 12½c. per yard.
A LARGE LINE TO CLOSE OF CAMBRICS, MOSTLY IN DRESS LENGTHS, at 7c. per yard; recent price 8c. to 10c.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅓ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
60 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.

DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

TEMPORARY OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, No. 67 University place, New-York.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office for excavating 250,000 cubic yards of stone and removing same.

The company to retain on the ground all rock suitable to be used in foundations.

Proposals will be opened on the seventh day of June. Contractor must be prepared to commence work in ten days thereafter.

The amount of security will be fixed by the company after bids are opened.

SUPPLIES FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, May 19, 1875, for Oil, Soap, Horse Blankets, and other supplies.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS'

287 EIGHTH AVENUE 289 BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.

REAL FRENCH CHIP HATS, WARRANTED the VERY best QUALITY, in BLACK, BROWN, DRAB, and WHITE, in all the LEADING SHAPES, including the "DERBY," at............ $1.98

EXTRA QUALITY AMERICAN CHIP HATS, all COLORS and SHAPES, at............ 83c.

Finest quality of Milan and Dunstable Straw Hats, in Black, Brown, Drab, and White, in the most fashionable shapes, at...... $1.25

Black and Brown Canton Hats in the best quality manufactured, including the "DERBY," "LE BRUN," English Walking Hat, etc., at............ 50c.

VERY BEST QUALITY LEGHORN HATS, IN ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE SHAPES, at........ 75c.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

IN MISSES', BOYS', AND INFANTS' HATS, RIBBONS, HAT SASHES, BROCADED AND DAMAISSEE SILKS, etc.

OUR FLOWER AND FEATHER DEPARTMENT

DESERVES SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THE "PERINOT" KID GLOVE, WARRANTED BEST QUALITY, IN TWO BUTTONS, SOLD EVERYWHERE AT $2.25, OFFERED BY US AT............ $1.50

OUR STORE CAN BE REACHED VERY CONVENIENTLY FROM ANY PART OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY.

EHRICHS'

287 EIGHTH AVENUE. 289.
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR

WE SHALL THIS WEEK MAKE THE GREATEST DISPLAY EVER EXHIBITED IN THE UNITED STATES. THE SUPERIOR FINISH OF OUR GOODS AND OUR EXTRAORDINARY PRICES ARE WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

SUITS.

THE NUMEROUS AND SINCERE COMPLIMENTS PAID OUR SUITS BY LADIES JUSTIFY OUR PRIDE IN THIS DEPARTMENT. NO SHOP SEWING, NO EXTRAVAGANT FASHIONS, NO MISFITS, NO BROADWAY PRICES. EVERY SUIT WELL SEWED, neatly and genteely trimmed, of good material, at prices to astonish the most economical. Nicely-trimmed suits, well made, at $3 75, $4 50, $6 75, $8 75, $10 50, $12 50.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR "ANNA" SUIT, THE PERFECTION OF TASTE, AND NEATNESS; A SUIT TO WHICH THE MOST FASTIDIOUS CAN FIND NO OBJECTION, at............ $15.00

IMPORTED STYLES at $17 50, $20, $23.

BEAUTIFUL SUITS of GOAT'S HAIR CLOTH, TRIMMED WITH SEAL BROWN SILK, A COPY OF ONE OF WORTH'S elegant styles, at............ $25.00

BLACK SILK SUITS.

PURE LYONS SILK SUITS, handsomely trimmed, sewed with silk, at $25.
RICHER STYLES at $31, $37, $45, $50.
VERY RICH STYLES, made from our own "LA NOBLESSE" SILKS, at $65, $75, $85, $100, and upward.
COLORED STRIPED SILK SUITS, made from fine quality silk, elegant styles, at $45, $58, $65, and upward.
Batiste and Linen Suits, Basques and Overskirts, in great variety.

EHRICHS',

287 EIGHTH AVENUE. 289.
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS IN SILKS AT

DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S

267 & 269 Grand St.,

ON MONDAY NEXT.

515 pieces black, colored, and fancy silks, received from late auctions, at extremely low prices.

ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES IN

DRESS GOODS.

500 pieces camel's-hair polonaise cloth at 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
200 pieces mohairs at 25 cents, choice colors.
300 pieces Pongees, pure silk and wool, at 50 cents.
300 pieces Irish poplins, new shades, at $1, worth $1 50.

AT DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S,
Nos. 267 and 269 Grand St.

At Doyle & Adolphi's,
Nos. 267 and 269 Grand St.,
ON MONDAY NEXT,

NOVELTIES IN SUITS, CASHMERE JACKETS, TABLIERS and SILK JACKETS,

unsurpassed in beauty and elegance.

RICH PAISLEY and BROCHE SHAWLS, new designs in LACE JACKETS and SHAWLS, at attractively low prices.

MOURNING GOODS.

The most select stock of MOURNING GOODS of every description, at popular prices, at DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S, Nos. 267 and 269 Grand st.

Domestic & Housekeeping Dry Goods

retailed at WHOLESALE PRICES, at DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S, Nos. 267 and 269 Grand st.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

267 & 269 GRAND ST.,

are now offering in their NEW DEPARTMENTS great inducements and Bargains in HOSIERY, LADIES' UNDERWEAR of every description, SCARFS, PARASOLS, CORSETS, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

The SIMON SAUTERBACH celebrated best-fitting fine White Shirts; also a full line of gents' Neckwear, Underwear, Suspenders, &c.

Their own imported KID GLOVES, called the "LU LU," at $1 per pair, supersede any make in the market. THEY ARE WARRANTED. Should any pair of them Rip or Tear trying them on, we will cheerfully exchange them for a new pair.

THE BEST FITTING CORSETS in the World—The celebrated "Thompson Glove Fitting." The Waterman & Mayer "Model Shape Corset," also, the well-known "Shieles Seamless Corset."

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

MUSICAL.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HAINES BROS.

PIANO-FORTES.

REMOVAL.

The above well-known firm has removed its warerooms from No. 27 Union square to the Manufactory, corner

21ST ST. AND 2D AV.,

Where they will continue to offer, as heretofore, instruments that cannot be excelled in tone and workmanship, on the most favorable terms. Try a HAINES PIANO before purchasing elsewhere.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE grand 7¼-octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $300; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

N. B.—Box for shipping.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DRY GOODS.

PALAIS ROYAL,

CORNER 14TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

GRAND OPENING

MONDAY, MAY 17.

THIS FAMOUS ESTABLISHMENT WILL EXHIBIT ON THE ABOVE DAY

NOVELTIES

in choice FANCY GOODS, especially imported for the occasion, and designed for us in

PARIS, LONDON, AND VIENNA.

Particularly noteworthy is our elegant variety of

FANS,

Such as never before were exhibited in this market. We also invite the attention to our

PALAIS ROYAL KID GLOVES,

2, 3, and 5 Buttons, which, for quality and superb fit, have gained a wide-spread and well-merited reputation.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

ALSO

PALAIS ROYAL SEAMLESS AND REAL JOUVINS IN THE CHOICEST SHADES.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE PAST YEAR HAS INDUCED US TO ENLARGE ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND WE ARE JUSTLY PROUD OF THE WELL MERITED NAME, PALAIS ROYAL.

Soliciting our numerous patrons, respectfully,

GEORGE LISNER.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ALL NEW GOODS AND NEW DESIGNS, IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, SHADES, PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAINS, AND CORNICES.

BODY BRUSSELS from $1 50 per yard up.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS from $1 10 per yard up.
ENGLISH KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS from $1 per yard up.
EXTRA SUPER CARPETS from 75 cents per yard up.
TWO-PLY ALL-WOOL CARPETS from 60 cents per yard up.
INGRAIN CARPETS from 40 cents per yard up.
OIL-CLOTHS from 25 cents per yard up.
CHECK AND WHITE MATTINGS from 25 cents per yard up.
A large stock of PAPER-HANGINGS at Manufacturers prices.

At the Popular Carpet Store,
NO. 293 8TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

AT JACKSON'S,

Corner Waverley place and Broadway.

Great bargains in

BLACK GOODS,

CASHMERES, HENRIETTAS, ALPINE CLOTH, BOMBAZETTA CLOTH, TAMISE, TAMARTINES, BYZANTINES, AND MOZAMBIQUES.

GRENADINES,

Pure silk and wool, in regular widths, and two yards wide, are offered at special inducements.

BLACK SILKS.

STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

PRINTS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GINGHAMS, SERGES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, PONGEE CLOTH, CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, SHAWLS, BONNETS, SUITS, &c.

JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF G. SCHMIDT & CO., (established in 1853,) is this day dissolved.
New-York, May 15, 1875. GUIDO SCHMIDT.

The business heretofore carried on by said firm has been transferred to ADOLPH GIRNDT, the former manager of G. Schmidt & Co., who will continue the same at the old premises, No. 18 1st st., for his sole account, under the firm name of G. SCHMIDT & CO.'S SUCCESSOR. (G. Schmidt & Co.'s Nachfolger,) he having assumed all liabilities and obligations of the firm of G. Schmidt & Co., and being also authorized to collect and receive all outstandings due said firm.

G. SCHMIDT & CO.'S SUCCESSOR.
New-York, May 15, 1875.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.

W. L. STRONG & CO.

A JOURNEY TO THE EAST.

A VOYAGE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.

TWO HOURS AT ADEN—THE DREARY APPEARANCE OF THE PLACE—ARRIVAL AT CEYLON—BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND—THE CINGALESE AND TAMIL RACES—ITINERANT VENDORS AND THEIR WARES—A COACH RIDE FROM POINT DE GALLE TO COLOMBO.

Upon each of the well-known ocean routes there is a favorite line of steamers, and "Everything" should be the answer to the query "What's in a name?" if asked in reference to the reputation of a mail steam-ship company. Like the Cunard-liners on the Atlantic, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels have gained the name of being the safest and most comfortable steamers in which to travel eastward, or to Australia. Competition, however, on the part of the Messageries Maritimes, the Wilson Line, and the numerous steamers passing by way of the Suez Canal—known under the cognomen of "Ditchers"—is running the Peninsular and Oriental Company very close of late years. Notwithstanding this the old established line carries off the palm, and charges higher rates accordingly. Somehow there is a sense of security in traveling by what is considered the safest line, and when the writer of these notes left England, accompanied by three congenial companions, on a trip to the East, pleasure and business combined being the object of our journey, this fact was not forgotten, and therefore passages were secured in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Java. It was on the morning of the twenty-eighth day after leaving Southampton that we found ourselves in sight of the island of "spicy breezes," where—so the well-known hymn tells us—"only man is vile." We had not a large number of passengers on board, but quite enough to make up a very jolly party, and, as usual in cases of sea voyaging, after the first week or ten days out we knew each other as well as if we had been acquainted for six months and more on land. As we had come in sight of Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, respectively, we had done our best to rub up our geography by referring to the Captain's charts, and had become thoroughly *au fait* as to the latitude and longitude of the ports at which we had called. One of our party was regarded with jealous eyes whenever we were approaching land, for he was possessed of a small *Mitchell's Atlas* which had done us good service on several occasions, and was generally bespoken some six or eight deep as we drew near a port.

We began to feel the effect of the tropical climate as we neared the Equator, and had turned out at sunrise on the morning mentioned, partly because it was too hot to sleep, and partly because the Captain had promised us that we should be safely anchored in Galle harbor by breakfast time. Aden had been our last calling place, and we were far from pleased with the dreary appearance of the place. We had been able to snatch time enough to go on shore there for a couple of hours, but were glad to leave the dusty, ill-smelling town again, and once more take up our quarters on board ship. No one would pay a second visit to Aden unless he did so under compulsion. The town appears to be built on an immense cinder-heap, and not a scrap of vegetation is to be seen anywhere. The principal trade of the place consists in coaling the steamers which stop there on their way backward and forward through the Suez Canal, and the natives make their living by money-changing, and the sale of ostrich feathers, coral, and curiosities, in the pursuit of which occupations they try hard to swindle the passengers calling there as much as possible, and usually come off victorious.

THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

It was nine days since we had bid good-bye to Aden, and it is not a matter of surprise that the view which opened out before us when we left our state rooms and mounted to the deck of the steamer, now rapidly approaching the Island of Ceylon, had the effect of scattering to the winds the last grains of sand and particles of dust which we had carried in our eyes and on our clothes ever since leaving the dreary Arabian port. The contrast between Ceylon, as approached from the sea, and the unpromising town we had recently visited, presents as great a difference as that which exists between light and darkness. Where the landscape had presented only a dull gray color in every direction—here and there slightly diversified, but not relieved, by groups of whitewashed buildings, which reflected the rays of the sun most unpleasantly—now nothing but luxuriant foliage of every shade of green was to be seen. The background was filled in by the bright blue sky of the tropics, against which the gray mountains were clearly delineated, with Adam's Peak as a centrepiece to the picture. Tall feathery cocoanut palms were growing, not only down to the water's edge, but actually in the sea itself, for the waves dashed up to the tops of some of the lower trees, and, retiring, would give us a lovely view of a natural shower-bath, as the water, retained for an instant by the broad palm-leaves, fell to the ground again in volumes of spray, among which could be here and there detected a miniature rainbow glistening in the morning sun. We hurried off to find the owner of the geography, but to our annoyance we discovered very little more information in it than we already possessed. This was to the effect that Ceylon is an island situated at the southern extremity of India, with a climate admirably suited to the cultivation of the coffee shrub. It cannot be denied that little seems to be known by the general public concerning Ceylon, and if it were not for its productions, and the fact that it has been immortalized in the celebrated missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," it is possible that the little which is known would be much less. Of late years the selection of the harbor of Point de Galle as a calling point for the mail steamers *en route* to Australia and to the various eastern ports, has brought the island more before the public, and it is not unlikely that its celebrity will increase when the breakwater at Colombo—a far more important place than Point de Galle—is completed, and the shipping interests are transferred to that port. These were the conclusions we arrived at after consulting the geography.

The Captain was right. We were just rising from breakfast when the order was given to let go the anchor, and we hurried on deck to witness the busy scene that was going on around us. The sailors were running about the deck, throwing a hawser to the Doctor's boat, "fending off" the harbor-master's tug, and lowering away the Captain's gig. The whistles of the different boatswains were sounding shrilly, and "all hands" were actively engaged. Outside of the vessel which had been our home for the past month, the scene was none the less active. Boats loaded with fruits and vegetables surrounded the ship, and numbers of diving-boys were swimming about in the water like frogs, calling out to us to throw them *backshish*. The moment a coin was thrown overboard half a dozen of these boys would disappear beneath the surface. The soles of their feet were quite white—the black being worn off by walking barefooted perhaps—and thus they offered a distinctive mark by which the course of the diver could be traced as he cut downward through the clear blue water. Some of them remained for more than a minute beneath the waves, and in nearly every case they secured the prize which was thrown to them. On returning to the surface they held up the coin for an instant and then placed it in their mouths for security. Some of the passengers threw copper coins to them, but they refused to dive for anything less than silver, saying "brown money no good; white *bohomo hondi*," (very good) in a mixture of broken English and Cingalese.

Meanwhile the owners of the catamarans filled with fruit and vegetables were loudly vociferating upon the qualities of the goods they had for sale. The boats were loaded with pine-apples, mangoes, cocoa-nuts, bananas, water-melons, oranges, and other fruits with the names of which we were not familiar. These catamarans are strange, cranky-looking constructions, but they can go through a rough sea as fast, and quite as safely as a man-of-war's boat. They are made out of the trunk of a tree, which is about eighteen inches wide and is hollowed out to a depth of about a foot and a half. About three feet from each end is fixed a branch of a tree, two or three inches thick, and four feet long; these branches are curved, so that while the centre is out of the water, one end just touches it, and the other end is fastened to the boat. At the ends touching the water is fastened a log of wood about a foot thick. This outrigger balances the boat, which would otherwise roll over when a wave struck it. Two or four paddles, according to the size of the catamaran, are used, and a man sits at the stern with another paddle with which he steers.

Before leaving Europe we had made arrangements to remain in Ceylon for a week or ten days, and go on by the next steamer if we cared about so doing; and the little we had seen of the island led us at once to decide that we would take advantage of the opportunity.

GOING ASHORE.

We hired one of the crazy-looking catamarans for ourselves, and another for our baggage, and, bidding adieu to our fellow-passengers, left the ship. It was no easy matter to get on board the canoe, and still more difficult to remain there when once a seat had been secured. There was not room for both legs side by side in the hollowed tree, and we were compelled to sit cross-legged. The seats, too, were not wide enough, and half of our bodies hung over the side. With a yell like an Indian war-whoop, the natives struck the water with their short wooden paddles, and we were off for the shore. Glancing behind us we saw our baggage being lowered into, or rather on to the other canoe. As we had much difficulty in retaining our seats, we expressed some anxiety for the fate of our baggage, but could not make ourselves understood. Our boatmen pulled their oars to the time marked by a monotonous chant they were singing, which ended in a prolonged howl. Ten minutes brought us alongside the wooden pier, upon which we were willing enough to secure a footing, as our faith in the safety of the Cingalese canoes was not very strong. Upon landing we were immediately surrounded by a crowd of natives, who were anxious to sell us jewelry, tortoise-shell, ebony walking-sticks, fruit, all sorts of curiosities, snakes, (alive,) monkeys, and various other animals.

There are two distinct races in Ceylon, the Cingalese, and the Tamil. The former dress very differently from the latter, who come from the districts round about Madras, and from the south of India. The Cingalese wear a white or colored cloth round the waist. This cloth reaches about half-way down between the knee and the ancle. A short jacket of coarse calico or cloth is their only additional covering, and in hot weather this is frequently discarded entirely. The hair of the men, as well as that of the women, is allowed to grow to its full length, is strained back from the forehead, and is wound up into a knot (called a *condé*) behind. Into this *condé* a large tortoise-shell comb is stuck. Sometimes this comb is ornamented with turquoise or other precious stones. The women are dressed in exactly the same costume as the men, and it is very difficult for a stranger to tell the difference between the two sexes. The native of Ceylon is not black, but of a reddish-brown color, somewhat darker than a North American Indian. Their features are regular and well formed, and a striking point about them is the regularity of their teeth. In most instances, however, the constant chewing of the betel nut, in which they indulge to excess, dies their teeth a light red, which gives them a strange, and by no means a prepossessing appearance. The women are very fond of immense ear-rings, and necklaces of colored stones. Their other ornaments consist of silver, and sometimes gold armlets, and rings of the same precious metals round their ankles. Sometimes a native belle may be seen with as many as six or eight of these rings round her arms, wrists, and ankles. One on the wrists and another round the ankles rather sets off the figure than otherwise, for their arms are left bare from a few inches below the shoulder, and the legs for about the same distance below the knee.

The Tamils are a much darker race than the Cingalese, and are also more hardy. For this reason they are always employed upon the coffee and cinnamon estates in preference to the real natives of the island. To a great extent the two races eat, live, and work apart, and it is very rare that a marriage takes place between them. They dress differently from the Cingalese, as they wear nothing but a waist-cloth round the loins, and an immense white or colored turban wound round the hair, which is cut short in a few instances, but in most cases the head is shaved clean. This waist-cloth and turban is the costume affected by the higher and middle classes of Tamils. The lower castes, such as fishermen, *muttus* (carriage drivers), or estate *coolies* follow the example of the South Sea Islander, in wearing very little in front and nothing behind. In the case of children, Cingalese and Tamil alike, under the age of eight or ten years, a small square or round piece of tin, about half the size of a ten cent stamp, fastened round the waist by a piece of string, is considered *comme il faut* on funeral occasions, and for feast days, while at other times they roll about in the gutters in a state of nudity. The dress of the Tamil women is very simple. It consists of a square piece of linen as large as an ordinary sheet, wrapped about the body in any style which may suit the taste of the wearer. The women have a peculiar manner of carrying their children, which at once attracts the attention of a foreigner. Instead of bearing them in their arms they are carried on the hip, one leg of the infant being placed on each side, the arm of the mother, passed round its back, retaining it in its place.

Both races smear their bodies over with cocoanut oil, and the Cingalese saturate their hair with the same oleaginous production of the cocoanut. The result of this is that they smell like polecats. It is all very well to sing of the "spicy breezes" of Ceylon. They never blew our way during the time we remained on the island. There is always a peculiar and unpleasant odor about a Cingalese town, and the stench in a native bazaar would drive a man into a tan yard for a breath of fresh air.

ITINERANT VENDORS.

Past experience put us on our guard against the itinerant vendors of knicknacks and animals, and we gave a decided refusal to their requests that we should purchase their wares. Some of these dealers had picked up a smattering of French and English, and mixed up the two languages with their native tongue in a very amusing manner. A Cingalese would approach, and with a profound bow, say, "Master buy good ring; *bohomo hondi* ring? *Mieux que* other Tamby's. Other men no good; much cheatee." A Tamil would address us with, "*Mitcham salaam Doré* (many bows, master.) Handkerchiefs master want buy? Very cheap sell to Englishmens. English *Dorés toujours* buy at this Tamby's bazaar."

These inducements were held out in vain, and we hurried off to the Custom-house, got our baggage passed, and walked along the hot and dusty street to the principal hotel. The distance from Point de Galle to Colombo is about seventy-five miles. A coach starts every evening at sunset, (6 o'clock,) and—unless the rope harness gives way and a break-down takes place, by no means an unusual occurrence—arrives about 6 o'clock the next morning. Our first step was to secure the whole coach—in which there is only room for four—for our party, and then we seated ourselves in the verandah, postponing a stroll about the town until the afternoon, when the heat is not so intense. The verandah was built of split bamboos, and, indeed, every piece of wood visible about the house was bamboo, except the main beams of the building, which were made of jack wood, as was also the furniture. The house was built of blocks of clay, hardened in the sun, and smeared over with a kind of cement made of chunam. Everywhere about the verandah could be seen dishes and vases of cut flowers, and from the trellis-work in front hung a magnificent creeper, with broad, dark leaves, not unlike the leaf of the grape-vine. Here and there among the foliage large red flowers showed themselves, but these, like most of the flora of the East, had no smell, or if any, it was rather an unpleasant one. One flower, however, common in Ceylon, has a very strong smell, which would be pleasant were it not so overwhelming. It is a small white blossom, with a yellow centre, and is held sacred by the natives, as it is the favorite flower of their god Buddha.

We were set upon in the verandah by a gang of traveling merchants, with a varied assortment of goods which they desired to sell us at prices far above their value. We made a few purchases, and found that one-third, and sometimes much less, than the price originally asked, was accepted with "*Mitcham salaams.*" There are many precious stones found in Ceylon, and the dealers in rings and loose stones at Galle are very numerous. Of course most of these so-called precious stones are merely paste, and it is said that when several steamers call at Point de Galle in one day there are frequently more precious stones (?) sold in twenty-four hours than are found in Golconda in a month.

There is nothing very attractive about the place, with its lines of whitewashed houses and red dust which is always flying in a thick cloud in the streets. Besides this, it is impossible to walk about without being pestered by numerous curiosity venders who will follow a European for a mile if there be any prospect of making a couple of annas out of him either as *backshish* or by the sale of something which he could buy for about half the value at a bazaar.

Six o'clock found us seated in our coach, and with a shout the native driver whipped up his horses, and we had commenced our seventy-five mile journey to Colombo. Shortly after leaving the town we entered a forest of cocoanut trees, and following along the line of the sea coast we passed through this forest for the whole distance until we arrived at our destination. The lines of palms were occasionally broken at the little wayside mud houses where the horses were changed, and once or twice we crossed a wide river. As it grew dark the fire-flies came out and flitted about among the trunks of the tall cocoanut palms. Upon the whole, the ride was monotonous and uninteresting, and we tried to sleep to the best of our ability; but the heat and the cramped positions we occupied, together with the continual chirping of the grasshoppers and tree-toads, kept us awake, and we were heartily glad when we reached Colombo without accident, having been delayed only once on our journey, in consequence of the rope harness giving way.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The resignations of Adjt. August Bickel and First Lieut. John G. Loserre, of the Third Regiment Cavalry, have been accepted.

Capt. Elias L. Hull, of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has resigned, owing to the expiration of his term of service.

Capt. Henry S. Manning, Aide de Camp in the Eleventh Brigade, has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice in that command.

Major John N. Partridge, late of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence in that command.

Col. F. A. Conkling, commanding the Eighty-fourth Regiment, has made application for an order directing First Lieut. Thomas Laha, of Company I, to appear before the State Examining Board.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment assembled at its armory for battalion drill last Monday evening, parading four companies of twelve files. Lieut. Col. Camp was in command.

The closing drill of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. McLeer commanding, will be held at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, next Tuesday evening. Major Gen. Dakin will review the regiment, after which dancing will be introduced.

On Monday night a new company was sworn into the Fifth Regiment, ranking as the tenth company, and designated "G." Forty-nine men were enrolled. John Hahnenfelder was elected Captain, and Frank Eppeneter First Lieutenant.

The drum corps of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, held its closing drill last evening. Capt. James C. Roome, late of Company A, has been elected Captain of Company E in this regiment. Isaac J. Wardell has been elected Captain of Company I, vice Lee Nutting, resigned.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. H. E. Roehr commanding, paraded for drill at its armory last Wednesday evening. Line was formed with eight commands of twelve files front. A series of battalion movements was executed, and the exercises closed with a dress-parade.

The general report of the National Rifle Association for the year 1874 has just been issued. It contains a record of all the matches contested at the range at Creedmoor last year, including the international match, which is illustrated with cuts of the targets containing the scores of both teams.

The date of the practice match of the Separate Troop Cavalry Rifle Club has been postponed from Tuesday next to the following day, Wednesday, the 19th inst. A handsome badge is being manufactured by Capt. E. Fackner, No. 19 John street, to be awarded to the marksman scoring the highest number of points on that occasion.

The several regiments comprising the First Brigade will parade at Tompkins square for inspection, muster, and review, as follows: Sixty-ninth Infantry, Friday, June 4; Seventy-ninth Infantry, Monday, June 7; Seventy-first Infantry, Tuesday, June 8; Twenty-second Infantry, Wednesday, June 9; Twelfth Infantry, Friday, June 11.

The Sixth Regiment, Lieut. Col. William E. Van Wyck commanding, will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, for drill and instruction, on Thursday, May 20. Assembly at 7:45 P. M. No visitors will be admitted on this occasion. The commander, in orders, directs the return to the armorer of all rifles held by members.

Rev. Newland Maynard has been appointed Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, vice Rev. T. T. Kendrick, resigned. The latter is at present sojourning in Richmond, Ind. Orders have been issued to commandants of companies in this regiment to select the best marksmen in their respective commands for the purpose of choosing a team to represent the regiment at Creedmoor.

A rifle association has been established in California, bearing the title of the California Rifle Association. The objects, rules and regulations will be similar to those of the National Rifle Association, of this city. A range will be established in the vicinity of San Francisco, which will be available for long range and military practice. The officers are: President, Col. H. G. Shaw; Vice President, Col. John McComb; Treasurer, Major Gen. D. W. C. Thompson; Secretary, Major David Wilder.

The following officers have been elected in the Saratoga Rifle Club: Jerome Pitney, President; J. F. Finlay, Vice President; Odell Gates, Secretary; A. F. Mitchell, Treasurer; H. W. Hays, Captain of the team; W. H. Benson, First Shooting-master; and George C. Selfridge, Second Shooting-master. An effort is being made to arrange a challenge match with the American Rifle Association of Mount Vernon.

The following officers have been appointed a Board of Examination in the Second Brigade: Col. Frederick Unbekant, Eleventh Regiment; Lieut. Col. Peter Kraeger, Fifth Regiment; Major Charles C. Conklin, Eighty-fourth Regiment. Detail for the Court, Capt. Henry Wimmel. The board will convene at the armory of the Eleventh Regiment, for organization, to-morrow, at 8 P. M. Brig. Gen. Vilmar has issued an order directing all candidates for commissioned offices in this brigade to produce a certificate from the Brigade Examining Board.

Brig. Gen. Meserole, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has approved the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court-martial convened for the trial of Private John K. Wilson, of the Howitzer Battery. The charges specified were, "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," intoxication, and "disrespectful language to superior officers while in uniform." The accused was found guilty and sentenced to expulsion from the battery, and the Commandant was directed to erase his name from the roll.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding, paraded for drill at its armory last Tuesday evening. After assembly, the several companies were exercised in the manual of arms by their respective sergeants until 9:30 o'clock. The Colonel occupied the time in instructing the commissioned officers. Formation was made with six companies of eight files fronts. This was so badly performed that, after taking command, the Colonel ordered the line to be re-formed. The command was first exercised in the manual of arms, after which it was drilled in a series of battalion movements. Sergt. Adolf Marshuetz has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company C, in this command, vice J. P. Kopf promoted. Col. Unbekant has appointed the following staff officers: Richard Fahrig, Adjutant; Frederick Hollender, Quartermaster; A. Pinover, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Col. Joseph Laing commanding, held its closing drill of the present season at the State Arsenal last Wednesday evening. The command was in full uniform, with band and drum corps, and presented a very fine appearance. Line was formed with eight companies of twelve files front. A brief exercise in the manual of arms was followed by a review by Col. John Ward, of the Twelfth Regiment, who was accompanied by Adjt. Murphy, Dr. Robert Taylor, Quartermaster Riker, and Capts. Brady, Healy Burns, and Fackner, all in full uniform. The review in line was good, but during the passage in review numerous errors occurred. After the review the command was exercised in battalion movements. Some of the evolutions were well performed, while others were executed in a careless manner. A galop was next performed by the band to afford the battalion an opportunity to rest, after which line was reformed for dress-parade. This ceremony was very well executed. The regiment was then dismissed, and the band performed the following programme: "Castles in the Air," "Highlanders' March," "Brin D'Amor" polka, "Willie Brewed a Peck o' Maut," concluding with the "Thistle" quickstep.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, will hold a reception at its armory, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle, next Wednesday at 8 P. M. The object of the entertainment is to obtain funds to defray the expenses of such members of the regiment as may desire to practice rifle shooting at Creedmoor during the months of June, July and August. If the necessary funds are raised, transportation, meals, and comfortable quarters will be provided, free of expense to those who may desire to perfect themselves in the science of marksmanship. The programme of exercises will include a contest by the team of 1874 for a gold medal to be awarded to the marksman making the highest score. A properly graduated target has been erected in the main drill-room for the occasion. Following the target practice will be a battalion drill of twelve files. The regiment will then be formed for review by Adjutant General Franklin Townsend. This will be succeeded by a dress parade, during which Gen. Townsend will formally present to the regiment the prize awarded by the State to the regimental team making the highest score in the Second Division at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association last Fall. The entertainment will conclude with the customary hop.

The Seventh Regiment held the third in its series of out-door drills in Tompkins square last Thursday afternoon. Line was formed at 5 P. M., with ten companies, of twenty files front. Col. Clark was in command, and mounted, while the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major were dismounted. After the Colonel received the command the regiment was marched in columns, then broken into columns of fours at the command, "Right forward, fours right," and while continuing the march was again formed in companies at the order, "Left front, into line." After several repetitions of these movements, the command was dismissed. The regiment will assemble at its armory, in fatigue uniform, with white belts, for battalion drill in Tompkins square, on Thursdays, the 20th and 27th inst.; assembly at 4:30 P. M. In compliance with special orders from brigade head-quarters, a regimental court-martial will convene at the armory on Friday, the 28th inst., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of this command. Major George Moore Smith has been detailed as President of the court. The Board of Examination will meet at the armory on Friday, June 4, at 8 P. M., for the examination of all non-commissioned officers elect, who have not yet received their warrants. Private Reuben H. Colwell, having been expelled by Company C, the action of the company has confirmed.

THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

PARTICULARS RESPECTING NATIVES OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, WHO WERE LOST ON BOARD THE SCHILLER.

The following are additional particulars relating to the natives of Davenport, Iowa, who were lost on board the Schiller: Of nineteen passengers from Davenport and its vicinity only three were saved—namely, John Jones and wife and Charles Frahm. Among the lost was Otto Kircher. His life was insured to the amount of $10,000 in the Life Association of America, $2,000 in the Security, and $5,000 in the Accidental—$17,000 in all. Mr. Kircher was going to visit his parents at Carlsruhe, Baden, whom he had not seen for twelve years. They knew of his coming. His wife was on a visit to her parents in Blue Grass township when the Schiller was lost, and the melancholy news was conveyed to her by Mr. Kircher's partner, Mr. Fritz Goos, and his friend Mr. Robert Krause. When she heard of the loss of her husband she swooned, and did not revive for a considerable time. She could not believe that her husband was drowned, and felt confident she would see him again.

Mr. P. A. Paulsen made up his mind to go almost on the eve of the departure of the steamer. His eldest daughter—the housekeeper for her widowed father and four sisters—opposed his going, and from the day of his departure was afflicted with premonitions of disaster. All her worst forebodings have been realized. Mr. Paulsen possessed a competency. His life was insured for $5,000.

The parents of C. F. Haase live on Main street, Davenport. The mother, especially, has been in a state of distraction ever since she heard of the loss of her son, daughter-in-law, and two grandchildren. He was a good business man, and successful.

Charles and William Frahm were twin brothers; Charles was saved. Their father, Matthias Frahm, resides in Davenport. They occupied a state-room on the steamer with Messrs. Kircher and Paulsen. Their mother swooned when she heard of the disaster.

Mr. P. C. Rochmann leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss, and Mrs. Emma Hansen a child, a devoted husband and fond father. John Bohnhoff, was a young man who lived in Liberty street, Davenport, and was going to Germany to visit his parents.

Mrs. Margaretta Klemine, Mr. Henry Goetsch, G. W. Gutsche and wife, and John Nissen all leave relatives and friends in Davenport.

Mr. A. Langfeldt, agent of the Eagle Line at Davenport, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to secure information concerning his townsmen, received telegrams from Plymouth, England, stating that Charles Frahm and John Jones and wife, of Benton County, Iowa, were "tolerably well, and had proceeded to Hamburg, via London." Mr. Frahm telegraphed a draft to his son. Mr. Langfeldt sent instructions to the agent at Plymouth to care properly for all the passengers from Davenport who may be found.

LIQUOR DEALERS INCENSED.

EFFECT OF THEIR DEFEAT IN THE LEGISLATURE—BUSINESS OF THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT LAST WEEK.

It is now regarded as certain that all efforts to change the existing Excise laws of this City during the present legislative session, ended with the unsuccessful attempt made on Friday night to have the vote on the bill legislating the present board out of office reconsidered. The liquor dealers are highly incensed at the action of the Democratic members who voted in opposition to the reconsideration, and threaten them with future political annihilation. From the fact that the bill granted them no special favors in the way of reducing the license fees, &c., but on the contrary embraced among its provisions the rather arbitrary requirement of giving bonds on taking out licenses, it would appear that they are actuated by motives of revenge against the present Excise Commissioners. This is regarded by the members of the board as quite apparent, inasmuch as the chief provisions of the proposed law was to make the term of office of each member two years instead of three, and to give to the Common Council the power to specify the amount of their salaries. The Commissioners now in office having, with the exception of Mr. Stiner, served two years, the clause making the term two years would practically legislate Messrs. Marshall and Stewart out of the board. It is understood that the President of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Association will visit Albany before the adjournment of the Legislature for the purpose of obtaining a correct list of the New-York Democratic members who voted against the measure, with the view of injuring their future prospects of election to any political office.

Subjoined is a statement of the business transacted by the Excise Department during the week ending yesterday: Monday, May 10, twenty-four applications, amount received, $1,305; Tuesday, twenty-two applications, amount $1,335; Wednesday, thirty-four applications, amount $2,205; Thursday, forty-six applications, amount $2,975; Friday, thirty-eight applications, amount $2,115; Saturday, forty-two applications, amount $2,975; total number of applications, 206; total amount, $12,910; total number of applications since May 1, 332; total amount, $21,150.

RAPID TRANSIT INTERESTS.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield and Commodore C. K. Garrison had a long interview yesterday with Mayor Wickham on the question of rapid transit. They stated their belief that if Senator Moore's bill was signed by the Governor several millions of dollars would be subscribed toward the enterprise. Soon after they retired a call was issued for a special meeting of the Aldermen to-morrow at 2 P. M. to urge the Governor to sign the bill.

At a meeting of the Committee on Legislature of the New-York Rapid-transit Association yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the New-York Rapid-transit Association are due and are hereby tendered to the members of the Legislature for the favorable consideration of measures tending to the relief of the City of New-York on the great question of rapid transit.

Resolved, That we consider the passage of the Moore bill a decided step forward, and respectfully ask his Excellency, the Governor, to approve that bill if no more favorable one shall be adopted before the adjournment of the Legislature.

Resolved, That having carefully examined the bill introduced by Mr. Husted, we find that it presents many features that are desirable, and that it is very perfectly prepared, establishing a better system than any other of the bills that we have seen, and inasmuch as its operation is not confined to cities, but covers the entire State, we believe that the appointment of the commissioners provided for in the first section is very properly placed in the hands of his Excellency the Governor, and should there remain. We therefore urgently request the speedy passage of that bill.

A REAL ESTATE BROKER IN TROUBLE.

Jacob Bissinger, a real estate broker, of No. 31 First avenue, was yesterday before Justice Kasmire at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of false pretenses. The complainant, a poor widow woman named Caroline Ruff, of No. 303 Avenue C, some time ago received from the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company a check for $224 in settlement of a policy on her husband's life. Bissinger, she alleges, called upon her, and by representing that before the Chatham National Bank, upon which the check was drawn, would pay her the money, she would be obliged to sue the insurance company for the sum called for. She was induced to give him the check and place the matter in his hands. He afterward paid Mrs. Ruff $50, "on account," and, it is alleged, represented to her that the suit was still in the courts. Inquiry disclosed the fact that the bank had already cashed the check, and that Bissinger's representations were false and fraudulent. Justice Kasmire held the accused for trial.

A DRUNKARD'S CRIME.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 15.—Alfred Spear entered his house late last night in a state of intoxication, when he shot at his wife with a pistol, the ball taking effect in her face. As she rushed from the room with her infant in her arms another shot was fired, the ball entering her shoulder. Spear was soon after found in a dying condition on the floor, having shot himself through the head. His wife will recover.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Pacific Mail...... 40½	1300 Western Union.. 77⅛
1000 do...... 40⅜	2100 do...... 77¼
800 do...... 40½	800 do......b3. 77¼
500 do...... 40⅜	1700 do...... 77⅜
1600 do...... 40⅜	900 do...... 77¼
100 do...... 40⅞	700 Rock Island......104⅛
600 do...... 41	500 do......104
100 do...... 41⅛	660 do......104⅛
600 do......s3. 41	18 Tol. & Wabash.... 11⅝
300 do...... 40⅞	300 do......s3. 11⅜
900 do...... 40¾	200 do...... 11½
100 do......b3. 40⅞	500 Lake Shore...... 70¼
400 do......s3. 40¾	700 do...... 70⅜
200 do...... 40⅞	10 do...... 70
100 do...... 41	200 do...... 70⅜
100 do......c. 41	600 do...... 70½
500 do...... 40⅞	500 do......c. 70⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...105½	100 do......s3. 70½
100 do......b3.105½	600 do......s3. 70⅜
400 North-western... 41	1000 do......s3. 70¼
600 do...... 41⅛	1000 Union Pacific.... 72⅞
700 Erie Railway..... 27	300 do...... 73
2800 do...... 26⅞	300 do...... 73
300 do...... 26¾	100 do......c. 73¼
900 do...... 27	200 do...... 73⅜
300 do......c. 27	900 do...... 73½
400 do......b3. 27⅛	200 do...... 73⅝
1500 do...... 27	100 do...... 73⅜
300 do......s3. 26⅞	100 do......b3. 73¾
700 do...... 27	500 do......s3. 74
700 do...... 26⅞	100 do...... 73⅞
2000 do...... 27	500 do......b3. 74
1300 do...... 26⅞	100 do......c. 74
300 do......c. 26⅞	300 do......s3. 74⅛
800 do...... 27	1500 do......s3. 74¼
700 do......s5. 26⅞	900 do...... 74⅜
1000 do...... 26⅞	800 do...... 75
3400 do...... 26¾	600 do...... 75⅛
700 do......s3. 26⅝	100 do......b3. 75¼
100 do...... 26½	100 Ohio & Miss...... 25¾
1400 do...... 26⅝	200 do......c. 25⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s,'81.C.124	$5,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.122⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65.119½	10,000 do......b. c.122⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......12.120⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R......12.116⅛
2,500 do......120	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......s3.123½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65, new......121½	650 do......small.123⅛
10,000 do......12.121½	2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..124
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......122	10,000 do......12.124⅛
10,000 do......12.122	10,000 U.S.5-20R.,'64.118
	35,000 do......12.118

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B'y, Reg......108⅛	100 Chic.&N.W.Pf.b c. 54⅜
	100 do......s60. 54
5,000 Va. 6s, con. x mat'd coup... 55⅝	100 Erie R'y...b.c.b3. 26¾
	2600 do...... 26⅝
5,000 do...... 55¾	500 do......c. 26⅝
1,000 S. C. 6s, new, J. & J......c. 33	2100 do...... 26¾
	2400 do......b3. 26¾
1,000 Alb. & Sus.1st.111	300 do...... 26⅞
3,000 Chic.&Alt.Inc.103	600 do...... 26¾
1,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s..109¾	2300 do...... 26⅝
3,000 do......109½	1500 do......s3. 26⅝
5,000 N.J.Cen.1st,C.105½	1300 do...... 26¾
2,000 M.&St.P.8s,1st110	300 do...... 26⅞
2,000 Chic.&N.W. C. coup. Gold bds. 86⅞	100 do......s5. 26¾
	300 do......c. 26⅞
1,000 Chic.&N.W.1st 98½	900 do...... 26¾
3,000 Erie 1st......106¼	500 do......s60. 26⅜
9,000 Erie 3d......100	100 do......s10. 26¾
1,000 H.&St.Jo 8s,C. 87	100 do......s5. 26¾
6,000 M. & S. 7s,'71.106⅞	200 do......b3. 27
2,000 do......s10.106¾	100 do......c. 27
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103	400 Han. & St. Jo..b.c. 24¼
6,000 N.Y.Cen.6s,'87.102½	100 do......b3. 24¼
1,000 Ohio&M.C.S.F. 39½	700 Chic. & R. I...b.c.103⅞
6,000 C. Pac. G. bds..102¾	100 do......103¾
15,000 do......102⅞	100 do......103⅞
1,000 do......103	200 C.,M.&St.P......b.c. 36½
5,000 So. Pac. bds. of Mo...... 81¼	100 Chic., M. & St. P. Pref....b.c.b3. 58
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st..100⅝	100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 11½
19,000 do......100¾	100 do......b3. 11½
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. br... 91½	700 do...... 11⅜
	2700 Un. Pacific...b.c. 75
10,000 do...... 91¼	500 do...... 74⅞
1,000 do...... 91½	500 do...... 74¾
1,000 U.P.7s,L.G'nt. 97⅝	300 do...... 74⅝
2,000 U. P. Sink. F'd. 92½	100 do...... 74½
15,000 do...... 92⅝	200 do...... 74⅜
2,000 do...... 93¼	100 do...... 74¼
4,000 Alt.&T.H.2dPf. 91	100 do...... 74⅛
1,000 L.Sh'eDiv.bds.102	300 do...... 74⅛
30 Bank of Am...b.c.156	700 do...... 74
175 Mercantile Bank.108	400 do...... 73⅞
25 Am. Exch. Bank.118	500 do...... 74¼
10 Metrop. Bank.....134	300 do...... 74½
100 Quicksilver...b.c. 13¼	100 do......b3. 74⅝
100 do...... 14	100 do...... 75
200 Con. Coal......b.c. 48⅝	500 do...... 75⅛
12 West. U. Tel...b.c. 77½	300 do......s3. 75⅜
1400 do......s3. 77¼	100 do...... 75⅝
300 do......s3. 77⅜	100 do...... 75½
2425 do...... 77¼	300 do...... 75⅜
100 do...... 77⅞	100 do...... 75⅝
400 do...... 77⅝	100 do...... 75¾
1900 do...... 77½	200 do...... 75⅞
500 do......s3. 77⅝	1000 do...... 76
100 do......c. 77½	1000 do...... 75⅞
100 Am. Express..b.c. 64¼	200 do...... 75¾
50 do......s3. 64¼	300 do...... 75⅝
22 Adams Express..103½	1200 do...... 75⅝
54 Cleve.&P.R.R.g'd. 92⅝	400 do......c. 75½
238 do......b.c.b3. 92½	600 do...... 75⅝
100 N.Y.C.&H..b.c.s3.105½	200 do...... 75⅝
	500 do...... 75⅜
24 N. Y., N. H. & H..144	100 do...... 75½
20 do......b.c.144	200 do......s3. 75⅜
245 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guard'd......b.c. 99¼	100 do...... 75½
	1000 L.Sh.&M.So..b.c. 70⅛
100 Pacific Mail...b.c. 40⅞	1500 do...... 70
400 do...... 40¾	500 do...... 69⅞
100 do......b3. 40⅞	100 do...... 69¾
200 do......s3. 40⅞	3600 do...... 69⅝
100 do...... 40½	2500 do...... 69½
400 do......c. 40⅞	1500 do......s3. 69⅜
400 do...... 40⅝	1000 do...... 69½
600 do...... 40¼	500 do...... 69⅜
500 do...... 40⅛	10 do...... 69¾
700 do...... 40¼	1000 do...... 69½
300 do...... 40⅜	500 do...... 69⅜
400 do...... 40½	1500 do...... 69¼
200 do......s3. 40⅝	300 do......s3. 69⅛
200 do...... 40⅝	600 do...... 69¼
200 do...... 40⅜	200 do...... 69⅛
800 do......s3. 40⅞	100 do...... 69½
200 do...... 41	300 do......c. 69⅝
600 do...... 41⅛	2900 do...... 69⅝
600 do...... 41	800 do......s3. 69½
200 do...... 40⅞	50 Mor. & Ess'x..b.c.102
800 do...... 40¾	100 Atl.&Pac.Pf.b.c.s3. 17
500 do...... 40⅞	100 do...... 16⅞
100 do......s3. 40¾	71 Del., L. & W...b.c.119⅞
400 Chic.&N.W...b.c. 41	50 Joliet & Chic..b.c. 98
800 do......s3. 40⅞	300 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 25½
100 do......s5. 40⅞	100 do......s3. 25⅜
300 do...... 40⅞	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 5⅛
1500 do...... 41	50 Panama...b.c.s3.141
300 do......b.c.b3. 41⅛	200 do......141
510 do...... 41⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 Western Union.. 77⅝	300 Lake Shore...... 69⅝
1000 do......b3. 77¾	1000 do...... 69½
400 do......s3. 77⅝	500 do...... 69⅝
3200 do...... 77¾	1000 do...... 69¼
100 do......s10. 77⅝	100 do......c. 69¼
100 do......s5. 77⅝	400 do...... 69
2400 do...... 77½	500 do...... 69⅛
100 do......s3. 77½	3400 do...... 69
200 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 90	1900 do...... 68⅞
300 Pacific Mail...... 40⅞	5100 do...... 68¾
100 do......s3. 40⅞	600 do......s3. 68¾
100 do...... 40¾	200 do......s3. 68⅝
100 do...... 40⅝	300 do...... 68¾
300 do...... 40¾	800 do...... 68⅞
100 do......s3. 40⅝	100 Union Pacific.... 75½
200 do...... 40⅞	200 do...... 75⅝
100 Mich. Central.... 71½	100 do...... 75⅞
400 Pittsburg...... 92½	1200 do...... 76
100 Erie Railway..c. 26⅞	400 do......b3. 76⅛
600 do...... 26⅞	300 do...... 76⅛
100 do......s5. 26⅞	500 do...... 76⅛
800 do...... 27	100 do...... 76
500 do...... 27⅛	100 do...... 75⅞
1000 do...... 27	400 do...... 75¾
1100 do...... 26⅞	200 do...... 75⅝
200 do......s3. 26⅞	100 do...... 75½
2500 do...... 26¾	500 do...... 75⅜
200 do...... 26⅞	100 St. Paul...... 36⅜
900 do......s3. 26¾	100 St. Paul Pref..b3. 58
100 North-western.... 41¼	300 Toledo & Wab.... 11½
100 do......s3. 41	100 Del.,Lack. & W'n.119⅞
300 do...... 41	500 Han. & St. Jo.b3. 24⅜
100 do...... 40⅞	200 do...... 24⅜
200 do...... 40¾	100 do...... 24½
300 do...... 40⅞	200 Atlan. & Pac P.. 17
800 do...... 41	200 St. L. & I. M'n.s3. 21½
100 Rock Island......104	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 53⅝
100 do......c.104	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000 Dis. of Col. 3.65s...b. c. 74¼	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.103⅞
	300 T.,W.& W.b. c.b3. 11½
8,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J.B b.c.s3. 91¼	1600 L. S. & M.So.b. c. 68¾
	400 do...... 68⅞
5 Fourth N.B'k.b. c. 99	100 do......b10. 68⅞
10 Conti'tal B'k.b. c. 97	500 do...... 69
100 Canton Co...b. c. 65	500 do...... 69⅛
100 Con. C'l of Md.b.c. 48⅝	1300 do...... 69¼
12 do...... 49	500 do...... 69⅛
400 Atl. & P. Tel.b. c. 25	500 Ohio & M.b. c.s3. 25½
100 do...... 25½	300 Atl. & Pac.Pf.b. c. 17
300 West. U. T.b.c.s3. 77½	200 Union Pac...b. c. 75¾
200 do...... 77⅝	100 do......b3. 76
200 do...... 77¾	900 do...... 76⅛
1100 do...... 77⅞	25 do......s3. 76⅛
29 Adams Express..103½	500 do...... 76¼
6 do......b.c 103½	100 do......b3. 76⅜
200 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3. 40¾	800 do......s3. 76⅜
500 do......b.c. 40⅞	100 do...... 76½
200 do...... 41	300 do...... 76⅜
400 do......c. 41	1000 do...... 76½
100 do......c. 41⅛	100 do......b3. 76⅝
400 do...... 41⅛	100 do...... 76¾
1300 do...... 41	100 do...... 76⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. River...b. c. b3. 105¼	200 do...... 77
	100 do...... 76⅞
800 Erie R'way.b.c.s3. 26⅝	300 do...... 76¾
1000 do...... 26¾	400 do...... 76⅝
200 do...... 26⅞	50 Chic. & N.W.b. c. 40¾
100 do......s3. 26⅞	300 do...... 41
600 do...... 27	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Del. & Hudson coupon, 1894.107⅜	200 Lake Shore...... 69
	200 do......s3. 68⅞
2,000 Un. P. S. F.... 93½	100 do......s3. 68¾
5,000 Un. P. L'd Grt. 97¾	1200 do......s5. 68¾
3,000 St.L.&I. M.1st. 92	700 do...... 68⅞
1,000 Cen. Pac., San Joaq. Branch. 91½	400 do...... 68¾
	1000 do...... 68⅝
200 At. & Pac. Tel.... 25⅜	1000 do...... 68½
500 do...... 25½	1500 do...... 68¾
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...105¼	200 do......s3. 68¼
100 Mich. Central.... 71	2500 do...... 68⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 40⅞	2000 do...... 68
400 do...... 40¾	2800 do...... 68½
800 do...... 40⅝	100 do......b10. 68⅛
400 do......c. 40⅜	600 St. Paul...... 36
200 do......s10. 40½	100 do...... 36¼
500 do...... 40⅝	100 Union Pacific.... 76½
600 do......s3. 40½	200 do...... 76⅝
500 do...... 40½	100 do......b3. 76¾
2100 do...... 40⅜	100 do...... 76⅝
2300 do......s3. 40¼	1000 do...... 76½
300 do...... 40¼	700 do...... 76⅜
300 do...... 40⅛	100 do...... 76¼
200 do...... 40⅛	300 do...... 76⅛
200 do...... 40⅜	400 do...... 76⅝
500 do......s3. 40⅛	500 do...... 76½
300 do...... 40¼	100 do...... 76¼
1400 do...... 40⅛	100 do...... 76⅛
3000 do...... 40	800 do...... 76
800 do...... 39⅞	600 do...... 75⅞
2000 do...... 39¾	700 do...... 75¾
600 do...... 39⅝	200 do......b3. 76
2000 do...... 39¾	200 do......b3. 76⅛
900 West. Union..s3. 77¾	300 North-western... 40⅞
200 do......b3. 77⅝	400 do...... 40¾
500 do......b3. 77¾	1400 do...... 40⅝
600 do...... 77⅝	1000 do...... 40½
600 do......s3. 77½	100 do......s3. 40⅜
300 do...... 77½	300 do...... 40¼
100 do......b3. 77½	200 do...... 40⅜
200 do......s3. 77⅜	100 do......s3. 40¼
1200 do...... 77⅜	100 do...... 40⅜
200 Toledo & Wab.... 11⅜	100 North-west. Pref. 54
200 Erie Railway.... 26⅞	200 Del., Lack. & W...119½
1100 do......s3. 26¾	100 do...... 119¼
900 do...... 26¾	105 Ft. Wayne...... 99½
1700 do...... 26⅝	50 Chic., B. & Quin.113
100 do......s10. 26½	200 Ohio & Miss...... 25½
700 do...... 26½	100 do...... 25⅜
1400 do...... 26⅜	100 do......s10. 25⅜
300 do......s3. 26¼	100 do......b3. 25½
100 do...... 26⅜	500 do...... 25⅜
300 do...... 26½	100 do......s3. 25⅜
500 do...... 26⅜	400 do...... 25¼
1800 do...... 26¼	100 do......s30. 25⅛
1800 do...... 26⅛	200 Pac. R. of Mo...c. 53½
400 do...... 26¼	100 do...... 53⅝
300 Rock Island......104	10 do...... 54
100 do......s3.104	100 At. & Pac. Pref... 16⅞

SATURDAY, May 15—P. M.

The bank statement shows an increase in every item except circulation. The large increase in legal tenders indicates the continued influx of money to this point. The banks gain $591,300 in their reserve, and now have an excess over legal requirements of $11,740,475.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with the last:

	May 8.	May 15.	Differences.
Loans	$283,420,800	$285,216,900	Inc. $1,796,100
Specie	10,100,000	10,364,500	Inc. 264,500
Legal tenders	58,017,500	59,356,300	Inc. 1,338,800
Deposits	227,873,300	231,921,300	Inc. 4,048,000
Circulation	20,488,400	20,363,800	Dec. 124,600

At the Stock Exchange there was considerable activity in a few of the leading shares, but the general market was tame and displayed few features of interest. The transactions footed up 251,000 shares, of which 60,000 were in Erie, 58,700 in Lake Shore, 41,100 in Pacific Mail, 35,100 in Union Pacific, 26,600 in Western Union, and 11,200 in North-west. Union Pacific was exceptionally strong, advancing from 72⅞ to 77 at the second board. The stock subsequently reached to 75¾, but closed at 76⅛, after a day of much excitement. Erie was unfavorably affected by the statement of President Jewett, and a report that the Baltimore and Ohio Road had made a further reduction in fares, as well as rumors that the floating debt of the company, not given in the report, was larger than was generally supposed. The first sales of the stock were at 27, against 27¾ at the close yesterday, and late in the day the price touched 26⅛. Lake Shore was also weak on the reported reduction of rates by the Baltimore and Ohio, and declined steadily from 70½ to 68, closing at a recovery of ⅛ ₩ cent. Pacific Mail was irregular in its course, but, shortly before the close, became heavy, in sympathy with the general weakness, and fell from 41⅛ to 39⅝. Western Union advanced from 77⅛ to 77⅞, and afterward reacted to 77⅜. North-western common opened at 41⅛, and closed at 40¼, the two extremes of the day. St. Paul common declined from 36⅝ to 36. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was firm at 25 @ 25½. Among the investment shares, Fort Wayne advanced to 99½, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined to 114¼, and Michigan Central to 71. Panama was dull at 141.

The money market was easy, and the rates were stereotyped at 2@3 ₩ cent., for call loans, and 4@5 ₩ cent. for commercial paper of the best grades.

The foreign advices showed very little change in the London market and both Consols and American securities were firm, the former closing at 94¼ @94⅜ for money, and 94⅜ @94½ for the account, and the latter at 106⅛ @106¼ for old 1865s, 109¾ for 1867s, 104½ for 10-40s, and 102⅝ @102¾ for new 5s. The sterling exchange market was weak, and prime bankers' bills on London sold at $4 86@$4 86½, and $4 89@ $4 89½ for demand, the asking rates having been again reduced to $4 87 @$4 90. The effect of this reduction in sterling was to cause a large withdrawal of the specie engaged for shipment to-day, and the amount actually exported ($771,870) was at a loss to the shippers. Gold was very quiet and closed at 115⅞, after selling at 116@115⅞@116⅛. The unexpected gain in specie by the banks weakened the market at the close. Early in the day as high as one sixty-fourth of 1 ₩ cent per diem was paid for the use of cash gold in a few instances; but later loans were made flat and at 2 ₩ cent. both for carrying and borrowing.

Government bonds were steady on moderate transactions. Currency 6s advanced to 121⅛. The Secretary of the Treasury issued a call to-day for $5,000,000 coupon 5-20s, interest to cease August 15. District of Columbia 3-65s advanced to 74¼. In railroad mortgages, the various Pacific issues were firmer, noticeably Union Pacific sinking funds, which advanced from 92½ to 93½, closing at the highest point. Erie first declined ¼ ₩ cent., selling at 106¼, and third sold at 100, the quotation yesterday having been 100¼ to 101½. State bonds were quiet and without quotable change:

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 15, 1875.

Gold receipts	$656,700 00
Gold payments	242,356 24
Gold balance	55,232,407 76
Currency receipts	1,039,749 40
Currency payments	635,247 93
Currency balance	44,357,378 07
Customs	194,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 5s, coup., 1881	116⅛	116⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅞	116¾
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	123⅛	123⅛
American Gold	115⅝	115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87.	$4 86@$4 86½
New-York Central	105¼	105¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	104
Pacific Mail	40¾	39¾
St. Paul Common	36½	36
St. Paul Preferred	58	57¾
Western Union	77½	77⅜
Union Pacific	73¼	76⅛
Lake Shore	70¼	68⅛
Wabash and Toledo	11¼	11⅜
North-western Common	41	40¼
North-western Preferred	54½	54
Delaware and Lackawanna	119¾	119¼
New-Jersey Central	111½	111½
Panama	141⅜	141
Erie	27¾	26¼
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	25⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5⅛
Harlem	135½	135½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105½	105¼	500
Erie	27⅛	26⅛	60,000
Lake Shore	70½	68	58,700
Wabash	11½	11⅜	2,900
North-western	41⅛	40¼	11,200
North-western Preferred	54⅜	54	300
Rock Island	104⅛	103⅞	3,400
Fort Wayne	99½	99¼	350
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅝	36	900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	58	57¾	200
Pittsburg	92½	92½	638
Del., Lack. and Western	119⅞	119¼	600
Michigan Central	71½	71	200
Union Pacific	77	72⅞	35,100
Canton	65	65	100
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5⅛	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24½	24½	1,300
At. and Pacific Preferred	17	16⅞	800
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	25⅛	2,700
Missouri Pacific	53⅝	53½	700
Panama	141	141	250
Western Union	77⅞	77⅛	26,600
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	25½	25	1,100
Pacific Mail	41⅛	39⅝	41,100
Quicksilver	14	13¼	200
Consol. Coal	48⅝	48⅝	312
Wells, Fargo & Co.	90⅛	90	200
Amer. Mer. Union Express	64¼	64	265
Iron Mountain	21½	21½	200
Total sales			251,115

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124	124¼	5-20s, '65, n.c.	121⅞	122
6s, '81, r.	122	122⅛	5-20s, '67, r.	122⅛	122¼
6s, '81, c.	123⅞	124	5-20s, '67, c.	123½	123⅝
5-20s, '62, r.	116⅝	..	5-20s, '68, r.	122	122⅛
5-20s, '62, c.	116⅝	116⅞	5-20s, '68, c.	123⅛	123½
5-20s, '64, r.	117⅞	118	10-40s, r.	116⅜	116½
5-20s, '64, c.	117⅞	118	10-40s, c.	117⅝	117¾
5-20s, '65, r.	119½	120	5s, '81, r.	116⅛	116¼
5-20s, '65, c.	120	120⅛	5s, '81, c.	116⅛	116¼
5-20s, '65, n. r.	121⅜	121⅝			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $63,000 for interest, and $302,700 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$79,226,000
Gold balances	1,541,370
Currency balances	1,871,640

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$73,519,472
Currency balances	4,179,374
Gold exchanges	3,387,799
Gold balances	966,122

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$447,921,394
Currency balances	21,962,720
Gold exchanges	30,957,023
Gold balances	5,344,985

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 39	N.Y.Reg't Bou'y L'n.108⅛
Alabama 5s, '86...... 39	N. Y. Cou.Bou'y L'n.108
Alabama 8s, '86...... 42½	N. Y. 6s Can. L'n,'75.110
Alabama 8s, '88...... 41	N. Y. 6s Can. L'n,'77.110
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 27	N. Y. 6s Can. L'n,'78 110
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 11	N. Y. 5s Gold L'n,'75.114
Ark.7s,Memp.&L.R. 11	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 21
A. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 11	N.C. 6s, April & Oct. 21
A.7s,Miss.O.&R.Riv. 11	N.C. N. C. R.,J. & J. 52
A. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.. 11	N.C. N. C. R.,A. & O. 52
Connecticut 6s......108	N.C.N.C.R.c.off.J.&J. 39
Georgia 6s...... 88	N.C.N.C.R.c.off.A.&O 39
Georgia 7s, new bds. 98	N. C. Fund. act, '66.. 12
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 93½	N. C. Fund. act, '68.. 11
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 91	N. C. new bds.,J.& J. 11
Indiana 5s......101	N.C. new bds.,A.& O. 10½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.101	N. C. sp. tax, class 1.. 5
Illinois coup. 6s '79.101	N. C. sp. tax, class 2. 4½
Illinois War Loan...102	N. C. sp. tax, class 3. 4
Kentucky 6s......102¼	Ohio 6s, '75......101½
Louisiana 6s...... 37	Ohio 6s, '81......105
La. 6s, new bds...... 37	Ohio 6s, '68......108
La. 6s, new Fl'g D.. 36½	Rhode Island 6s.....107
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36½	South Carolina 6s... 33
La. 6s, Levee bonds.. 37	S. C. 6s.,Jan. & July. 33
La. 8s, Levee bonds.. 25	S. C. 6s., April & Oct. 32½
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. 37	S. C. Fund. act, '66.. 32
Michigan 6s, 1878-'79.105	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 32
Michigan 6s, 1883...105	S. S. 7s of '88...... 32½
Michigan 7s, 1890...109	S. C. non-fund. bds.. 6¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..101¾	Tenn. 6s, old...... 50½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..101⅞	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 50
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..101	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.. 50¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..101	Texas 10s of '76.....100
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..101½	Virginia 6s, old...... 34
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..101¼	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 34
Fund. bds due '94-5..102	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 34
L.bds due '81to'91 in.102	Va. 6s, Con. bds...... 61
Asy. or Uni. due '92.101	Va. 6s,ex mat. coup.. 55½
Han.&St.Jo. due '75.101¾	Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.. 42¼
Han.&St.Jo. due '76.101⅞	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 9¼
Han.&St.Jo. due '86.101½	Dis.of Col.3.65s,'1924. 79⅞
Han.&St.Jo. bue '87.101½	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st......110⅞	Buff. & State Line 7s.102
Alb. & Sus. 2d......105	Lake Shore Div. Bs 102
Boston, H. & E. 1st.. 26⅞	L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st.103
Bur.,C.R.&Minn.1st. 25	L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st..102
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 40	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d. 97½
Ches.&Ohio ex coup. 35	Marietta & Cin. 1st..106
Chi. & Alton 1st....112	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902..103
Chi & Alton Income.102	N. Y. & N. Hav. 6s..101
Joliet & Chi. 1st.....109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..100¾
La. & Mo. 1st, g'd... 91	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..102¼
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st..101½	N. Y. C. 6s., R. Est.. 97
Chi.,B.&Q.8 p.c.1st..115	N.Y.C.6s,Subscriptn. 97
Chi.,B.&Q.Consol...105½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876...104
Chi., Rock Isl.& Pac.109½	N. Y. & H. 1st Coup.117
Cen.R. of N.J.1st N..111½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.113¼
C.R. of N.J.1st Con...105⅝	H. R. 7s,2d S. F.1885.111
C.R. of N.J.Con.Con.109⅞	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.109¾
M.&St.P.1st,8s,P.D..109½	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..109½
M.&St.P.1st,7-30,P.D 93½	North Mo. 1st...... 91
M.&St.P.7s G.R.D.... 86	O. & M. Cons. S. F.. 99
M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D. 80	O. & M. Cons...... 99
M.&St.P. 1st con'd.. 74	O. & M. 2d Cons...... 77½
M.&St.P. 2d...... 80	O. & M. 1st Sp'd div. 85
Chic. & N. W. S. F..106	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..103
Chic. & N.W. Int. bs.100	Cen. Pac. San J. B... 91⅜
Ch. & N. W. Con. bs. 93¼	Western Pacific bds. 97¼
Ch. & N. W. Ex'n bs. 90	Union Pacific 1st....100¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 98¼	Union Pacific L.G.7s. 97⅝
C.& N.W. C. Gold bs. 86½	Union Pacific S. F.. 93¼
Galena & Ch. Ext'd.106	A. & Pac. L. G. M... 39
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 96½	South Pac.R.B.of Mo. 80¼
Chicago & Mil. 1st.. 97½	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 95½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.110	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.. 82
Del.,L.& W. 7s,Conv.122¼	Pacific 7s. g'd by Mo.103
Morris & Essex 1st.110	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 1st.111¼
Morris & Essex 2d..106½	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 2d.107¼
Mor. & Es.1st,Con.G.104½	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 3d..100⅜
Erie 1st, Extended..106	C. & P. Con. S. F....105
Erie 2d 7s, '79......101½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 99
Erie 3d 7s, '83......100	C. C. & I. 1st...... 45
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 98¼	C. C. & I. 2d...... 14
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 98½	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 91½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G..108	St. L. & I. M. 2d..... 53
Cedar F. & Min. 1st. 83	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.. 91
Mich. So. 7 ₩ cent.2d.101⅛	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.. 76½
M.So.& N.I.S.F.7 ₩c.105⅝	Tol. Peo. & W., E. D. 65
Cleve.&Tol.Sink.Fd.106	Tol. & Wab. 1st. ex.. 82
Cleve. & Tol.n. Bs..103½	T.& W. 1st.St.L.Div. 60
Clev., P. & A. o. Bs..103	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 57
Clev., P. & A. n. Bs..103½	Tol. & Wab. Con. C. 42
Det., Mon. & Tol. Bs.101½	Gt. Western 1st..'88 79
Buffalo & Erie n. Bs.102	Gt. Western 2d...'93 56

And following for City Bank shares:

America......155	Market......122
American Exchange.117½	Mechanics'......146
Chemical......1600	Mercantile......104
City......300	Merchants......125
Commerce......121½	Metropolitan......133½
Continental...... 93	New-York......133
Corn Exchange......140	North America......102
First National......200	Park......150½
Fourth National...... 99	Peoples'......140
Gallatin National...128	Phenix...... 98
German American... 96	Republic...... 99¾
Grocers'......102	Shoe and Leather...151
Irving......130	State of New-York...112
Leather Manufac's...185	Tradesmen's......146
Manhattan......151	Union......136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102¾	103
City 6s, New	106¾	107
Camden & Amboy Railroad	..	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅜	50½
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	53⅜	53½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42	42¼
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20½	20⅞
Northern Central Railroad	30	30½
Lehigh Navigation	50½	..
Lehigh Gold Loan	102½	102⅝

The Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day was as follows:

May 11—Steam-ship Cuba, Havana—American gold coin	$198,000 00
May 12—Steam-ship Scotia, Liverpool—silver bars and gold coin	572,670 21
May 13—Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Havana — American gold coin	67,549 00
May 13—Steam-ship Cimbria, Hamburg—silver bars and gold coin	613,026 60
May 15—Steam-ship Amerique, Paris—gold bars and coin	142,000 00
May 15—Steam-ship Celtic, Liverpool—American gold coin	265,000 00
May 15—Steam-ship City of Berlin, Liverpool—silver and gold bars	22,900 00
May 15—Steam-ship Algeria, Liverpool—silver bars and gold coin	331,970 15
May 15—Schooner Marcia Reynolds, Port Cabello—American gold coin	10,000 00
Total	$2,223,315 96

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 15—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865, Old, 106¼. Erie Railway Shares, 24¾@25.

2 P. M.—Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 64f. 50c.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94¼@94⅜; for the account, 94⅜@94½.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8d.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., deliverable June and July, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 66s. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 51s. 6d ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles; 53s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 3,900 bales were American.

LONDON, May 15—Evening—Spirits Turpentine 23s. 9d.@24s. ₩ cwt.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Francis Kelty, a coachman, residing on First avenue, who is thought to be of unsound mind, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of drawing a loaded pistol on a claim agent named Nettleton, in the office of the latter, at No. 117 Broadway.

Abraham Dreyfus was held to answer yesterday, by Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with attempting to break open the money-drawer of Bernard Paulinski, of No. 502 East Sixth street, on Thursday night. He was seen and arrested by Officer Kennedy, of the Seventeenth Precinct, before he could make his escape.

On Thursday, John Koffinan, of New-Rochelle, came to the City. He met Mary E. Fitzgerald, of West Houston street, and accompanied her to her house, where he was robbed of a watch worth $15 and $2 in cash by means of the panel game. Her accomplice escaped, but Mary was arrested by Officer McGuire, of the Eighth Precinct, and at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Bixby held her in $1,000 bail to answer.

PRISONERS REMOVED TO SING SING.

The following are the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the week ending yesterday, by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: James Williamson, grand larceny, four years; James Raymond, grand larceny, six years; Edward B. Curry, grand larceny, five years; William H. Roberts, grand larceny, four years; George Edwards, grand larceny, four years; John Flood, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles Ballard, grand larceny, one year; Charles Brown, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Zeigler, burglary, two years and six months; Stephen Hall, petit larceny from person, three years; William Reon, forgery, one year and six months; William Eagle, false pretenses, two years; Mary Ann Carroll, petit larceny from person, one year; Rose Thompson, grand larceny, one year; William Langton, forgery, two years; James Johnston, false pretenses, two years; William Cavanau, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Lucid, grand larceny, two years and six months; Owen Buckley, assault with dangerous weapon, four years; John Briggs, grand larceny, four years; William Morgan, burglary, two years and six months; J. Burger, grand larceny, two years; Ralph G. P. Coles, grand larceny, two years and six months; Henry F. Downs, embezzlement, one year; Jeremiah S. Brobst, forgery, two years; Patrick Still, burglary, one year and six months; Edward Burns, burglary, one year and six months; John Simpson, burglary, two years and six months.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

THE MEN WHO TOOK ATLANTA AND MARCHED THROUGH GEORGIA.

THE FIGHTING AROUND KENESAW—HOW THE REBEL GEN. POLK WAS KILLED—HOOKER IN A SULK—THE CONFLICTING POLICIES OF THE REBEL GENERALS JOHNSTON AND HOOD—JOHNSTON SUPERSEDED BY HOOD INTERPRETED TO MEAN "FIGHT"—DEATH OF GEN. M'PHERSON NEAR ATLANTA—SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF ATLANTA—THE GREAT PROCESSION THROUGH GEORGIA AND THE CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

The appearance of the *Memoirs of Gen. Sherman* cannot fail to renew the intense interest felt in the events to which they chiefly relate during their progress, and we lay before our readers another installment of the absorbing narrative, giving as much as possible of the language of the distinguished author:

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

On entering upon this memorable campaign Gen. Sherman divested his army of every incumbrance that might impede the freest and most rapid movement. He says:

Each division and brigade was provided a fair proportion of wagons for a supply-train, and these were limited in their loads to carry food, ammunition, and clothing. Tents were forbidden to all save the sick and wounded, and one tent only was allowed to each head-quarters for use as an office. These orders were not absolutely enforced, though in person I set the example, and did not have a tent, nor did any officer about me have one, but we had wall-tent flies, without poles, and no tent furniture of any kind. We usually spread our flies over saplings or on fence rails or posts improvised on the spot. Most of the general officers, except Thomas, followed my example strictly; but he had a regular head-quarters camp. I frequently called his attention to the orders on this subject, rather jestingly than seriously. He would break out against his officers for having such luxuries, but, needing a tent himself, and being good-natured and slow to act, he never enforced my orders perfectly. In addition to his regular wagon train, he had a big wagon which could be converted into an office, and this we used to call "Thomas' circus." Several times during the campaign I found Quartermasters hid away in some comfortable nook to the rear, with tents and mess-fixtures which were the envy of the passing soldiers; and I frequently broke them up, and distributed the tents to the surgeons of brigades. Yet my orders actually reduced the transportation so that I doubt if any army ever went forth to battle with fewer impediments, and where the regular and necessary supplies of food, ammunition, and clothing were issued, as called for, so regularly and so well.

THE FIGHTING STRENGTH OF SHERMAN'S ARMIES.

When the time for action approached, viz., May 1, 1864, the actual armies prepared to move into Georgia resulted as follows, present for battle:

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MAJOR GEN. THOMAS.

	Men.
Infantry	54,568
Artillery	2,377
Cavalry	3,828
Aggregate	60,773

Number of field guns, 130.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MAJOR GEN. M'PHERSON.

	Men.
Infantry	22,437
Artillery	1,404
Cavalry	624
Aggregate	24,465

Guns, 96.

ARMY OF THE OHIO, MAJOR GEN. SCHOFIELD.

	Men.
Infantry	11,183
Artillery	679
Cavalry	1,697
Aggregate	13,559

Guns, 28.

Grand aggregate, 98,797 men and 254 guns.

These figures do not embrace the cavalry divisions which were still incomplete, viz.: of Gen. Stoneman, at Lexington, Ky., and of Gen. Garrard, at Columbia, Tenn., who were then rapidly collecting horses, and joined us in the early stage of the campaign. Gen. Stoneman, having a division of about 4,000 men and horses, was attached to Schofield's Army of the Ohio. Gen. Garrard's division, of about 4,500 men and horses, was attached to Gen. Thomas' command, and he had another irregular division of cavalry, commanded by Brig. Gen. E. McCook. There was also a small brigade of cavalry, belonging to the Army of the Cumberland, attached temporarily to the Army of the Tennessee, which was commanded by Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick. These cavalry commands changed constantly in strength and numbers, and were generally used on the extreme flanks, or for some special detached service, as will be hereinafter related. The Army of the Tennessee was still short by the two divisions detached with Gen. Banks, up Red River, and two other divisions on furlough in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, but which were rendezvousing at Cairo, under Gens. Leggett and Crocker, to form a part of the Seventeenth Corps, which corps was to be commanded by Major Gen. Frank P. Blair, then a member of Congress, in Washington. On the 2d of April I notified him by letter that I wanted him to join and to command these two divisions, which ought to be ready by the 1st of May. Gen. Blair, with these two divisions, constituting the Seventeenth Army Corps, did not actually overtake us until we reached Acworth and Big Shanty, in Georgia, about the 9th of June, 1864.

KENESAW—DEATH OF GEN. POLK.

After the withdrawal of Gen. Johnston from Cassville, the Confederates retreated steadily until they took up the formidable position at Kenesaw, Pine, and Lost Mountains. Johnston gradually contracted his lines as Sherman approached and lapped him with his superior force. The death of Gen. (Bishop) Polk is thus narrated by Sherman:

By the 14th the rain slackened, and we occupied a continuous line of ten miles, intrenched, conforming to the irregular position of the enemy, when I reconnoitered, with a view to make a break in their line between Kenesaw and Pine Mountain. When abreast of Pine Mountain I noticed a rebel battery on its crest, with a continuous line of fresh rifle-trench about half way down the hill. Our skirmishers were at the time engaged in the woods about the base of this hill between the lines, and I estimated the distance to the battery on the crest at about 800 yards. Near it, in plain view, stood a group of the enemy, evidently observing us with glasses. Gen. Howard, commanding the Fourth Corps, was near by, and I called his attention to this group, and ordered him to compel it to keep behind its cover. He replied that his orders from Gen. Thomas were to spare artillery ammunition. This was right, according to the general policy; but I explained to him that we must keep up the *morale* of a bold offensive, and he must use his artillery, force the enemy to remain on the timid defensive, and ordered him to cause a battery close by to fire three volleys. I continued to ride down our line, and soon heard, in quick succession, the three volleys. The next division in order was Geary's, and I gave him similar orders. Gen. Polk, in my opinion, was killed by the second volley fired from the first battery referred to. In a conversation with Gen. Johnston, after the war, he explained that on that day he had ridden in person from Marietta to Pine Mountain, held by Bates' division, and was accompanied by Gens. Hardee and Polk. When on Pine Mountain, reconnoitering, quite a group of soldiers, belonging to the battery close by, clustered about him. He noticed the preparations of our battery to fire, and cautioned these men to scatter. They did so, and he likewise hurried behind the parapet, from which he had an equally good view of our position; but Gen. Polk, who was dignified and corpulent, walked back slowly, not wishing to appear too hurried or cautious in the presence of the men, and was struck across the breast by an unexploded shell, which killed him instantly. This is my memory of the conversation, and it is confirmed by Johnston himself, in his *Narrative*, page 337, except that he calculated the distance of our battery at 600 yards, and says that Polk was killed by the third shot; I know that our guns fired by volley, and believe that he was hit by a shot of the second volley. It has been asserted that I fired the gun which killed Gen. Polk, and that I knew it was directed against that General. The fact is that at that distance we could not even tell that the group were officers at all; I was on horseback, a couple of hundred yards off, before my orders to fire were executed, had no idea that our shot had taken effect, and continued my ride down along the line to Schofield's extreme flank, returning late in the evening to my head-quarters at Big Shanty, where I occupied an abandoned house. In a cotton-field back of that house was our signal station, on the roof of an old gin-house. The signal officer reported that by studying the enemy's signals he had learned the "key," and that he could read their signals. He explained to me that he had translated a signal about noon, from Pine Mountain to Marietta, "Send an ambulance for Gen. Polk's body," and later in the day another, "Why don't you send an ambulance for Gen. Polk?" From this we inferred that Gen. Polk had been killed, but how or where we knew not, and this inference was confirmed later in the same day by the report of some prisoners who had been captured.

THE RIFLE TRENCHES.

As the forces stood opposing each other at Kenesaw, the skirmishers, who were in almost continuous contact, learned all the devices in modern warfare for covering their bodies. Sherman says:

The enemy and ourselves used the same form of rifle-trench, varied according to the nature of the ground, viz.: the trees and bushes were cut away for 100 yards or more in front, serving as an abattis or entanglement; the parapets varied from four to six feet high, the dirt taken from a ditch outside and from a covered way inside, and this parapet was surmounted by a "head-log," composed of the trunk of a tree from twelve to twenty inches at the butt, lying along the interior crest of the parapet, and resting in notches cut in other trunks which extended back, forming an inclined plane, in case the head-log should be knocked inward by a cannon-shot. The men of both armies became extremely skillful in the construction of these works, because each man realized their value and importance to himself, so that it required no orders for their construction. As soon as a regiment or brigade gained a position within easy distance for a sally, it would set to work with a will, and would construct such a parapet in a single night; but I endeavored to spare the soldiers this hard labor by authorizing each division commander to organize out of the freedmen who escaped to us a pioneer corps of two hundred men, who were fed out of the regular Army supplies, and I promised them $10 a month, under an existing act of Congress. These pioneer detachments became very useful to us during the rest of the war, for they could work at night while our men slept; they in turn were not expected to fight, and could therefore sleep by day. Our enemies used their slaves for a similar purpose, but usually kept them out of the range of fire by employing them to fortify and strengthen the position to their rear next to be occupied in their general retrograde. During this campaign hundreds, if not thousands, of miles of similar intrenchments were built by both armies, and as a rule, whichever party attacked one of them got the worst of it.

HOOKER.

On the 22d of June I rode the whole line, and ordered Gen. Thomas in person to advance his extreme right corps, (Hooker's,) and instructed Gen. Schofield, by letter, to keep his entire army, viz., the Twenty-third Corps, at a strong right flank, in close support of Hooker's deployed line. During this day the sun came out, with some promise of clear weather, and I had got back to my bivouac about dark, when a signal-message was received, dated

KULP HOUSE—5:30 P. M.

Gen. Sherman:

We have repulsed two heavy attacks, and feel confident, our only apprehension being from our extreme right flank. Three entire corps are in front of us. Major Gen. HOOKER.

Hooker's Corps (the Twentieth) belonged to Thomas' Army; Thomas' head-quarters were two miles nearer to Hooker than mine, and Hooker, being an old Army officer, knew that he should have reported this fact to Thomas and not to me; I was, moreover, specially disturbed by the assertion in his report that he was uneasy about his right flank, when Schofield had been specially ordered to protect that. I first inquired of my adjutant, Dayton, if he were certain that Gen. Schofield had received his orders, and he answered that the envelope in which he had sent them was receipted by Gen. Schofield himself. I knew, therefore, that Gen. Schofield must be near by, in close support of Hooker's right flank. Gen. Thomas had before this occasion complained to me of Gen. Hooker's disposition to "switch off," leaving wide gaps in his line, so as to be independent, and to make glory on his own account. I therefore resolved not to overlook this breach of discipline and propriety. The rebel army was only composed of three corps; I had that very day ridden six miles of their lines, found them everywhere strongly occupied, and therefore Hooker could not have encountered "three entire corps." Both McPherson and Schofield had also complained to me of this same tendency of Hooker to widen the gap between his own corps and his proper army, (Thomas',) so as to come into closer contact with one or other of the wings, asserting that he was the senior by commission to both McPherson and Schofield, and that in the event of battle he should assume command over them, by virtue of his older commission. They appealed to me to protect them. I had heard during that day some cannonading and heavy firing down toward the "Kulp House," which was about five miles south-east of where I was, but this was nothing unusual, for at the same moment there was firing along our lines full ten miles in extent. Early the next day (23d) I rode down to the Kulp House, which was on a road leading from Powder Springs to Marietta, about three miles distant from the latter. On the way I passed through Gen. Butterfield's Division of Hooker's Corps, which I learned had not been engaged at all in the battle of the day before; then I rode along Geary's and Ward's Divisions, which occupied the field of battle, and the men were engaged in burying the dead. I found Gen. Schofield's Corps on the Powder Springs road, its head of column abreast of Hooker's right, therefore constituting "a strong right flank," and I met Gens. Schofield and Hooker together. As rain was falling at the moment, we passed into a little church standing by the road side, and I there showed Gen. Schofield Hooker's signal message of the day before. He was very angry, and pretty sharp words passed between them, Schofield saying that his head of column, (Hascall's division,) had been, at the time of the battle, actually in advance of Hooker's line; that the attack or sally of the enemy struck his troops before it did Hooker's; that Gen. Hooker knew of it at the time; and he offered to go out and show me that the dead men of his advance division (Hascall's) were lying further out than any of Hooker's. Gen. Hooker pretended not to have known this fact. I then asked him why he had called on me for help, until he had used all of his own troops, asserting that I had just seen Butterfield's division and had learned from him that he had not been engaged the day before at all; and I asserted that the enemy's sally must have been made by one corps, (Hood's) in place of three, and that it had fallen on Geary's and Ward's divisions, which had repulsed the attack handsomely. As we rode away from that church, Gen. Hooker was by my side, and I told him that such a thing must not occur again; in other words, I reproved him more gently than the occasion demanded, and from that time he began to sulk. Gen. Hooker had come from the East with great fame as a "fighter," and at Chattanooga he was glorified by his "battle above the clouds," which I fear turned his head. He seemed jealous of all the army commanders, because in years, former rank, and experience, he thought he was our superior.

THE ASSAULT ON KENESAW.

During the 24th and 25th of June Gen. Schofield extended his right as far as prudent, so as to compel the enemy to thin out his lines correspondingly, with the intention to make two strong assaults at points where success would give us the greatest advantage. I had consulted Gens. Thomas, McPherson, and Schofield, and we all agreed that we could not with prudence stretch out any more, and therefore there was no alternative but to attack "fortified lines," a thing carefully avoided up to that time. I reasoned, if we could make a breach anywhere near the rebel centre, and thrust in a strong head of column, that with the one moiety of our army we could hold in check the corresponding wing of the enemy, and with the other sweep in flank and overwhelm the other half. The 27th of June was fixed as the day for the attempt, and in order to oversee the whole, and to be in close communication with all parts of the army, I had a place cleared on the top of a hill to the rear of Thomas' centre, and had the telegraph wires laid to it. The points of attack were chosen, and the troops were all prepared with as little demonstration as possible. About 9 A. M. of the day appointed the troops moved to the assault, and all along our lines for ten miles a furious fire of artillery and musketry was kept up. At all points the enemy met us with determined courage and in great force. McPherson's attacking column fought up the face of the lesser Kenesaw, but could not reach the summit. About a mile to the right, (just below the Dallas road,) Thomas' assaulting column reached the parapet, where Brig. Gen. Harker was shot down mortally wounded, and Brig. Gen. Daniel McCook (my old law partner) was desperately wounded, from the effects of which he afterward died. By 11:30 the assault was in fact over, and had failed. We had not broken the rebel line at either point, but our assaulting columns held their ground within a few yards of the rebel trenches, and there covered themselves with parapet. McPherson lost about five hundred men and several valuable officers, and Thomas lost nearly two thousand men. This was the hardest fight of the campaign up to that date, and it is well described by Johnston in his *Narrative*, (pages 342, 343,) where he admits his loss in killed and wounded as 808. This, no doubt, is a true and fair statement; but, as usual, Johnston overestimates our loss, putting it at 6,000, whereas our entire loss was about 2,500, killed and wounded.

JOHNSTON ABANDONS KENESAW.

While the battle was in progress at the centre, Schofield crossed Olley's Creek on the right, and gained a position threatening Johnston's line of retreat; and, to increase the effect, I ordered Stoneman's cavalry to proceed rapidly still farther to the right, to Sweetwater. Satisfied of the bloody cost of attacking intrenched lines, I at once thought of moving the whole army to the railroad at a point (Fulton) about ten miles below Marietta, or to the Chattahoochee River itself, a movement similar to the one afterward so successfully practiced at Atlanta. All the orders were issued to bring forward supplies enough to fill our wagons, intending to strip the railroad back to Allatoona, and leave that place as our depot, to be covered as well as possible by Garrard's cavalry. Gen. Thomas, as usual, shook his head, deeming it risky to leave the railroad; but something had to be done, and I had resolved on this move, as reported in my dispatch to Gen. Halleck on July 1:

"Gen. Schofield is now south of Olley's Creek, and on the head of Nickajack. I have been hurrying down provisions and forage, and to-morrow night propose to move McPherson from the left to the extreme right, back of Gen. Thomas. This will bring my right within three miles of the Chattahoochee River, and about five miles from the railroad. By this movement I think I can force Johnston to move his whole army down from Kenesaw to defend his railroad and the Chattahoochee, when I will (by the left flank) reach the railroad below Marietta; but in this I must cut loose from the railroad with ten days' supplies in wagons. Johnston may come out of his intrenchments to attack Thomas, which is exactly what I want, for Gen. Thomas is well intrenched on a line parallel with the enemy south of Kenesaw. I think that Allatoona and the line of the Etowah are strong enough for me to venture on this move. The movement is substantially down the Sandtown Road straight for Atlanta."

McPherson drew out of his lines during the night of July 2, leaving Garrard's cavalry, dismounted, occupying his trenches, and moved to the rear of the Army of the Cumberland, stretching down the Nickajack; but Johnston detected the movement, and promptly abandoned Marietta and Kenesaw. I expected as much, for, by the earliest dawn of the 3d of July, I was up at a large spy-glass mounted on a tripod, which Col. Poe, United States Engineers, had at his bivouac close by our camp. I directed the glass on Kenesaw, and saw some of our pickets crawling up the hill cautiously; soon they stood upon the very top, and I could plainly see their movements as they ran along the crest just abandoned by the enemy. In a minute I roused my staff, and started them off with orders in every direction for a pursuit by every possible road, hoping to catch Johnston in the confusion of retreat, especially at the crossing of the Chattahoochee River.

This hope was not realized, as Johnston merely withdrew to a position on the Chattahoochee even more strongly fortified than the one he had left, and it was only by a repetition of the movement threatening his communications and line of retreat that he was dislodged. The experiment of attacking enormously strong field works was not repeated, much to Johnston's disappointment, no doubt. Johnston crossed the Chattahoochee July 9, after Sherman had sent Schofield across above him.

A GOOD STORY BY GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. Sherman's appreciation of a good story is frequently to be seen in his memoirs, but never to the extent of seriously interrupting the absorbing current of the narrative in which he carries the reader with his army through the great events of his campaign. Gen. Rousseau had made by his orders a raid from Decatur, Ala., across the railroad lines between Georgia and Alabama, tearing them up as he went, until he reached Marietta, Ga., where he reported the results to Gen. Sherman, and told the following story:

He was far down in Alabama, below Talladega, one hot, dusty day, when the blue clothing of his men was gray with dust; he had halted his column along a road, and he in person, with his staff, had gone to the house of a planter, who met him kindly on the front porch. He asked for water, which was brought, and as the party sat on the porch in conversation he saw, in a stable yard across the road, quite a number of good mules. He remarked to the planter, "My good sir, I fear I must take some of your mules." The planter remonstrated, saying he had already contributed liberally to the *good cause;* that it was only last week he had given to Gen. Roddy ten mules. Rousseau replied, "Well, in this war you should be at least neutral—that is, you should be as liberal to us as to Roddy" (a rebel cavalry General.) "Well, ain't you on our side?" "No," said Rousseau; "I am Gen. Rousseau, and all these men you see are Yanks." "Great God! is it possible? Are these Yanks? Who ever supposed they would come away down here in Alabama?" Of course, Rousseau took his ten mules.

THE BATTLES ABOUT ATLANTA—HOOD SUCCEEDS JOHNSTON.

The preparations for the movement on Atlanta, to which the Confederates had withdrawn after crossing the Chattahoochee, were made, and Sherman narrates the operations about that city as follows:

About 10 A. M. of that day, (July 18,) when the armies were all in motion, one of Gen. Thomas' staff officers brought me a citizen, one of our spies, who had just come out of Atlanta, and had brought a newspaper of the same day, or of the day before, containing Johnston's order relinquishing the command of the Confederate forces in Atlanta, and Hood's order assuming the command. I immediately inquired of Gen. Schofield, who was his classmate at West Point, about Hood, as to his general character, &c., and learned that he was bold even to rashness, and courageous in the extreme; I inferred that the change of commanders meant "fight." Notice of this important change was at once sent to all parts of the army, and every division commander was cautioned to be always prepared for battle in any shape. This was just what we wanted, viz., to fight in open ground, on anything like equal terms, instead of being forced to run up against prepared intrenchments; but, at the same time, the enemy, having Atlanta behind him, could choose the time and place of attack, and could at pleasure mass a superior force on our weakest points. Therefore we had to be constantly ready for sallies.

HOOD'S TACTICS DEVELOPED.

On the 19th the three armies were converging toward Atlanta, meeting such feeble resistance that I really thought the enemy intended to evacuate the place. McPherson was moving astride of the railroad, near Decatur; Schofield along a road leading toward Atlanta, by Col. Howard's house and the distillery; and Thomas was crossing "Peach-Tree" in line of battle, building bridges for nearly every division as deployed. There was quite a gap between Thomas and Schofield, which I endeavored to close by drawing two of Howard's divisions nearer Schofield. On the 20th I was with Gen. Schofield near the centre, and soon after noon heard heavy firing in front of Thomas' right, which lasted an hour or so, and then ceased. I soon learned that the enemy had made a furious sally, the blow falling on Hooker's corps, (the Twentieth,) and partially on Johnson's division of the Fourteenth, and Newton's of the Fourth. The troops had crossed Peach-Tree Creek, were deployed, but at the time were resting for noon, when, without notice, the enemy came pouring out of their trenches down upon them, they became commingled, and fought in many places hand to hand. Gen. Thomas happened to be near the rear of Newton's division, and got some field batteries in a good position, on the north side of Peach-Tree Creek, from which he directed a furious fire on a mass of the enemy, which was passing around Newton's left and exposed flank. After a couple of hours of hard and close conflict, the enemy retired slowly within his trenches, leaving his dead and many wounded on the field. Johnson's and Newton's losses were light, for they had partially covered their fronts with light parapet; but Hooker's whole corps fought in open ground, and lost about 1,500 men. He reported 400 rebel dead left on the ground, and that the rebel wounded would number 4,000; but this was conjectural, for most of them got back within their own lines. We had, however, met successfully a bold sally, had repelled it handsomely, and were also put on our guard; and the event illustrated the future tactics of our enemy. This sally came from the Peach-Tree line, which Gen. Johnston had carefully prepared in advance, from which to fight us outside of Atlanta. We then advanced our lines in compact order, close up to these finished intrenchments, overlapping them on our left. From various parts of our lines the houses inside of Atlanta were plainly visible, though between us were the strong parapets, with ditch, fraise, chevaux-de-frise, and abatis, prepared long in advance by Col. Jeremy F. Gilmer, formerly of the United States Engineers. McPherson had the Fifteenth Corps astride the Augusta Railroad, and the Seventeenth deployed on its left. Schofield was next on his right, and then came Howard's, Hooker's, and Palmer's corps on the extreme right. Each corps was deployed with strong reserves, and their trains were parked to their rear. McPherson's trains were in Decatur, guarded by a brigade commanded by Col. Sprague, of the Sixty-third Ohio. The Sixteenth Corps (Dodge's) was crowded out of position on the right of McPherson's line by the contraction of the circle of investment; and, during the previous afternoon, the Seventeenth Corps (Blair's) had pushed its operations on the farther side of the Augusta Railroad, so as to secure possession of a hill, known as Leggett's Hill, because Gen. Leggett's division had carried it by assault. Giles A. Smith's division was on Leggett's left, deployed with a weak left flank "in air," in military phraseology. It was in carrying this hill that Gen. Gresham, a great favorite, was badly wounded; and there also Col. Tom Reynolds, now of Madison, Wis., was shot through the leg. When the surgeons were debating the propriety of amputating it in his hearing, he begged them to spare the leg, as it was very valuable, being an "imported leg." He was of Irish birth, and this well-timed piece of wit saved his leg, for the surgeons thought it he could perpetrate a joke at such a time, they would trust to his vitality to save his limb.

During the night I had full reports from all parts of our line, most of which was partially intrenched as against a sally, and finding that McPherson was stretching out too much on his left flank, I wrote him a note early in the morning not to extend so much by his left; for we had not troops enough to completely invest the place, and I intended to destroy utterly all parts of the Augusta Railroad to the east of Atlanta, then to withdraw from the left flank and add to the right. In that letter I ordered McPherson not to extend any farther to the left, but to employ Gen. Dodge's corps, (Sixteenth,) then forced out of position, to destroy every rail and tie of the railroad, from Decatur up to his skirmish line, and I wanted him (McPherson) to be ready, as soon as Gen. Garrard returned from Covington, (whither I had sent him,) to move to the extreme right of Thomas, so as to reach if possible the railroad below Atlanta, viz., the Macon road. In the morning we found the strong line of parapet, "Peach-Tree line," to the front of Schofield and Thomas, abandoned, and our lines were advanced rapidly close up to Atlanta. For some moments I supposed the enemy intended to evacuate, and in person was on horseback at the head of Schofield's troops, who had advanced in front of the Howard House to some open ground, from which we could plainly see the whole rebel line of parapets, and I saw their men dragging up from the intervening valley, by the distillery, trees and saplings for abatis. Our skirmishers found the enemy down in this valley, and we could see the rebel main line strongly manned, with guns in position at intervals. Schofield was dressing forward his lines, and I could hear Thomas further to the right engaged, when Gen. McPherson and his staff rode up. We went back to the Howard House, a double frame building with a porch, and sat on the steps, discussing the chances of battle, and of Hood's general character. McPherson had also been of the same class at West Point with Hood, Schofield, and Sheridan. We agreed that we ought to be unusually cautious and prepared at all times for sallies and for hard fighting, because Hood, though not deemed much of a scholar, or of great mental capacity, was undoubtedly a brave, determined, and rash man; and the change of commanders at that particular crisis argued the displeasure of the Confederate Government with the cautious but prudent conduct of Gen. Joseph Johnston.

McPherson was in excellent spirits, well pleased at the progress of events so far, and had come over purposely to see me about the order I had given him to use Dodge's corps to break up the railroad, saying that the night before he had gained a position on Leggett's Hill, from which he could look over the rebel parapet and see the high smoke-stack of a large foundry in Atlanta; that before receiving my order he had diverted Dodge's two divisions (then in motion) from the main road, along a diagonal one that led to his extreme left flank, then held by Giles A. Smith's division, (Seventeenth Corps,) for the purpose of strengthening that flank; and that he had sent some intrenching tools there to erect some batteries, from which he intended to knock down that foundry and otherwise to damage the buildings inside of Atlanta. He said he could put all his pioneers to work, and do with them in the time indicated all I had proposed to do with Gen. Dodge's two divisions. Of course I assented at once, and we walked down the road a short distance, sat down by the foot of a tree where I had my map, and on it pointed out to him Thomas' position and his own. I then explained minutely that, after we had sufficiently broken up the Augusta road, I wanted to shift his whole army around by the rear to Thomas' extreme right, and hoped thus to reach the other railroad at East Point. While we sat there we could hear lively skirmishing going on near us, (down about the distillery,) and occasionally round-shot from 12 or 24-pound guns came through the trees in reply to those of Schofield, and we could hear similar sounds all along down the lines of Thomas to our right and his own to the left; but presently the firing appeared a little more brisk, (especially over about Giles A. Smith's division,) and then we heard an occasional gun back toward Decatur. I asked him what it meant. We took my pocket-compass, (which I always carried,) and by noting the direction of the sound we became satisfied that the firing was too far to our left rear to be explained by known facts, and he hastily called for his horse, his staff, and his orderlies.

DEATH OF M'PHERSON.

McPherson was then in his prime, (about thirty-four years old,) over six feet high, and a very handsome man in every way, was universally liked, and had many noble qualities. He had on his boots outside his pantaloons, gauntlets on his hands, had on his Major General's uniform, and wore a sword-belt, but no sword. He hastily gathered his papers (save one, which I now possess,) into a pocket-book, put it in his breast pocket, and jumped on his horse, saying he would hurry down his line and send me back word what these sounds meant. His Adjutant General, (Clark,) Inspector General Strong, and his aides, Capts. Steele and Gile, were with him. Although the sound of musketry on our left grew in volume, I was not so much disturbed by it as by the sound of artillery back toward Decatur. I ordered Schofield at once to send a brigade back to Decatur, some five miles, and was walking up and down the porch of the Howard House, listening, when one of McPherson's staff, with his horse covered with sweat, dashed up to the porch, and reported that Gen. McPherson was either "killed or a prisoner." He explained that when they had left me a few minutes before, they had ridden rapidly across to the railroad, the sounds of battle increasing as they neared the position occupied by Gen. Giles A. Smith's division, and that McPherson had sent first one, then another of his staff to bring some of the reserve brigades of the Fifteenth Corps over to the exposed left flank; that he had reached the head of Dodge's corps, (marching by the flank on the diagonal road as described,) and had ordered it to hurry forward to the same point; that then, almost if not entirely alone, he had followed this road leading across the wooded valley behind the Seventeenth Corps, and had disappeared in these woods, doubtless with a sense of absolute security. The sound of musketry was there heard, and McPherson's horse came back, bleeding, wounded, and riderless. I ordered the staff officer who brought this message to return at once, to find Gen. Logan, (the senior officer present with the Army of the Tennessee,) to report the same facts to him, and to instruct him to drive back this supposed small force, which had evidently got around the Seventeenth Corps through the blind woods in rear of our left flank. I soon dispatched one of my own staff (McCoy, I think) to Gen. Logan with similar orders, telling him to refuse his left flank, and to fight the battle (holding fast to Leggett's Hill) with the Army of the Tennessee; that I would personally look to Decatur and to the safety of his rear, and would reinforce him if he needed it. I dispatched orders to Gen. Thomas on our right, telling him of this strong sally, and my inference that the lines in his front had evidently been weakened by reason thereof, and that he ought to take advantage of the opportunity to make a lodgment in Atlanta, if possible. Meantime the sounds of the battle rose on our extreme left more and more furious, extending to the place where I stood, at the Howard House. Within an hour an ambulance came in, (attended by Cols. Clark and Strong, and Capts. Steele and Gile,) bearing McPherson's body. I had it carried inside of the Howard House, and laid it on a door wrenched from its hinges. Dr. Hewitt, of the army, was there, and I asked him to examine the wound. He opened the coat and shirt, saw where the ball had entered and where it came out, or rather lodged under the skin, and he reported that McPherson must have died in a few seconds after being hit; that the ball had ranged upward across his body, and passed near the heart. He was dressed just as he left me, with gauntlets and boots on, but his pocket-book was gone. On further inquiry I learned that his body must have been in possession of the enemy some minutes, during which time it was rifled of the pocket-book, and I was much concerned lest the letter I had written him that morning should have fallen into the hands of some one who could read and understand its meaning. Fortunately the spot in the woods where McPherson was shot was regained by our troops in a few minutes, and the pocket-book found in the haversack of a prisoner of war, captured at the time, and it and its contents were secured by one of McPherson's staff. While we were examining the body inside the house, the battle was progressing outside, and many shots struck the building, which I feared would take fire; so I ordered Capts. Steele and Gile to carry the body to Marietta. They reached that place the same night, and, on application, I ordered his personal staff to go on and escort the body to his home, in Clyde, Ohio, where it was received with great honor, and it is now buried in a small cemetery close by his mother's house, which cemetery is composed in part of the family orchard, in which he used to play when a boy. The foundation is ready laid for the equestrian monument now in progress, under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

HOOD DRIVEN BACK.

The reports that came to me from all parts of the field revealed clearly what was the game of my antagonist, and the ground somewhat favored him. The railroad and wagon-road from Decatur to Atlanta lie along the summit, from which the waters flow, by short, steep valleys, into the "Peach-tree" and Chattahoochee to the west, and by other valleys, of gentler declivity, toward the east (Ocmulgee). The ridges and level ground were mostly cleared, and had been cultivated as corn or cotton fields; but where the valleys were broken they were left in a state of nature—wooded and full of undergrowth. McPherson's line of battle was across this railroad, along a general ridge, with a gentle but cleared valley to his front, between him and the defenses at Atlanta; and another valley, behind him, was clear of timber in part, but to his left rear the country was heavily wooded. Hood, during the night of July 21, had withdrawn from his Peach-tree line, had occupied the fortified line of Atlanta, facing north and east, with Stewart's—formerly Polk's—corps and part of Hardee's, and with G. W. Smith's division of militia. His own corps and part of Hardee's had marched out to the road leading from McDonough to Decatur, and had turned so as to strike the left and rear of McPherson's line "in air." At the same time he had sent Wheeler's division of cavalry against the trains parked in Decatur. Unluckily for us, I had sent away the whole of Garrard's division of cavalry during the night of the 20th, with orders to proceed to Covington, thirty miles east, to burn two important bridges across the Ulcofauhatchee and Yellow Rivers, to tear up the railroad, to damage it as much as possible from Stone Mountain eastward, and to be gone four days; so that McPherson had no cavalry in hand to guard that flank. The enemy was therefore enabled, under cover of the forest, to approach quite near before he was discovered; indeed, his skirmish-line had worked through the timber and got into the field to the rear of Giles A. Smith's division of the Seventeenth Corps unseen, had captured Murray's battery of regular artillery, moving through these woods entirely unguarded, and had got possession of several of the hospital camps. The right of this rebel line struck Dodge's troops in motion; but, fortunately, this corps (Sixteenth) had only to halt, face to the left, and was in line of battle; and this corps not only held in check the enemy, but drove him back through the woods. About the same time this same force had struck Gen. Giles A. Smith's left flank, doubled it back, captured four guns in position, and the party engaged in building the very battery which was the special object of McPherson's visit to me, and almost enveloped the entire left flank. The men, however, were skillful and brave, and fought for a time with their backs to Atlanta. They gradually fell back, compressing their own line, and gaining strength by making junction with Leggett's division of the Seventeenth Corps, well and strongly posted on the hill. One or two brigades of the Fifteenth Corps, ordered by McPherson, came rapidly across the open field to the rear, from the direction of the railroad, filled up the gap from Blair's now left to the head of Dodge's column—now facing to the general left—thus forming a strong left flank, at right angles to the original line of battle. The enemy attacked, boldly and repeatedly, the whole of this flank, but met an equally fierce resistance; and on that ground a bloody battle raged from little after noon till into the night. A part of Hood's plan of action was to sally from Atlanta at the same moment; but this sally was not, for some reason, simultaneous, for the first attack on our extreme left flank had been checked and repulsed before the sally came from the direction of Atlanta. Meantime, Col. Sprague, in Decatur, had got his teams harnessed up, and safely conducted his train to the rear of Schofield's position, holding in check Wheeler's cavalry till he had got off all his trains, with the exception of three or four wagons. I remained near the Howard House, receiving reports and sending orders, urging Gens. Thomas and Schofield to take advantage of the absence from their front of so considerable a body as was evidently engaged on our left, and, if possible, to make a lodgment in Atlanta itself; but they reported that the lines to their front, at all accessible points, were strong, by nature and by art, and were fully manned. About 4 P. M. the expected sally came from Atlanta, directed mainly against Leggett's Hill, and along the Decatur road. At Leggett's Hill they were met and bloodily repulsed. Along the railroad they were more successful. Sweeping over a small force with two guns, they reached our main line, broke through it, and got possession of De Gres' battery of four twenty pound Parrotts, killing every horse, and turning the guns against us. Gen. Charles R. Wood's division of the Fifteenth Corps was on the extreme right of the Army of the Tennessee between the railroad and the Howard House, where he connected with Schofield's troops. He reported to me in person that the line on his left had been swept back, and that his connection with Gen. Logan on Leggett's Hill was broken. I ordered him to wheel his brigades to the left, to advance in echelon, and to catch the enemy in flank. Gen. Schofield brought forward all his available batteries to the number of twenty guns, to a position to the left front of the Howard House, whence we could overlook the field of action, and directed a heavy fire over the heads of Gen. Wood's men against the enemy, and we saw Wood's troops advance and encounter the enemy, who had secured possession of the old line of parapet which had been held by our men. His right crossed this parapet, which he swept back, taking it in flank, and at the same time the division which had been driven back along the railroad was rallied by Gen. Logan in person, and fought for their former ground. These combined forces drove the enemy into Atlanta, recovering the 20-pound Parrott guns; but one of them was found "bursted" while in the possession of the enemy. The two 6-pounders further in advance were, however, lost, and had been hauled back by the enemy into Atlanta. Poor Capt. De Gres came to me in tears, lamenting the loss of his favorite guns. When they were regained he had but a few men left and not a single horse. He asked an order for a re-equipment, but I told him he must beg and borrow of others till he could restore his battery, now reduced to three guns. How he did so I do not know, but in a short time he did get horses, men, and finally another gun of the same special pattern, and served them with splendid effect till the very close of the war. This battery had also been with me from Shiloh till that time.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

But it first became necessary to settle the important question of who should succeed Gen. McPherson? Gen. Logan had taken command of the Army of the Tennessee by virtue of his seniority, and had done well; but I did not consider him equal to the command of three corps. Between him and Gen. Blair there existed a natural rivalry. Both were men of great courage and talent, but were politicians by nature and experience, and it may be that for this reason they were mistrusted by regular officers like Gens. Schofield, Thomas, and myself. It was all-important that there should exist a perfect understanding among the army commanders, and at a conference with Gen. George H. Thomas at the head-quarters of Gen. Thomas J. Woods, commanding a division in the Fourth Corps, he (Thomas) remonstrated warmly against my recommending that Gen. Logan should be regularly assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee by reason of his accidental seniority. We discussed fully the merits and qualities of every officer of high rank in the army, and finally settled on Major Gen. O. O. Howard as the best officer who was present and available for the purpose; on the 24th of July I telegraphed to Gen. Halleck this preference, and it was promptly ratified by the President. Gen. Howard's place in command of the Fourth Corps was filled by Gen. Stanley, one of his division commanders, on the recommendation of Gen. Thomas. All these promotions happened to fall upon West-Pointers, and doubtless Logan and Blair had some reason to believe that we intended to monopolize the higher honors of the war for the regular officers. I remember well my own thoughts and feelings at the time, and feel sure that I was not intentionally partial to any class. I wanted to succeed in taking Atlanta, and needed commanders who were purely and technically soldiers, men who would obey orders and execute them promptly and on time; for I knew that we would have to execute some most delicate manœuvres, requiring the utmost skill, nicety, and precision. I believed that Gen. Howard would do all these faithfully and well, and I think the result has justified my choice. I regarded both Gens. Logan and Blair as "volunteers," that looked to personal fame and glory as auxiliary and secondary to their political ambition, and not as professional soldiers. As soon as it was known that Gen. Howard had been chosen to command the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Hooker applied to Gen. Thomas to be relieved of the command of the Twentieth Corps, and Gen. Thomas forwarded his application to me approved and heartily recommended. I at once telegraphed to Gen. Halleck, recommending Gen. Slocum (then at Vicksburg) to be his successor, because Slocum had been displaced from the command of his corps at the time when the Eleventh and Twelfth were united and made the Twentieth. Gen. Hooker was offended because he was not chosen to succeed McPherson; but his chances were not even considered; indeed, I had never been satisfied with him since his affair at the Kulp House, and I had been more than once disposed to relieve him of his corps, because of his repeated attempts to interfere with Gens. McPherson and Schofield. I am told that he says that Thomas and I were jealous of him; but this is hardly probable, for we on the spot did not rate his fighting qualities as high as he did, and I am, moreover, convinced that both he and Gen. Butterfield went to the rear for personal reasons. We were then 250 miles in advance of our base, dependent on a single line of railroad for our daily food. We had a bold, determined foe in our immediate front, strongly intrenched, with communication open to his rear for supplies and reinforcements, and every soldier realized that we had plenty of hard fighting ahead, and that all honors had to be fairly earned. Gen. Hooker, moreover, when he got back to Cincinnati, reported (I was told) that we had run up against a rock at Atlanta, and that the country ought to be prepared to hear of disaster from that quarter.

CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

The siege operations which followed the repulse of Hood's soldiers, and the ineffectual attempts of cavalry to permanently break Hood's railroad lines, brought Sherman to the resolution to move his whole army on to the railroads. He says:

The real movement commenced on the 25th of August, at night. The Twentieth Corps drew back and took post at the railroad bridge, and the Fourth Corps (Stanley) moved to his right rear, closing up with the Fourteenth Corps (Jefferson C. Davis) near Utoy Creek; at the same time Garrard's cavalry, leaving their horses out of sight, occupied the vacant trenches, so that the enemy did not detect the change at all. The next night (26th) the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, composing the Army of the Tennessee, (Howard,) drew out of their trenches, made a wide circuit, and came up on the extreme right of the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland (Thomas) along Utoy Creek, facing south. The enemy seemed to suspect something that night, using his artillery pretty freely; but I think he supposed we were going to retreat altogether. An artillery shot, fired at random, killed one man and wounded another, and the next morning some of his infantry came out of Atlanta and found our camps abandoned. It was afterward related that there was great rejoicing in Atlanta "that the Yankees were gone," the fact was telegraphed all over the South, and several trains of cars (with ladies) came up from Macon to assist in the celebration of their grand victory. On the 28th (making a general left-wheel, pivoting on Schofield) both Thomas and Howard reached the West Point Railroad, extending from East Point to Red Oak station and Fairburn, where we spent the next day (29th) in breaking it up thoroughly. The track was heaved up in sections the length of a regiment, then separated rail by rail; bonfires were made of the ties and of fence-rails on which the rails were heated, carried to trees or telegraph-poles, wrapped around and left to cool. Such rails could not be used again; and, to be still more certain, we filled up many deep cuts with trees, brush, and earth, and commingled with them loaded shells, so arranged that they would explode on an attempt to haul out the bushes. The explosion of one such shell would have demoralized a gang of negroes, and thus would have prevented even the attempt to clear the road. Meantime, Schofield, with the Twenty-third Corps, presented a bold front toward East Point, daring and inviting the enemy to sally out to attack him in position. His first movement was on the 30th, to Mount Gilead Church, then to Morrow's Mills, facing Rough and Ready. Thomas was on his right, within easy support, moving by cross-roads from Red Oak to the Fayetteville road, extending from Couch's to Renfrew's, and Howard was aiming for Jonesboro'.

I was with Gen. Thomas that day, which was hot but otherwise very pleasant. We stopped for a short noon rest near a little church, (marked on our maps as Shoal Creek Church,) which stood back about a hundred yards from the road, in a grove of native oaks. The infantry column had halted in the road, stacked their arms, and the men were scattered about—some lying in the shade of the trees, and others were bring corn-stalks from a large corn-field across the road to feed our horses, while still others had arms full of the roasting ears, then in their prime. Hundreds of fires were soon started with the fence rails, and the men were busy roasting the ears. Thomas and I were walking up and down the road which led to the church, discussing the chances of the movement, which he thought were extra hazardous, and our path carried us by a fire at which a soldier was roasting his corn. The fire was built artistically, the man was stripping the ears of their husks, standing them in front of his fire and watching them carefully, and turning each ear little by little, so as to roast it nicely. He was down on his knees intent on his business, paying little heed to the stately and serious deliberations of his leaders. Thomas' mind was running on the fact that we had cut loose from our base of supplies, and that 70,000 men were then dependent for their food on the chance supplies of the country (already impoverished by the requisitions of the enemy,) and on the contents of our wagons. Between Thomas and his men there existed a most kindly relation, and he frequently talked with them in the most familiar way. Pausing awhile, and watching the operations of this man roasting his corn, he said, "What are you doing?" The man looked up smilingly: "Why, General, I am laying in a supply of provisions." "That is right, my man, but don't waste your provisions." As we resumed our walk the man remarked in a sort of musing way, but loud enough for me to hear, "There he goes; there goes the old man, economizing as usual." "Economizing" with corn, which cost only the labor of gathering and roasting!

As we walked we could hear Gen. Howard's guns at intervals, away off to our right front, but an ominous silence continued toward our left, where I was expecting at each moment to hear the sound of battle. That night we reached Renfrew's, and had reports from left to right (from Gen. Schofield, about Morrow's Mills, to Gen. Howard, within a couple of miles of Jonesboro'.) The next morning, (Aug. 31,) all moved straight for the railroad. Schofield reached it near Rough and Ready, and Thomas at two points between there and Jonesboro'. Howard found an intrenched foe, (Hardee's Corps,) covering Jonesboro', and his men began at once to dig their accustomed rifle pits. Orders were sent to Gens. Thomas and Schofield to turn straight for Jonesboro', tearing up the railroad track as they advanced. About 3 P. M., the enemy sallied from Jonesboro' against the Fifteenth Corps, but was easily repulsed, and driven back within his lines. All hands were kept busy tearing up the railroad, and it was not until toward evening of the 1st day of September that the Fourteenth Corps, (Davis,) closed down on the north front of Jonesboro', connecting on his right with Howard, and his left reaching the railroad, along which Gen. Stanley was moving, followed by Schofield. Gen. Davis formed his divisions in line about 4 P. M., swept forward over some old cotton-fields in full view, and went over the rebel parapet handsomely, capturing the whole of Govan's Brigade, with two field batteries of ten guns. Being on the spot, I checked Davis' movement, and ordered Gen. Howard to send the two divisions of the Seventeenth Corps (Blair) round by his right rear, to get below Jonesboro', and to reach the railroad, so as to cut off retreat in that direction. I also dispatched orders after orders to hurry forward Stanley, so as to lap around Jonesboro' on the east, hoping thus to capture the whole of Hardee's corps. I sent first Capt. Audenried (Aide de Camp), then Col. Poe, of the Engineers, and lastly Gen. Thomas himself, (and that is the only time during the campaign I can recall seeing Gen. Thomas urge his horse into a gallop.) Night was approaching, and the country on the farther side of the railroad was densely wooded. Gen. Stanley had come up on the left of Davis, and was deploying, though there could not have been on his front more than a skirmish line. Had he moved straight on by the flank, or by a slight circuit to his left, he would have inclosed the whole ground occupied by Hardee's corps, and that corps could not have escaped us; but night came on, and Hardee did escape.

Meantime Gen. Slocum had reached his corps, (the Twentieth,) stationed at the Chattahoochee Bridge, had relieved Gen. A. S. Williams in command, and orders had been sent back to him to feel forward occasionally toward Atlanta, to observe the effect when we had reached the railroad. That night I was so restless and impatient that I could not sleep, and about midnight there arose toward Atlanta sounds of shells exploding, and other sound like that of musketry. I walked to the house of a farmer close by my bivouac, called him out to listen to the reverberations which came from the direction of Atlanta, (twenty miles to the north of us,) and inquired of him if he had resided there long. He said he had, and that these sounds were just like those of a battle. An interval of quiet then ensued, when again, about 4 A. M., arose other similar explosions, but I still remained in doubt whether the enemy was engaged in blowing up his own magazines, or whether Gen. Slocum had not felt forward and become engaged in a real battle.

The next morning Gen. Hardee was gone, and we all pushed forward along the railroad south, in close pursuit, till we ran up against his lines at a point just above Lovejoy's Station. While bringing forward troops and feeling the new position of our adversary, rumors came from the rear that the enemy had evacuated Atlanta, and that Gen. Slocum was in the city. Later in the day I received a note in Slocum's own handwriting, stating that he had heard during the night the very sounds that I have referred to; that he had moved rapidly up from the bridge about daylight, and had entered Atlanta unopposed. His letter was dated inside the city, so there was no doubt of the fact. Gen. Thomas' bivouac was but a short distance from mine, and, before giving notice to the army in general orders, I sent one of my staff officers to show him the note. In a few minutes the officer returned, soon followed by Thomas himself, who again examined the note, so as to be perfectly certain that it was genuine. The news seemed to him too good to be true. He snapped his fingers, whistled, and almost danced, and, as the news spread to the army, the shouts that arose from our men, the wild hallooing and glorious laughter, were to us a full recompense for the labor and toils and hardships through which we had passed in the previous three months.

A courier-line was at once organized, messages were sent back and forth from our camp at Lovejoy's to Atlanta, and to our telegraph-station at the Chattahoochee bridge. Of course, the glad tidings flew on the wings of electricity to all parts of the North, where the people had patiently awaited news of their husbands, sons, and brothers, away down in "Dixie Land;" and congratulations came pouring back full of good-will and patriotism. This victory was most opportune; Mr. Lincoln himself told me afterward that even he had previously felt in doubt, for the Summer was fast passing away; that Gen. Grant seemed to be checkmated about Richmond and Petersburg, and my army seemed to have run up against an impassable barrier, when, suddenly and unexpectedly, came the news that "Atlanta was ours, and fairly won." On this text many a fine speech was made, but none more eloquent than that by Edward Everett, in Boston. A Presidential election then agitated the North. Mr. Lincoln represented the national cause, and Gen. McClellan had accepted the nomination of the Democratic Party, whose platform was that the war was a failure, and that it was better to allow the South to go free to establish a separate government, whose corner-stone should be slavery. Success to our arms at that instant was, therefore, a political necessity; and it was all-important that something startling in our interest should occur before the election in November. The brilliant success at Atlanta filled that requirement, and made the election of Mr. Lincoln certain. Among the many letters of congratulation received, those of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant seem most important:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1864.

The national thanks are rendered by the President to Major Gen. W. T. Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under Divine favor, has resulted in the capture of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges, and other military operations that have signalized the campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 4, 1864—9 P. M.

Major Gen. Sherman:

I have just received your dispatch announcing the capture of Atlanta. In honor of your great victory, I have ordered a salute to be fired with *shotted* guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy. The salute will be fired within an hour, amid great rejoicing. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

These dispatches were communicated to the army in general orders, and we all felt duly encouraged and elated by the praise of those competent to bestow it.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

The pursuit of Hood was not followed beyond Gaylesville, and Sherman hearing that the whole of Hood's army had appeared before Decatur, made a reconnoisance toward Gadsden, and ascertained that Hood had left nothing but a small cavalry force to watch him. He then finally resolved, as he says, on "my future course, which was to leave Hood to be encountered by Gen. Thomas, while I should carry into full effect the long-contemplated project of marching for the sea-coast, and thence to operate toward Richmond." This movement, in view of the existence of Hood's army, was clearly looked on as hazardous, but Sherman did not believe Hood was in a condition to move on Nashville immediately. He says: "I have often been asked, by well-meaning friends, when the thought of that march first entered my mind. I know that an army which had penetrated Georgia as far as Atlanta could not turn back. It must go ahead, but when, how, and where, depended on many considerations. As soon as Hood had shifted across from Lovejoy's to Palmetto, I saw the move in my 'mind's eye;' and, after Jeff. Davis' speech at Palmetto, of Sept. 26, I was more positive in my conviction, but was in doubt as to the time and manner. When Gen. Hood first struck our railroad above Marietta, we were not ready, and I was forced to watch his movements further, till he had 'caromed' off to the west of Decatur. Then I was perfectly convinced, and had no longer a shadow of doubt. The only possible question was as to Thomas' strength and ability to meet Hood in the open field. I did not suppose that Gen. Hood, though rash, would venture to attack fortified places like Allatoona, Resaca, Decatur, and Nashville; but he did so, and in so doing he played into our hands perfectly."

THE MARCH BEGUN.

About 7 A. M. of November 16 we rode out of Atlanta by the Decatur road, filled by the marching troops and wagons of the Fourteenth Corps, and reaching the hill, just outside of the old rebel works, we naturally paused to look back upon the scenes of our past battles. We stood upon the very ground whereon was fought the bloody battle of July 22, and could see the copse of wood where McPherson fell. Behind us lay Atlanta, smoldering and in ruins, the black smoke rising high in air, and hanging like a pall over the ruined city. Away off in the distance, on the McDonough road, was the rear of Howard's column, the gun-barrels glistening in the sun, the white-topped wagons stretching away to the south; and right before us the Fourteenth Corps, marching steadily and rapidly, with a cheery look and swinging pace, that made light of the thousand miles that lay between us and Richmond. Some band, by accident, struck up the anthem of "John Brown's soul goes marching on;" the men caught up the strain, and never before or since have I heard the chorus of "Glory, glory, hallelujah!" done with more spirit, or in better harmony of time and place. Then we turned our horses' heads to the east; Atlanta was soon lost behind the screen of trees, and became a thing of the past. Around it clings many a thought of desperate battle, of hope and fear, that now seem like the memory of a dream; and I have never seen the place since. The day was extremely beautiful, clear sunlight, with bracing air, and an unusual feeling of exhilaration seemed to pervade all minds—a feeling of something to come, vague and undefined, still full of venture and intense interest. Even the common soldiers caught the inspiration, and many a group called out to me as I worked my way past them, "Uncle Billy, I guess Grant is waiting for us at Richmond!" Indeed, the general sentiment was that we were marching for Richmond, and that there we should end the war, but how and when they seemed to care not; nor did they measure the distance, or count the cost in life, or bother their brains about the great rivers to be crossed, and the food required for man and beast that had to be gathered by the way. There was a "devil-may-care" feeling pervading officers and men, that made me feel the full load of responsibility, for success would be accepted as a matter of course, whereas, should we fail, this "march" would be adjudged the wild adventure of a crazy fool. I had no purpose to march direct for Richmond by way of Augusta and Charlotte, but always designed to reach the sea-coast first, at Savannah or Port Royal, S. C., and even kept in mind the alternative of Pensacola.

The first night out we camped by the roadside near Lithonia. Stone Mountain, a mass of granite, was in plain view, cut out in clear outline against the blue sky; the whole horizon was lurid with the bonfires of rail-ties, and groups of men all night were carrying the heated rails to the nearest trees, and bending them around the trunks. Col. Poe had provided tools for ripping up the rails and twisting them when hot; but the best and easiest way is the one I have described, of heating the middle of the iron rails on bonfires made of the cross-ties, and then winding them around a telegraph pole or the trunk of some convenient sapling. I attached much importance to this destruction of the railroad, gave it my own personal attention, and made reiterated orders to others on the subject.

The next day we passed through the handsome town of Covington, the soldiers closing up their ranks, the color-bearers unfurling their flags, and the bands striking up patriotic airs. The white people came out of their houses to behold the sight, spite of their deep hatred of the invaders, and the negroes were simply frantic with joy. Whenever they heard my name, they clustered about my horse, shouted and prayed in their peculiar style, which had a natural eloquence that would have moved a stone. I have witnessed hundreds, if not thousands, of such scenes; and can now see a poor girl, in the very ecstasy of the Methodist "shout," hugging the banner of one of the regiments, and jumping up to the "feet of Jesus."

I remember, when riding around by a by-street in Covington, to avoid the crowd that followed the marching column, that some one brought me an invitation to dine with a sister of Sam. Anderson, who was a cadet at West Point with me; but the messenger reached me after we had passed the main part of the town. I asked to be excused, and rode on to a place designated for camp, at the crossing of the Ulcofauhachee River, about four miles to the east of the town. Here we made our bivouac, and I walked up to a plantation house, close by, where were assembled many negroes, among them an old, gray-haired man, of as fine a head as I ever saw. I asked him if he understood about the war and its progress. He said he did; that he had been looking for the "angel of the Lord" ever since he was knee-high, and, though we professed to be fighting for the Union, he supposed that slavery was the cause, and that our success was to be his freedom. I asked him if all the negro slaves comprehended this fact, and he said they surely did. I then explained to him that we wanted the slaves to remain where they were, and not to load us down with useless mouths, which would eat up the food needed for our fighting men; that our success was their assured freedom; that we could receive a few of their young, hearty men as pioneers; but that, if they followed us in swarms of old and young, feeble and helpless, it would simply load us down and cripple us in our great task. I think Major Henry Hitchcock was with me on that occasion, and made a note of the conversation, and I believe that old man spread this message to the slaves, which was carried from mouth to mouth, to the very end of our journey, and that it in part saved us from the great danger we incurred of swelling our numbers so that famine would have attended our progress. It was at this very plantation that a soldier passed me with a ham on his musket, a jug of sorghum-molasses under his arm, and a big piece of honey in his hand, from which he was eating, and, catching my eye, he remarked *sotto voce* and carelessly to a comrade, "Forage liberally on the country," quoting from my general orders. On this occasion, as on many others that fell under my personal observation, I reproved the man, explained that foraging must be limited to the regular parties properly detailed, and that all provisions thus obtained must be delivered to the regular commissaries, to be fairly distributed to the men who kept their ranks.

From Covington the Fourteenth Corps, (Davis',) with which I was traveling, turned to the right for Milledgeville via Shady Dale. Gen. Slocum was ahead at Madison, with the Twentieth Corps, having torn up the railroad as far as that place, and thence had sent Geary's division on to the Oconee to burn the bridges across that stream, when this corps turned south by Eatonton for Milledgeville, the common "objective" for the first stage of the "march." We found abundance of corn, molasses, meal, bacon, and sweet potatoes. We also took a good many cows and oxen, and a large number of mules. In all these the country was quite rich, never before having been visited by a hostile army; the recent crop had been excellent, had been just gathered and laid by for the Winter. As a rule, we destroyed none, but kept our wagons full, and fed our teams bountifully.

CAPTURE OF FORT M'ALLISTER.

On reaching the rice-mill at Cheeves's, I found a guard and a couple of twenty-pound Parrott guns, of De Gres's battery, which fired an occasional shot toward Fort McAllister, plainly seen over the salt-marsh, about three miles distant. Fort McAllister had the rebel flag flying, and occasionally sent a heavy shot back across the marsh to where we were, but otherwise everything about the place looked as peaceable and quiet as on the Sabbath. The signal officer had built a platform on the ridge-pole of the rice mill. Leaving our horses behind the stacks of rice straw, we all got on the roof of a shed attached to the mill, wherefrom I could communicate with the signal officer above, and at the same time look out toward Ossabaw Sound and across the Ogeechee River at Fort McAllister. About 2 P. M. we observed signs of commotion in the fort and noticed one or two guns fired inland, and some musket skirmishing in the woods close by. This betokened the approach of Hazen's division, which had been anxiously expected, and soon thereafter the signal officer discovered about three miles above the fort a signal flag, with which he conversed, and found it to belong to Gen. Hazen, who was preparing to assault the fort, and wanted to know if I were there. On being assured of this fact, and that I expected the fort to be carried before night, I received by signals the assurance of Gen. Hazen that he was making his preparations and would soon attempt the assault. The sun was rapidly declining, and I was dreadfully impatient. At that very moment some one discovered a faint cloud of smoke and an object gliding, as it were, along the horizon, above the tops of the sedge, toward the sea, which, little by little, grew till it was pronounced to be the smoke-stack of a steamer coming up the river. "It must be one of our squadron!" Soon the flag of the United States was plainly visible, and our attention was divided between this approaching steamer and the expected assault. When the sun was about an hour high another signal-message came from Gen. Hazen that he was all ready, and I replied to go ahead, as a friendly steamer was approaching from below. Soon we made out a group of officers on the deck of this vessel, signaling with a flag, "Who are you?" The answer went back promptly, "Gen. Sherman." Then followed the question, "Is Fort McAllister taken?" "Not yet, but it will be in a minute!" Almost at that instant of time, we saw Hazen's troops come out of the dark fringe of woods that encompassed the fort, the lines dressed as on parade, with colors flying, and moving forward with a quick, steady pace. Fort McAllister was then all alive, its big guns belching forth dense clouds of smoke, which soon enveloped our assaulting lines. One color went down, but was up in a moment. On the lines advanced, faintly seen in the white, sulphurous smoke; there was a pause, a cessation of fire; the the smoke cleared away, and the parapets were blue with our men, who fired their muskets in the air, and shouted so that we actually heard them, or felt that we did. Fort McAllister was taken, and the good news was instantly sent by the signal officer to our navy friends on the approaching gun-boat, for a point of timber had shut out Fort McAllister from their view, and they had not seen the action at all, but must have heard the cannonading. During the progress of the assault, our little group on Cheeves' mill hardly breathed; but no sooner did we see our flags on the parapet than I exclaimed, in the language of the poor negro at Cobb's plantation, "This nigger will have no sleep this night!" I was resolved to communicate with our fleet that night, which happened to be a beautiful moonlight one. At the wharf belonging to Cheeves' mill was a small skiff that had been used by our men in fishing or in gathering oysters. I was there in a minute, called for a volunteer crew, when several young officers, Nichols and Merritt among the number, said they were good oarsmen and volunteered to pull the boat down to Fort McAllister. Gen. Howard asked to accompany me, so we took seats in the stern of the boat, and our crew of officers pulled out with a will. The tide was setting in strong, and they had a hard pull, for, though the distance was but three miles in an air-line, the river was so crooked that the actual distance was fully six miles. On the way down we passed the wreck of a steamer which had been sunk some years before, during a naval attack on Fort McAllister. Night had fairly set in when we discovered a soldier on the beach. I hailed him, and inquired if he knew where Gen. Hazen was. He answered that the General was at the house of the overseer of the plantation, (McAllister's), and that he could guide me to it. We accordingly landed, tied our boat to a drift-log, and followed our guide through bushes to a frame house, standing in a grove of live oaks, near a row of negro quarters. Gen. Hazen was there with his staff, in the act of getting supper; he invited us to join them, which we accepted promptly, for we were really very hungry. Of course, I congratulated Hazen most heartily on his brilliant success, and praised its execution very highly, as it deserved, and he explained to me more in detail the exact results. The fort was an inclosed work, and its land-front was in the nature of a bastion and curtains, with good parapet, ditch, fraise, and chevaux-de-frise, made out of the large branches of live oaks. Luckily, the rebels had left the larger and unwieldy trunks on the ground, which served as a good cover for the skirmish line, which crept behind these logs, and from them kept the artillerists from loading and firing their guns accurately. The assault had been made by three parties in line, one from below, one from above the fort, and the third directly in rear, along the capital. All were simultaneous, and had to pass a good abatis and line of torpedoes, which actually killed more of the assailants than the heavy guns of the fort, which generally overshot the mark. Hazen's entire loss was reported, killed and wounded, ninety-two. Each party reached the parapet about the same time, and the garrison inside of about 250 men (about fifty of them killed or wounded) were in his power. The commanding officer, Major Anderson, was at that moment a prisoner, and Gen. Hazen invited him in to take supper with us, which he did. Up to this time Gen. Hazen did not know that a gunboat was in the river below the fort; for it was shut off from sight by a point of timber, and I was determined to board her that night, at whatever risk or cost, as I wanted some news of what was going on in the outer world. Accordingly, after supper, we all walked down to the fort, nearly a mile from the house where we had been, entered Fort McAllister, held by a regiment of Hazen's troops, and the sentinel cautioned us to be very careful, as the ground outside the fort was full of torpedoes. Indeed, while we were there, a torpedo exploded, tearing to pieces a poor fellow who was hunting for a dead comrade. Inside the fort lay the dead as they had fallen, and they could hardly be distinguished from their living comrades, sleeping soundly side by side in the pale moonlight. In the river, close by the fort, was a good yawl tied to a stake, but the tide was high and it required some time to get it in to the bank; the commanding officer, whose name I cannot recall, manned the boat with a good crew of his men, and, with Gen. Howard, I entered, and pulled down stream, regardless of the warnings of all about the torpedoes.

The evacuation of Savannah by Hardee, at night, soon followed, and Sherman prepared for the march northward. He concludes this portion of his memoir with the following observation:

"Here terminated the 'March to the Sea,' and I only add a few letters, selected out of many, to illustrate the general feeling of rejoicing throughout the country at the time. I only regarded the march from Atlanta to Savannah as a 'shift of base,' and the transfer of a strong army, which had no opponent and had finished its then work, from the interior to a point on the sea-coast, from which it could achieve other important results. I considered this march as a means to an end, and not as an essential act of war. Still, then, as now, the march to the sea was generally regarded as something extraordinary, something anomalous, something out of the usual order of events; whereas, in fact, I simply moved from Atlanta to Savannah, as one step in the direction of Richmond, a movement that had to be met and defeated, or the war was necessarily at an end. Were I to express my measure of the relative importance of the march to the sea, and of that from Savannah northward, I would place the former at one, and the latter at ten or the maximum."

GEN. SPINNER'S HOME.

The Schenectady *Union* says that the home which Gen. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, proposes to occupy after July next, is located on Main street, in the quiet little village of Mohawk. The house is built of brick, and occupies quite large ground dimensions, but it is but a story and a half high, surrounded by tall old hickories. It was built by the General about thirty-five years ago, and of late years the homestead has been termed "Hickory Grove," and in Herkimer County is quite generally known by that name. The prefix of General has clung to him since he commanded the Militia in his native county in early manhood.

DRY GOODS.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.,
HAVING PURCHASED FOR CASH
THE WHOLE STOCK
OF
A DOWN-TOWN BANKRUPT IMPORTING HOUSE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
713 PIECES

Lyons Black Silks,

OFFER AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
85 pieces at $1, worth $1 25.
93 pieces at $1 25, recently sold at $1 75.
78 pieces at $1 50, former price $2.
103 pieces at $2, market value $2 50.
149 pieces at $2 50, lately sold at $3 25.
103 pieces at $3, excellent value for $4.
102 pieces at $3 50, formerly sold at $4 50.
1,000 PIECES

RICH SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS
AT $1, WORTH $1 50.
2,000 PIECES
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
ALL NEW SHADES,
FROM $1 25 TO $4 50.
AN ELEGANT STOCK
OF

BRIDAL SILKS AND SATINS,

FROM $2 TO $10.
AN UNSURPASSED VARIETY
OF
HAND-EMBROIDERED GARMENTS
IN
THE COMBINED OVERDRESS AND JACKET
OF
THIN CAMELS' HAIR for Summer wear
182 at $18; original price, $30.
96 at $22; formerly marked $35.
114 at $23; reduced from $40.
128 at $25; lately sold at $45.
23 at $35; cost to import $70.

We invite the particular attention of the public to an inspection of the
VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FABRICS
which have been added to the following departments by this recent extraordinary
CASH BANKRUPT PURCHASE:
COLORED DRESS GOODS,
in
PLAIN, MIXED, CHENE, FIGURED, STRIPES, AND PLAIDS.
YARD-WIDE PRINTED CAMBRICS at 10c., former value 20c.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
LADIES' and GENTS' UNDERCLOTHING,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, AND
ENGLISH & FRENCH WHITE GOODS.
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.
SHEETINGS, PILLOW SHAMS, BLANKETS,
TABLE LINENS, TOWELING
And all the celebrated makes of
IRISH AND SCOTCH LINENS.

Black Goods.

This department is replete with a full line of every description of French, English, and German fabric used for mourning purposes, manufactured for our own retail, under the personal supervision of one of the firm.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
HAVE BEEN ADDED
IN
CLOTHS, LADIES' CLOAKS, AND SUITS,
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' MADE-UP CLOTHING.
ALL NEW GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN OUR
UPHOLSTERY AND CARPET DEPARTMENTS.

*Samples sent gratuitously to all parts of the country on application, thus enabling out-of-town parties to shop as advantageously as residents of New-York City.

Goods forwarded by mail or express to any part of the country.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

BROADWAY, 5TH AV. AND 29TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED AND ACCOMPLISHED, also lively and entertaining, desires a position as companion to a lady who is wealthy, somewhat gay, and of the highest respectability; highest references given. Address L. G., Station H., City.

COMPANION TO AN INVALID LADY, OR as housekeeper in a small family: she will be found faithful and obliging in either capacity, or combined; she is leaving home on account of adverse circumstances; can furnish good references. Address E. M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COMpanion to a lady about to travel; speaks English and French; reference given and required. Address for three days, Miss K. Bleat, Mott Haven Post Office.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY, AN OPPORTUNITY to go abroad as companion or teacher in a family; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to wash, iron or do house-cleaning; good references. Call at No. 303 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; understands salads, and taking good care of silver, &c.; is neat, quick, and obliging; willing to be useful; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts. up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A genteel young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 736 8th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen for three days at present employer's, No. 76 East 61st st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN WITH GOOD City reference, three years with last employer, to cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, biscuit, &c., and cooks meats and vegetables well; is an excellent laundress; City or country and no objection to a large family. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; is a tidy, good girl; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 East 32d st.

COOK, &c.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SMART, capable girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; a neat, respectful, and economical servant; good cook, washer, and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; would do the coarse washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day; all the latest patterns; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—LADIES' AND MISSES' suits cut, fitted, and basted from the best London and Paris fashions, by Mrs. BATSFORD; experience over twenty years in this particular branch; can guarantee a perfect fit. Residence No. 360 West 17th st., near 9th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGH DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or week; perfect fit guaranteed; $2 per day. Inquire in cigar store, No. 608 3d av.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION, &C.—A LADY, teacher of French and of the rudiments of English, desires a position for the Summer months either as visiting governess or to reside in the family, or as companion to a lady; refers to patrons. Address Mme. Louise, Box No. 327 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A FIRST-CLASS HAIR-dresser wishes a few more customers by the month; terms $5. No. 104 East 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO DO house-work in a small family, or do chamber-work and assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 159 Perry st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid; dresses hair, and can cut and fit; has many years' references from former employer. Call at the French Bureau, 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, in a private family; has best of City reference. Call at No. 604 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant woman as infant's nurse; has best of City reference; can take entire charge of child from birth, and, if required, bring up by bottle; willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 602 6th av., first floor, between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY VALUABLE PROTestant woman as nurse to an invalid, or would travel with a family going to Europe; no objection to children; best of City reference. Address J. M., BOX 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant or small children; best City reference. Call Monday, at No. 693 6th av. Ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, EIGHTEEN years old, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Address A. M., Box No. 311, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse, medical or surgical, desires the care of an invalid; best reference as to ability and character. Address J. M., at St. Luke's Hospital.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL; will take care of an infant or grown children; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; best of references. Call at No. 73 Perry st., City, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS PERfectly capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; four years' reference; no objection to country; no relatives. Apply from 10 to 4 o'clock, daily, at No. 175 East 73d st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Sarah Loman.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; can give the best of City references. Address B. O. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS in a private family, to do plain sewing and take care of an invalid lady or grown child. Call for two days at No. 446 West 29th st.

MALES

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, GERman, would like to take care of a house for the Summer, or would go as janitor and janitress; best references. Address L. C., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG MAN, SIX YEARS WITH HIS present employer, wishes a situation at a moderate salary; for the past year and a half has been cashier and book-keeper; first-class references given. Address E. R. L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN; willing to make himself generally useful; has six years' City experience as book-keeper, (single entry,) salesman, and collector; understands plumbing materials; terms moderate; security if required; best City reference. Address C. R., No. 300 West 37th st.

BAR-TENDER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BAR-TENder; understands the restaurant business thoroughly; good reference; City or country. Address C. P. W., Box No. 234 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; single; age, thirty-six; can be highly recommended; either City or country; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of gentleman's horses, harness, and carriages; careful City driver; willing and obliging; seven years' references from last employers. Address A. B., No. 154 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE man; is a first-class City driver, and understands his business in every respect; leaves on account of his employer going to Europe, with whom he has been five years. Call or address No. 272 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom; no objections to City or country; willing to make himself useful around a small place; best of City and country references. Call at No. 1,251 Broadway, corner 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH SINGLE MAN; is a thoroughly experienced and competent coachman, either in City or country; also is a good vegetable gardener; can milk if required; best City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman (American) whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call or address at office No. 46 Cliff st., or S. M. Locke, No. 21 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references. Call or address, for two days, at No. 109 West 18th st.

COACHMAN OR NIGHT-MAN.—BY A RELIable man; understands his business; best City reference. Call on or address Robert, No. 95 Union av., rear, Brooklyn, E. D.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who understands his business has good reference. Call or address No. 198 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, Protestant; thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful driver; has good City reference; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 107 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce best City reference; no objection to country; willing and obliging. Call on or address H. L., No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; has four years' best City reference from his last employer. Call or address P. C., No. 131 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—I WISH TO FIND A SITUATION for my coachman; has worked for me several years; is a married man, and understands his business thoroughly. Call on E. C. Bramhall, No. 128 Chambers st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands his business well; good City references. Call or address J. C., Nos. 110 and 112 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; (MARRIED;) can give best City reference. Call or address Brown, No. 111 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman, or useful man around a gentleman's place; the best of reference. Call or address 712 3d av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN gardener, who thoroughly understands all its branches; best recommendations and satisfaction can be given. Address William Gabiough, Robins av., East Morrisania.

GOOD GROOM AND DRIVER OR PLAIN GARDENER.—by a married man; can come well recommended; wife a good cook, first-class laundress; City or country. Address P. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman as groom or coachman; references. Address L., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALET, OR ATTENDANT ON AN INVALID, or Footman.—By a young man, twenty-eight years of age; single; refers to late employer. Address S. D. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAITRE D'HOTEL in a private family, with his wife as maid; both being very capable and highly recommended; French by birth; no objections to the country; to be together or otherwise. Address A. B., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A PRIVATE family; has best City reference; willing to go in country. Address D. B., No. 142 Thompson st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUTH, NINETEEN YEARS OF age, just from Virginia, as waiter, hall boy, groom, driver for a doctor, work a farm, or will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place in the City or country; not particular about the wages. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Address N. N., No. 394 8th av.

HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED.—A GOOD AND EFFICIENT cook of middle age, with satisfactory testimonials and references as to character and abilities, is wanted for a small family who reside an hour's ride by horse-cars from the City. Apply on Monday, between the hours of 10:30 and 12 o'clock, at No. 191 Church st., up stairs.

MILLINER WANTED.—A GOOD TRIMMER wanted, to go to Newark. Call at No. 585 Broadway, Room No. 4, between 9:30 and 10:30 Monday morning.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EVERY CITY AND county in the United States, with $200 to $5,000 capital. Exclusive territory given for the most rapid selling, useful, and inexpensive article ever offered to the public. Energetic men make from $2 000 to $10,000 per year. Apply to BENEDICT & VOSE, No. 99 Chambers st., New-York.

WANTED.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general house-work; must be neat, good cook, extra laundress, and a fully competent servant; personal reference required; liberal pay; good home; three in a family. Call at No. 66 West 56th st.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, TO TAKE full charge of a little girl six years old; she must be a Protestant, of refinement; capable and trustworthy. Such a person may have an excellent situation by applying, between 1 and 2 P. M., at No. 116 East 19th st.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY IN NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, two German girls; one as waitress, the other as chamber-maid and to assist in washing; also a German laundress. Apply at Room No. 44 Madison Square House, Broadway, corner 21st st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small family in Jersey City; must have good references. Apply at office W. B. MARVIN, No. 328 West 37th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER, COLlector, &c; low wages first year. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COLORED DINING-ROOM WAITER—one fully competent; none other need apply. Apply at No. 45 East 20th st.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 18, 1875, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the grounds of the institution. A train leaves Thirtieth Street Station, at 1 P. M., and returning will leave the institution at 5:17 P. M.

GEORGE A ROBBINS, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATHS OF HOMBURG.

NEAR FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Mineral Springs much resembling those of Saratoga, but more efficacious (in diseases of the stomach and the liver and attacks of the gout.) Unrivaled Summer climate. Sovereign cure in nervous debility. All kinds of amusements. Superb lodging-houses at moderate prices.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Open June 1, 1875. Rooms can be secured at the
STURTEVANT HOUSE............New-York
DELEVAN HOUSE............Albany
CLARENDON HOTEL............Saratoga
CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill, N. Y. The largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet. Temperature 15° to 20° lower than New-York or Catskill. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. Terms—June, $21; July, $25; August $28, and September $25 per week. Favorable arrangements for the season.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

Catskill and Mountain House stages and carriages.
An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.
CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will open June 5.
Special terms for June.
HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

SANS SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.
This hotel having been refitted and supplied with all the requisites for the comfort and pleasure of its guests, will be open June 1, 1875.
THE NEW BOILING SPRING, "SANS SOUCI," on the hotel grounds, furnishes an abundance of water unexcelled by any of the famous springs of the country.
Price, $3 per day; special rates for week or month; children half price. WM. STOTT, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., FOOT OF OTSEGO LAKE.
Seventh season will open June 24, 1875. Application for board and rooms may be made to the proprietors at Cooperstown, N. Y., or to W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel, (No. 721 Broadway,) where plans of the house can be seen and rooms secured.
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirious of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PLAISTED HOUSE, JEFFERSON HILL, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.—Situated forty rods from the Waumbek, on the side of Mount Starr King, commanding a view of fifty miles, overlooking White, Franconia, and Green Mountains. The house is new, lighted by gas, and accommodates 100 guests. Hay fever, catarrhal and asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. B. H. PLAISTED, Proprietor, formerly of the Waumbek.

MRS. CREAGH, OF HERRICK CASTLE, Tarrytown, has leased the CLIFF HOUSE, Rye, Westchester County, for the coming season; this favorite resort is on the Sound, one hour from New-York; good stable accommodations, fine bathing, boating, and fishing; open June 1. Parties wishing choice of rooms can apply at No. 34 West 14th st. References exchanged.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Twenty minutes drive from depot, one and one-half hours by rail from New-York. Location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living. Excellent stabling. Rooms can be secured; also, a furnished cottage, with board, private table if desired, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 45 5th av.

TROY HOUSE,
Corner 1st and River sts.
J. W. STEARNS, Proprietor,
(Late of Mansion House.)
TROY, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND, will open May 20. Liberal arrangements made with families and guests for the season. Daily trips to and from New-York by steamers Seawanhaka and General Sedgwick. Fine boating, bathing, and driving. WEEKS BROTHERS.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR FROM WALL ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class. Parties willing to pay for superior accomodations apply at No. 135 Madison av. Unexceptionable references given and required. House now open.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE opens June 1, affording usual pleasures and comforts; music as formerly; early application the best. For particulas, address J. G. DAVISON, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 17, or Monroe, N. Y.

HATHAWAY'S HOTEL,
DEAL, NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Open from June 20 to Sept. 20.
WILLIAM HATHAWAY.

LENOX HOUSE,
NO. 72 5TH AV.
Four elegant suites just vacated, with or without board, on first and second floors.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, LONG ISLAND, NOW OPEN.—Excellent bathing, beautiful drives in vicinity; eggs and milk supplied on the place; steam-boat Seawanhaka leaves Peck slip at 4, and 33d st. at 4:15 o'clock. Address as above.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only 25 minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—ENLARGED and improved; open for inspection. Boating free. No Bar. For illustrated circular and terms, address OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR.—THE three-story furnished house, No. 222 West 53d st., near Broadway. To a desirable family the rent will be about half rate. Apply to Owner, 141 West 44th st.

PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, N. J., WILL open for Summer boarders 1st of June. Terms reasonable. GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON THE Hudson. Board for the Summer. J. J. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? See full list of Summering places In HOME JOURNAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

The CONSUMERS' ICE CO., office, No. 146 Horatio st., will supply ice to families and offices at the following prices, viz.:
8 to 10 pounds daily............30c. per week.
12 to 15 pounds daily............40c. per week.
20 pounds daily............50c. per week.
25 pounds daily............60c. per week.
30 pounds daily and upward........30c. per 100 pounds. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

EXTRA FULL-BLOODED STOCK.—I HAVE on my farm, near the City, Aldерny first premium bull, young, docile, and very handsome; also, three choice family cows, equally blooded, and handsome, and without fault; fine milkers; will make from ten to twelve pounds butter per week. Each for sale less than their value. Such stock is rarely on sale. Address G. B. GURLEY, No. 327 Broadway.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity, (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING HIS OWN house, on Jersey City Heights, will let one or two rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen only; house has all modern improvements; delightful situation; only two in family; eighteen minutes' from Cortlandt Street Ferry by horse railroad; references exchanged. For particulars, address A. D. L., Box 157 *Times* office.

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THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with excellent board and attendance; also, hall room for single gentlemen, convenient to Broadway, Sixth, and Seventh Avenue Lines.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a handsome residence in the suburbs of the town, can furnish pleasant rooms to four or five adults or other boarders; coach-house, three stalls, and room for man. Address Box No. 1,073.

NO. 38 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Large room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board; private family, with few boarders; table unexceptionable; home comforts; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom on third floor, front, with board; favorable arrangements can now be made for the Summer or year.

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NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

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FIFTH AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S, DESIRAble rooms, with or without board; or entire parlor floor, private table if required, in the pleasantly-situated double house No. 45 5th av. Summer prices.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS and superior table board can be had at Summer prices after June 15; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—SECOND AND THIRD floors, transient or permanent, strictly first-class, with board. Also table board for three.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, HANDSOMELY furnished, with first-class board, in a small family. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

ROOMS WITH BOARD, FURNISHED TO families or single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated; at No. 5 East 9th st.

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ROOMS TO LET—NO. 21 WEST 22D ST.—NEWly elegantly furnished rooms, for gentlemen, without board; references exchanged.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let to gentlemen; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor to rent at Summer prices. Call immediately at No. 53 Irving place.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TWO OR THREE PLEASant rooms for light housekeeping if desired. Apply at No. 238 4th av., near 19th st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, in private house No. 123 West 45th st.; breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant rooms, large and small, with board, on the third and fourth floors.

NO. 48 KING ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; gas, hot and cold water; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Terms moderate.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE family; three minutes' walk from station. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

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NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, with first-class board, at Summer rates; references given and required.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board, private French family, At No. 52 West 26th st.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON third floor of No. 19 5th av.; connected with the Brevoort House by passage-way.

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BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family or few boarders, with rooms on second floor, between 20th and 40th sts., and 3d and 6th avs.: permanent, if suited. Address G. E. S., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

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INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
REVIVAL OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
91ST TO 97TH PERFORMANCE.
FIRST PRODUCTION AT THIS THEATRE,
with entirely new scenery, and on a scale of great splendor, of Lecocq's crowning triumph in opera bouffe.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA,

with the great original cast, including
Mlle. GEOFFROY in her original rôle, GIROFLE-GIROFLA
Mlle. MINELLI in her original rôle........MARASQUIN
Mlle. KID in her original rôle............AURORE
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INCREASED CHORUSES. FULL ORCHESTRA.
SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES MONDAY MORNING.

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AT STEINWAY HALL,
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ADDRESSES by Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS and other distinguished speakers.

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(Late Barnum's Hippodrome.)
P. S. GILMORE............Director
This vast structure has been converted by an enormous expenditure of money into
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT CONCERT GARDEN IN THE WORLD,
and will shortly be opened to the Public.
Concerts will be given every evening by Gilmore's Band of
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
This Band—which is now the
LARGEST ORGANIZATION OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD,
and will include some of the most eminent Soloists in this country, and several celebrated European Soloists, never heard in America—has been in constant rehearsal for these concerts for many months.
Full particulars of the date of opening and the inaugural programme will be given in future advertisements.

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JOHN KOCH............Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodeled, newly decorated, and renovated.
Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequaled by any of its kind, either in Europe or America.
ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS' OPENING CONCERT.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS each; Private boxes, $1 and $2 extra. Packages of twelve tickets, $5. Season tickets for single gentlemen, $15; for lady and gentleman, $25.

ROBINSON HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, Grand Opening Night. The most enjoyable Opera. GIROFLE-GIROFLA—in English, with an immense cast, a full and complete orchestra. The most famous and the most popular of all Lecocq's works; draws crowded and delighted audiences in Europe and America.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA—IN ENGLISH.
First-class Troupe. Some sense in going to hear this charming Opera in a language you can understand. It has been sung in French and German, now let us have it in English.

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GIROFLE-GIROFLA—in English. Sparkling, sentimental, laughable, understandable. To be sung and played in English every evening and Saturday matinée, with new and elegant scenery, painted expressly for the production of this delightful opera by Mr. Matt Morgan. The most entertaining and amusing, laughter-provoking, sentimental sensation of the day. Sale of seats commences Monday morning at the hall; $1 50, $1, 50 cents; proscenium boxes, $8 and $10.

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A NEW DEBUTANTE,
Miss ELENOR HOWARD.
The rôle selected for her first appearance is
BIANCA,
in the beautiful play, entitled the
ITALIAN WIFE,
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NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.
"Girofle-Girofla," easy, Berg, 50 cents; "Timbale d'Argent," waltz, Baker, 50 cents; "Far O'er the Sea," waltz, Englander, 50 cents; "Gentle Rosebush," song, Mattei, 50 cents; "Subscriber's Waltzes, Strauss, 75 cents; "Mother, Is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake, 40 cents; "Firelight Fancies," reverie, Wilson, 50 cents; "Floweret, I Kiss Thee," Balfe, 40 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO.,
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A FREE LECTURE TO LADIES.—MRS. SARA B. CHASE, M. D., will deliver a lecture to ladies—Subject:
BEST MEANS OF HAVING HEALTHY BODIES,
at Plimpton Hall, corner Stuyvesant and 9th sts., MONDAY, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
To be followed by a course of lectures on the 18th, 19th, and 20th.
All are invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, 1875, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO HUNDRED BOARDERS WANTED AT Broome Centre, Schoharie County, N. Y., and vicinity, with farmers, among the Catskill Mountains. Write to the parties undersigned for particulars. Post Office, Broome Centre: D. M. Leonard, M. D., William Grant, J. H. Becker, David Houghtaling, Delos Ellerson, and Henry Tibbit's Hotel, or inquire of R. A. SPENCER, No. 59 Prospect place, between 42d and 43d sts., New-York City, or W. F. FOSHAY, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling. Terms moderate. Apply to, or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WELL-KNOWN Professor in New-York, desires board in the country for the Summer months, where he can employ some hours in teaching as compensation; highest references as to character and ability. Address F. B., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family, residing on the banks of East River, within seven minutes' walk from steam-boat landing at Astoria; facilities for salt-water bathing, and excellent stable accommodation. Apply to R. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

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PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a handsome residence in the suburbs of the town, can furnish pleasant rooms to four or five adults or other boarders; coach-house three stalls, and room for man. Address Box No. 1,073.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIVATE family desire a few boarders; high, pleasant location; eight minutes from depot; best accommodations; terms moderate. Address No. 1,159 Mary st., Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT HAVERSTRAW; house and grounds first class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ELIZABETH.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate four or five adults with pleasant rooms and board; house first-class; high grounds; references. Address C. M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

PARTIES DESIRING COUNTRY BOARD for the Summer, near Quinsigamond Lake and the City, can address E. D. W., No. 295 Front st., Worcester, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson.—House known as the Ross Manor; five minutes from depot; fine river view, extensive grounds, plenty of shade. Apply at No. 34 West 46th st.

ARCHER PLACE, DOBBS' FERRY.—A FEW rooms can be had for month of June; also single rooms by month or season; stable accommodations. Apply at No. 22 East 49th st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES NEAR Red Bank on the Shrewsbury River. Address VAN BRUNT PLACE, Fair Haven, Monmouth County, N. J.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, may be had on reasonable terms by applying at RIDGEDALE HOUSE, Madison, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOUR OR FIVE ADULTS can find board in a private family. Address Box No. 112 Englewood Post Office.

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FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, AS THE OWNER has other business, the stock and fixtures, in whole or in part, of a casket and coffin manufacturing business established some fifteen years. Call or address A. H. HORTON, corner of Clarkson and West sts., lumber yard, New-York.

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MISS MORRIS AND MR. RIGNOLD.
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JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce the readiness for representation this week,
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy,
MACBETH,
which will be produced with great magnificence, and a magnetic cast,
MISS CLARA MORRIS,
the distinguished American actress, assuming for the first time before a Metropolitan audience,
the character of
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impersonating for the FIRST TIME in his professional career, the part of
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Camille, with a cough, a cracked heart, songs of "I Love Thee, Armand," and "I'm Dying, Dear."..Stuart Robson
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Matinée every Saturday. Saturday evening, BENEFIT OF J. P. WINTER.

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CARRIAGES.—A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, rockaways, top and no-top buggies, depot and other wagons of my own make at manufacturers' prices.
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Following up this one idea, the management reproduced the only performance ever successful in this theatre, that after a run of 200 nights to unparalleled business, and when floating buoyant on the rushing tide of popularity had to give way to other attractions previously engaged. The result tells the tale, and was proclaimed by the voices of the multitude.
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TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
was revived and presented to the grandest audience ever gathered in a place of amusement. For the first time since the reign of the late James Fisk, the house was filled to its utmost capacity, and a triumph secured unparalleled in the
ANNALS OF THE STAGE.
ANNALS OF THE STAGE.
From the rise of the curtain to the last grand ballet and transformation scene the sentiments of the spectators were continually expressed with that strength and vim that can only be obtained from an assemblage carried away by their
EMOTIONAL OUTPOURINGS.
EMOTIONAL OUTPOURINGS.
There was not a check throughout the entire entertainment to mar the smooth run of its success, and as each scene was gradually unveiled to the spectators, a burst of applause acknowledged the effect on the eye of color laid on by the brush of
EXPERIENCED ARTISTS.
EXPERIENCED ARTISTS.
The powerful and emotional character of the plot of the piece was presented with a strength that could not be surpassed, as the principal rôles were all filled by artists peculiarly adapted to the respective parts it was their mission to portray. Among those whose performances were marked by approving applause was:
The favorite young actor,
JOSEPH F. WHEELOCK;
the gifted leading lady,
Miss HENRIETTA IRVING;
the popular comedian,
Mr. CHARLES STANLEY;
the charming vocalist,
Miss LILLIE ANDREWS.
The Terpsichorean efforts of the GRAND BALLET OF SIXTY, comprising the most talented Corps of Coryphees, Secondes and Corps de Ballet ever before presented, enchanted the spectators with their graceful gyrations in the Demon Ballet, Dance de Paysanne, Grand Ballet Egyptian, and other scenes, and did credit to their gifted instructress,
MLLE. KATHI LANNER,
THE QUEEN OF THE PRIMAS.
As the management concluded to open on Saturday evening, they were obliged to defer the production of the specialty acts that form the feature of the Tournament scene; but,
REMEMBER, MONDAY EVENING,
REMEMBER, MONDAY EVENING,
that unrivaled attraction will be offered in the marvelous specialties that will be presented. The first will be given by the wonderful and famous
FAY TEMPLETON,
Queen of the Petites,
her first appearance at the Grand Opera-house since her unqualified success as Puck in "Midsummer Night's Dream." She has been correctly acknowledged the greatest little actress and songstress in the world, and will come before the public in her charming medley.
PROF. NELSON AND SONS,
in their world-renowned gymnastic and posturing acts, unequaled in elegance by any artists in the world.
PROF. F. L. DAVIS AND HIS DOGS,
the most interesting entertainment of the age, giving a striking illustration of the sagacity of the canine race, and terminating with a miniature circus.
All the above attractions MONDAY EVENING.
All the above attractions MONDAY EVENING.
All the above attractions MONDAY EVENING.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Box office and 116 Broadway open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager............Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE REGULAR SEASON
Great success of Boucicault's fine comedy, the
IRISH HEIRESS,
which will be repeated
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
May 17, 19, and 21,
with its beautiful scenery and excellent cast, including
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE......as............PERCY ARDENT
Mr. JOHN GILBERT......as......LORD WM. DAVENTRY
Mr. HARRY BECKETT......as......MAJOR BELLAMY FUSS
Mr. E. ARNOTT............as......SIR WM. STANMORE
Mr. J. W. CARROLL......as............MR. SUPPLE
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND......as............LENOIR
Miss ADA DYAS............as......NORAH MERRION
Mme. PONISI............as
HON. MRS. BOLTON COMFORT
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE............LADY DAVENTRY
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.
ACT I.
A MAY FAIR MENAGE. BACHELORS AT HOME.
ACT II.
Drawing-room at Lord Daventry's.
THE MAID, THE WIFE, AND THE WIDOW.
ACT III.
A Villa at Twickenham, on the Banks of the Thames
LOVE IN AN ARBOR.
ACT IV.
Room in the house of Sir William Stanmore.
THE ASSIGNATION.
ACT V.
Lord William Daventry's Drawing-room.
SEPARATION AND REPARATION.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENING—RIVALS and A HAPPY PAIR.
Due notice will be given of the reproduction of THE ROAD TO RUIN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager............A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
150TH TO 157TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
SATURDAY, May 22, TWENTY-FOURTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART............Sole Proprietor
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
First week of
Mr. SAM RICKEY.
ALL NEW ACTS and NEW COMPANY
Master BARNEY,
Miss JENNIE HUGHES
COOL BURGESS,
Mr. JAMES W. McKEE,
KING SARBRO,
HARRIS AND CARROLL,
In conjunction with the Comique favorites,
Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. LARRY TOOLEY,
Mr. WM. CARTER, Mr. CHAS. WHITE,
and others in pleasing bill.
Concluding with the comic-drama,
REGAN, THE IRISH POLICEMAN.
RICKEY............as............REGAN
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 5 EAST 14TH st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
OPEN DURING THE SUMMER.
PUPILS NOW RECEIVED DAILY for all branches.

$20.—FRENCH CLASSES TILL SEPT. 15. Attendance free for a week. Private lessons. PROFESSEUR, No. 149 West 30th st.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

During last week the Police arrested 1,861 persons.

The Post Office deposits of the week from the sale of stamps were $5[illegible],600.

President Jewett's Erie report was telegraphed in full to London yesterday.

Rev. Newland Maynard, Rector of St. Paul's Church, has been elected Chaplain to the Forty-seventh Regiment.

The steamboat Armenia, of the day line, will commence day trips to and from Albany, to-morrow, at 8:35 A. M. from the Vestry street pier, and at 9 A. M. from 24th street, North River.

William Mulkey, aged fifteen, of No. 481 Cherry street, while at work at No. 17 Rose street, accidentally fell down the hatchway from the third floor, and was severely injured.

A fight occurred yesterday morning at No. 102 Bayard street, between Kate Sheehan and Mary Egan, during which the former struck the latter on the head with a piece of wood, inflicting a severe scalp wound.

Rev. William R. Alger will preach this morning at the Church of the Messiah, at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Subject, "The Tragedy of the Sea and its Promised Removal," suggested by the loss of the Schiller.

The Trustees for the reorganization of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad have issued a circular to the first mortgage bondholders, informing them that a decree of sale will be applied for at the present term of the court.

A regular encampment of the "James C. Rice" Post No. 29 will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 58 West Fourteenth street, to-morrow, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of completing arrangements for Decoration Day.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon yesterday, 543 deaths, 436 births, and 213 marriages, showing a decrease of 35 deaths and an increase of 64 births and 64 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Frederick Kurtz, aged 13, of No. 60 Broadway, was accidentally shot in the right thigh by Andrew Hoyt, of No. 58 Broadway, while the latter was examining a pistol, in Exchange place, yesterday afternoon. Hoyt, alarmed at the result of his carelessness, ran away, and is still at liberty.

The pews in Dr. Hall's new Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will be sold to-morrow at 7:30 P. M. A committee of the Board of Trustees have exchanged certificates of pew property in the old edifice for scrip of thrice their amount, applicable as cash in the purchase of seats in the new church.

Charles Voss, who resides at No. 40 Leroy street, went into the cellar of his residence yesterday to search for a leak in the gas-pipe. He carried a lighted lamp, and as soon as he entered the cellar the gas which had accumulated was ignited, and it exploded. The premises were damaged $100. Mr. Voss was slightly burned about the head and face.

The well-known steamer Plymouth Rock is to be brought to this City from New-London, on Tuesday evening. An excursion party will go to New-London, and will return on the vessel. There will be appropriate demonstrations on her departure, and her entry to New-York Harbor will be made with imposing display.

A man supposed to be John G. Rodt, a resident of Brooklyn, jumped from the wharf at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, North River, yesterday, and was drowned before aid could reach him. His body was not recovered. The hat worn by the deceased was found floating on the water, and is now in the hands of the Police awaiting identification.

Major W. J. Walker, of Washington, who is at the Gilsey House, says that the accommodations for Northern and foreign travelers at Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Remington Park, Fla., have been insufficient during the past season, but that several Northern capitalists have arranged to build first-class hotels in the various popular resorts in Florida for next season.

The annual election of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held on Monday. The regular ticket is as follows: For President, D. A. Heald, of the Home; for Vice-President, E. A. Walton, of the Citizens'; for Secretary, William W. Henshaw, of the Long Island; for Assistant Secretary, Walter K. Page, of the Guardian; for Treasurer, M. F. Hodges, of the Hoffman.

The following ladies have been elected officers of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society: Mrs. J. O. Wright, First Directress; Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Second Directress; Mrs. William Ryer, Third Directress; Mrs. F. Holsten, Fourth Directress; Mrs. W. B. Skidmore, Treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Olin, Corresponding Secretary; Miss E. Burling, Recording Secretary.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Baptist Sabbath-schools will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at Stanton Street Baptist Church, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The programme will consist of singing, and addresses by Rev. Robert Cameron, and others. At the close of the exercises a procession will be formed, accompanied by the Seventy-first Regiment Band.

Very Rev. Dr. Ubaldo Ubaldi, Professor of Sacred Scripture in the Urban College 'de Propaganda Fide in Rome, will celebrate a solemn high mass to-day (Pentecost Sunday) in the Church of the Epiphany, Second avenue, near Twenty-first street, in the presence of his Excellency Mgr. Roncetti, the Papal Ablegate. A sermon will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Burtsell.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 51,769 letters and ninety-nine bags of newspapers. The City of Berlin took 21,622 letters and forty-eight bags; the Amerique, 4,600 letters and twenty-two bags; the Rhein, 20,000 letters and thirteen bags; the Andes, 978 letters and five bags; the Henry Chauncey, 2,864 letters and two bags; and the Utopia, 1,705 letters and nine bags.

William Finke, a German, 50 years of age, who resides and keeps a small stationery store at No. 141 Essex street, was arrested last evening by Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on complaint of Flora Gutstadt, a young German girl residing at No. 103 Essex street, who charges him with having committed an indecent assault upon her. Finke will be taken to court to-day.

The Society for the Development of the Silk Industry in America held a regular meeting last evening in Pythagoras Hall, Nos. 134 and 136 Canal street, G. North in the chair. A constitution and by-laws was adopted for the society, and a paper was read by J. P. Huelser on "The Silk Industry in Europe and America; the obstacles by which the manufacturers are met in America, and the means to overcome them."

Last evening, Patrolman Nixon, of the Sixteenth Precinct, endeavored to disperse a crowd of disorderly young men who had congregated at the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-seventh street, and was set upon by the roughs, who knocked him down and attempted to disarm him. Failing in this, the ruffians beat and kicked Nixon about the head and body, injuring him severely. He succeeded in arresting John Merry, one of his assailants, but the others escaped before the officer received assistance. Merry was locked up and search is being made for his companions.

The semi-centennial of the American Tract Society will be celebrated this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the new Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, will preside, and addresses will be delivered by M. B. Anderson, LL. D., of Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. W. S. Plumer, D. D., of Columbia, S. C.; Rev. Dr. George Macloskie, of Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Samuel Manning, of London, England; Rev. William Gillies, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Rev. Dr. William Adams, of New-York.

The funeral of Alfred Barmore, the late President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, took place yesterday from the residence of his son-in-law, Robert MacKay, No. 32 West Fourteenth street, Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, conducting the services. The pall-bearers were John Castree, President of the Irving Bank; R. P. Perrin, President of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; Horace Dennett, Ex-Alderman Joseph Britton, David D. A. Wortendyke, H. A. Farrington, Jacob Huyler, and Jacob A. Hopper. The remains were taken to Nyack, on the Hudson, for interment.

Messrs. J. S. Williams, H. W. Alexander, D. Dodd, J. H. Frothingham, and T. Houston, the Trustees in charge of the reorganization of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, have issued a circular to their first-mortgage bondholders, one-sixth of whom have approved the plan of reorganization submitted last March, and who have deposited their bonds in the Union Trust Company. The circular states that a decree of sale will be applied for at the present term of the court, and that it is necessary for all the bondholders to decide now whether to unite with the sixth who have deposited bonds, and purchase the road, or by standing out to accept the *pro rata* share of the net profits of the road.

BROOKLYN.

The total amount of taxes received during the past week was $46,559.

The number of arrests made during the past week by the Brooklyn Police was 472.

Thirty-four policemen are at present engaged taking the census of the children who are obliged by the Compulsory law to attend school.

James Riley, who was indicted for the murder of John Monahan on St. Patrick's day, will be tried in the City Court, before Judge Reynolds, to-morrow.

Yesterday afternoon, Adolph Benner, varnish maker, residing at No. 109 Hopkins street, and Jacob Messing, were badly burned about the face and hands by the boiling over of a kettle of varnish in Miller & Sherman's factory, corner of Marcy and Flushing avenues. They were removed to the City Hospital, and were attended by Surgeon Lindley and Dr. Krauter, who pronounced their injuries fatal.

Yesterday Collector Freeland, acting upon instructions from Washington, seized 100 barrels of whisky recently arrived from the West, and which is supposed to have been illicitly distilled.

Fred Meyers, a young man of seventen years, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a quantity of tobacco from the wagon of Mr. J. Goodwin, on Division avenue. He was locked up in the Fifth Precinct station house.

On Friday afternoon William Wilson, a colored thief, was arrested for having broken into the house No. 105 Dupont street, Greenpoint. Yesterday morning he was committed by Justice Elliott for the action of the Grand Jury.

Yesterday, the Netherland Steam-ship Company, of which Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co. are agents, removed from Brooklyn to take possession of the old dock of the White Star Line, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

The wills of the following persons were proved last week: Elizabeth Butz, Sarah G. Conway, John H. Harris, Jacob Hollinzer, Thomas Jacques, John F. Knellmer, Myer Lipskill, Henry Ralph, Elizabeth Scharf, Catharine Osborne, Mary Duffy, and Jane Cromlin.

On Friday evening James O'Brien and James Kidd knocked down John Eagan on Second street, near Ninth street, and robbed him of a bundle. They were arrested by Officers Phelan and Dunnigan, and yesterday morning Justice Elliott committed them to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Frank Silva, a stevedore, residing in Cherry street, New-York, while at work on the bark Germania, at the foot of North Twelfth street, yesterday morning, fell through the hatchway into the hold, fracturing a shoulder blade, and seriously injuring his head. He was taken to the Eastern District hospital.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the Common Council was held yesterday in the Common Council Chamber. The subject under consideration was the appointment of a Chairman in the place of Alderman Bergen, who is going to Europe. Aldermen Howell and Clancy were spoken of, but no conclusion was arrived at.

At a late hour on Friday night Mr. Adolph Smith, residing at No. 500 Atlantic avenue, was attacked near the City Hall, in Court street, by three men who robbed him of his gold watch and chain and $9 in currency. During his encounter with the robbers he received several severe bruises at their hands.

At the annual meeting of the Steam Transit Company, of Brooklyn, held yesterday, the following officers were re-elected: President, S. B. Chittenden; Vice President, William H. Taylor; Secretary, W. R. Sheldon; Treasurer, Henry W. Sage. Members of Executive Committee—S. B. Chittenden, Alfred S. Barnes, Robert Turner, Henry W. Sage, Nathan D. Morgan.

The closing drill of the Forty-seventh Regiment Drum Corps was held at the armory, at North Second and Fourth streets, last evening. The corps, under Drum Major McIntyre, exhibited marked proficiency. At the close of the drill the Drum Major announced that the medal he had promised one year ago to the member of the corps who had made the best record for the year was ready for presentation, but as four men had an equal record it could only be decided by the four men drumming for it. This two declined to do, Messrs. Andrew Cornell and J. Lawder, the others, Corp. R. A. Cornell and Thomas Godfrey, then beat all the calls, &c., as laid down in the new tactics, and Corp. Cornell, being adjudged the winner, was presented with the badge by Major McIntyre.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Lizzie T. Meeker, wife of S. [illegible] Meeker, of Newark, died suddenly yesterday.

The project of consolidation with Jersey City is being agitated in West Hoboken.

The Antwerp and Rotterdam Steam-ship Company have located their docks at Long Dock, Jersey City.

Ann Moore, convicted several months ago of shoplifting, was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for one year.

The West Side Park, Jersey City, opened yesterday. There were two or three purse races and a small attendance.

The strike of the woolen blanket weavers at the Ammidown mill, at Passaic, has ended, shorter hours being conceded to them.

The creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works in this city are generally agreeing to the basis of settlement proposed at their recent meeting.

The goods recovered from the boat off the Hoboken shore Friday night, in which the two men supposed to be river thieves were arrested, were yesterday identified as having been stolen from Pier No. 27 North River. They were part of a consignment to Faulkner, Page & Co., of No. 66 Leonard street, New-York.

George Ward Heaton, aged twenty-two years, a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was instantly killed Friday night at the Barclay Street Station, in Paterson. He was crushed between two cars and had his right arm severed, from which he bled to death. He was a single man, living at Stanhope, N. J., whither the body was taken yesterday morning.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The following steamers sailed from this port yesterday for Europe, carrying 1,006 cabin and 1,293 steerage passengers: The Rhein, of the German Lloyd Line; the Algeria, of the Cunard Line; the Utopia, of the Anchor Line; the City of Berlin, of the Inman Line; the Celtic, of the White Star Line; the Amerique, of the French Transatlatic Line, and the England, of the National Line—all carrying large cargoes of grain, cotton, leather, provisions, and general merchandise. Among the passengers on the various steamers were his Excellency G. Buckley Mathews, British Minister to Brazil; Dr. Jean Beugnat, of Paris; Rev. Robert Croker, Chaplain British Navy; Lieut. Stewart, Royal Artillery; Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., and wife, Miss Adelaide Neilson and maid, Capt. Follett, Dr. Quimby, Mlle. Marie Aimée, M. Henri Stuart and wife, Mlle. Berthe Girardin, Mme. Teresa Antonio; Mr. and Mrs. D. Koopmanschap, of San Francisco; Mr. Henry MacCall and son, of New-Orleans; Mrs. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood) and daughter, Dr. J. Zacherie, Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, and Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Skinner, Miss Skinner, Capt. A. A. Ruxton, J. G. McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. P. Moller, Jr., Miss Moller, Master Moller, Miss Owen, T. Le Boutillier, Jr. J. Le Boutillier, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming and three children, Miss Louise Fleming, Dudley Fleming, L. B. Reed, G. T. Switzer, Miss Clara Switzer, Dr. Quimby and wife, Prof. R. D. Hitchcock and wife, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Sarah S. Brayton, Miss Mary Brayton, Master B. W. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Turnbull and maid, Mr. and Mrs. William Pate, Miss Ella Pate, W. T. Westervet, Miss Wolfe and maid servant, F. M. Peyser, Miss Kennett, Miss Kate W. Cook, Mrs. George Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Miller, John Clements, Alexander Duncan, Capt. A. H. Ward, W. P. Jennings, Capt. Follett, Fritz Heinemann, Hugh Auchincloss Stirling, N. Mitander, Charles Casenore, Thomas H. Macklin, Matthew R. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wright, Miss Mary A. Ferguson, Miss Sarah N. Moore, James Bennellack, Frank Williams, George H. Wainwright, A. Openhym, Mrs. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Owens, Miss Styles, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Price, two infants, and two nurses, D. H. Holmes, Mme. Foidveaux, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kerr and infant, Robert Le Boutillier, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Isaacs, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. S. Harvey Thomas, Charles G. Thomas, W. B. Todd, A. Telfer, Mrs. Dr. Anderson, Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sewall, Mrs. Hubback, Mrs. Edward Fales and child, Miss M. E. Jarvis, Mr. Thomas Miller and son, Mrs. William Bush, Miss Maud Bush, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Jr., Miss Stolt, Miss Tailer, Miss Mary Tailer, Miss Fanny Tailer, Master Thomas Tailer, Miss Laura Tailer, and maid servant, Mrs. T. E. Burralls, Master Burralls, Mrs. A. S. Porter, Miss Porter, Miss Lottie A. Jenkinson, George B. Jenkinson, Mr. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Clemens Oskamp, William Oskamp, Miss Anna Oskamp, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dabney, C. J. Dodshun, Mrs. S. Howard, Miss Dabney, J. C. Nimmo, W. J. G. Eulton, W. B. Todd, Jr., and friend, Wm. Thompson, E. Birch, D. D. Howard, Miss Eliza Watson, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Howell, Miss Howell, Miss Louise Howell, Miss Mary Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, W. R. Penniman, Reuben Haines, James Douglas, James Scrymser, James Berney, Rev. George Stuart Baker, George F. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blake, J. M. Gibbons, T. A. H. Robison, Mr. Bowie, Mr. Dew, Pedro F. del Castillo, Benjamin del Castillo, Robert Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. Seward and child, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Rutling, Mr. Thomas, G. H. White, Miss Gilbert, Miss E. Sheppard, Miss G. M. Gordon, Miss A. W. Robinson, Miss Jula Jackson, Miss M. Porter, Miss Jennie Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Loudin, Mrs. L. S. Van Antwerp, Mrs. A. E. Cobby and two infants, William Small, Mrs. Zach and infant, Miss Cheeseman, J. C. Collins, Mrs. H. Brentano, Miss Mary Shields, Thomas J. Barbour, W. S. Lynn, George A. Goddard, Miss Topp, Master Stephen Burralls, Miss Proudfoot.

In steam-ship Rhein for Bremen—Charles Graef, Mrs. Charles Graef, Adolph Reichelt, James L. White, Miss White and maid, Miss Caroline White, Russel White, J. Kubitschek, Mrs. J. Kubitschek and children, R. A. Schnabel, Mrs. R. A. Schnabel, Miss Adeline Schnabel, Miss Emma Schnabel, Miss Laura Schnabel, Mrs. Adeline Robert, Joseph Fass, A. C. Brown, Mrs. Charles Seitz, three children, and servant, Mrs. Henry Clausen and child, Mrs. Charles Clausen and child, Miss Elfride Knoche, M. Einstein, L. E. Schmieder, Mrs. L. E. Schmieder and child, W. Kothe, Louis Runkle, H. Wise, A. L. Grabfelder, Mrs. A. L. Grabfelder and child, A. Limburger, E. Thalmann, H. Samson, Mrs. H. Samson and child, E. Schneider, Mrs. E. Schneider, August Schmitt, Mrs. August Schmitt, M. Königsheim, S. A. Frankenau, J. H. Albers, Louis Wald, Samuel Zeimer, Eduard K. Raubitcheck, G. Heineken, Mrs. G. Heineken, children, and servant, C. A. Heineken, C. F. A. Dammann, N. Bliss, Mrs. John A. Fiedler and son, Karl Engelskircher, Mrs. Karl Engelskircher and children, Nicolaus Schroeder, Mrs. Nicolaus Schroeder and children, Mrs. Lisette Ferner, Mrs. Margarethe Weickert, Theodore Sauter, Fred. Newberr, Nicolaus Shuster, Mrs. Nicolaus Shuster, Mrs. Marie Wiebusch, Mrs. E. Stein and child, Franz Paul, Mrs. Franz Paul, Mrs. Philipp Klappert, J. C. Hacker, Miss Katharine Derschuch, Dr. J. C. Lange, F. S. Feind, Mrs. John F. Werner and daughter, Mrs. Anna Döscher and daughter, Mrs. Bertha Gessler, Mrs. M. L. Goldmann, Max Rosenthal, John Moss, Mrs. Karoline Ruter, Louis Fischer, Louis Isaacs, Mrs. Louis Isaacs and four children, Mrs. Betty Giess and children, Joseph Neuberger, T. Schlesinger, W. Sekules, Leonhard Porth, Robert Kopp, John H. Fahrenholz, Dittmar Fischer, Mrs. Dittmar Fischer, Charles Willich, Jr., Mrs. Charles Willich, Jr., Felix Schram, Theodor Stephenson, Karl Rienech, Leopold Stern, Mrs. Mary Koch and child, G. H. Quickemeyer, W. Schrader, A. S. Nye, Mrs. A. S. Nye and child, Ernst Wimmer, Karl Pedshorn, Max Kuhl, J. Frost, Miss Amalie Fueller, Louis E. Warner, Meyer Nebenzahl, Chr. Salfisburg and son, H. Wesche, Mrs. H. Wesche, Mrs. Dorothea Sarschedt, Gustav Scheeffer.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, for Liverpool.—Miss O'Neill, Mrs. Moeller, A. Buckley, Mrs. A. Buckley, Miss Florence Buckley, Miss Marcie Buckley, Mrs. M. L. Elliott, Master James Elliott, Capt. Millward, Mrs. Millward, Mrs. Kelley, Miss L. Stewart, Charles F. Simes, R. Reoch, Mrs. J. Moffat, Miss A. E. Moffat, Mrs. Lippincott, Miss Lippincott, William Melville, F. C. Donnelly, Mr. Rooney, Col. E. Storm, C. Klink, M. A. Laux, Alphonse Watter, Mrs. Alphonse Watter and infant, John H. Goldsmith, James Graces, Jacob Pardo, J. Wehl, F. Pell, W. T. Brown, Mrs. W. Johnson and servant, Miss Anna A. Johnson, Miss Nellie Johnson, Frank Johnson, Mr. Pazolt, Mrs. Pazolt and nurse, Miss Carrie Pazolt, Arthur Pazolt, Alfred Pazolt, Mrs. Hudson, Miss D. Spencer, H. F. Hudson, Jose Gomaler, Ramon Saurer, C. Gomaler, Ramon Alonzo, R. Peterman, Mrs. Peterman, W. Harrington, Dr. J. Zacharie, A. Schoch, William H. Norris, M. Smith, C. D. Young, Ethelbert Fairfax, L. H. Sandford, C. Wagner, W. H. Locke, Miss Emma L. Crichton, Miss Eliza Moran, Goodman King, S. Edwards, V. W. Mason, Prof. J. T. Hyde, Thomas Crane, C. Corris, Joseph Parker, John M. Arnold, J. J. Galloway, Capt. Bower, Mrs. E. H. Pierce, Miss Fields, A. Garcia, James Love, Rev. James Dunn, J. MacDonald, B. Millichamp, A. Campbell, A. G. McKenzie, Mrs. A. G. McKenzie, R. Macormac, Mrs. R. Macormac and child, Mrs. Cook and maid, Miss Louise Knox, Miss F. W. Downer, Dr. L. D. E. F. Woodruff, William Henry, E. S. Meade, Mrs. E. S. Meade, C. E. Fielding, J. F. Emslie, Miss Griffith, Miss L. Olmsted, Chandler L. Lee, S. M. Fulton, Mrs. Chandler L. Lee, H. Houghton, Mrs. H. Houghton, W. G. Brett, Mrs. W. G. Brett, Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D., H. P. Payan, Mrs. H. P. Payan, Mr. Rossiter, Mrs. Rossiter, Mr. Hill, George R. Davidson, E. K. Evans, Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., W. Chalmers, A. B. Hall, his Excellency G. Buckley Mathew, H. B. M. Minister to Brazil, C. Josselyn, Mrs. C. Josselyn, Mrs. G. N. Josselyn, Mr. Estes, Mrs. Estes, Mr. Moehring, Mr. Merrill, Hon. R. Campbell, Mrs. R. Campbell, James Orr, N. B. Falconer, H. Joseph, J. M. H. Todhunter, Mr. Curphey, Mr. Lees, John Bigger.

In steam-ship Amerique for Havre.—William Stuart, Mrs. William Stuart, J. Paulmier, Mr. and Mrs. Koopmanschap, Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mme. Teresa Antonino, Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Godillot, Master Jean Godillot, Mrs. Hannah Tuffs, Miss C. C. Talman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Polaize, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Lasa, Mr. and Mrs. J. Straas, Dr. Jean Bengnot, Mr. and Mrs. E. Forrestier, Mrs. C. W. Chapin, Misses Julia and Pauline Chapin, J. Fontaine, C. J. Vandoorn, Mr. Heurtivant, Harry McCall, Harry McCall, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Salomon Kohnstamm, Miss Sophie Juret, Mrs. Charles Lassalle, Miss Lucie Lassalle, Miss Amelie Vallee, Mrs. Leon Mennier and child, Mr. and Mrs. George Debeer, M. Crottes, J. Lahey, Georges Levy, George Sweet, E. Stern and man servant, Thomas Johnson, W. Brooks, Charles Burns, Emil Le Brun, Adolphe Kurnitel, Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Koonz, Master Philip J. Koonz, Prosper Nordmann, J. B. Sargent, Mrs. L. R. Rupert, Miss M. Rupert, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Straas and child, Amaury Salmon, R. Mantoue, Petro Pieto, Mrs. A. Bouligny, Miss A. Bouligny, Mr. and Mrs. J. Valkenberg, Mrs. Catherine Livingston, Mrs. Eliza Dickinson, Mrs. M. Mealey, D. Bastan, Paul Roux, Mrs. F. Pinchon, Miss Balcom, C. Bernard, Mr. Durand, Alexandre Gordon, Mr. Blaize, R. Raetzer, Mrs. R. Raetzer, Edwin Louis Livingston, Miss Eugenie de la Porte, Miss Alice K. Livingston, Auguste Pichot, Mrs. Auguste Pichot, Richard Pichot, Robert Pichot, Louis Martinez, F. Dastugue, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. L. Fleury, Miss Pauline, maid servant to Mlle. Aimee, Sister Marie Dumontcarmel, Sister Marie Lefebure, Mrs. Jaum, Mr. and Mrs. B. Carcace, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Francois Dunand, Master Dunand, Master Joseph Dunand, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Barouse, Master Eugenie Barouse, Miss Abbe Francois, Jaques Stahl, Louis Montier, Alphonse Montier, Mrs. Siny, Mrs. Pauline Delafontine, Miss Cecile Soutre, Miss Limat, Mrs. E. Koehn, Miss H. Koehn, Miss Marie Koehn, Miss E. Koehn, Miss L. Knecht, Sister St. Enna, Miss Eliza O'Connor, Miss Ketty Buckley, Miss Marie Stalk, Miss Clemence Levy, Sister Marie Chadelas, Sister Marie Bonneford, Mrs. F. Asher and child, Miss F. Asher, Mrs. Eugenie Patenaille, Mrs. Eugene Schmidt, Numa Vidal, A. Aldige, Jose Madroso, M. Towas, G. Bois, A. Girard, F. Dastague, Mrs. Marie Meyer, Miss Lucie Meyer, Mrs. Landrina Brown, Mrs. Josephine Schild, Mrs. Pauline Weil, Charles Rey, Paul Dubreul, Francois Genot, Charles Kollets, Eugene Schmidt, Leopold Cahn, Leon Lesieur, Miss Marie Defrang, Albert Liebschutz, Miss Rochat, Miss Marie D. Ruberpre, August Michel, Joseph Dacquet, Leon Blanc, F. Jernason, George Jucis, Mrs. A. Boilean, Master A. Boilean, Master H. Boilean, Arthur Duthil, Miss Pauline Gaspari, Mr. and Mrs. M. Garault, F. Delamarre, Alexander Hicks, Miss Candidi Simonis, Gaspard Fluck, Mrs. Delphine Marthey, Miss Rosa Coris, Mr. Francois Jerome, Jean Arrinberge, Leon Humblot, S. Hirleman, Emil F. Vogt, Pietre Posstiennelo, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Guex, Miss Guex, Alphonse Chaintron, Celestin Vandevoir, Mrs. Celestin Vandevoir, Octave Vandevoir, Abbe Cloix, A. de Greef, E. Laurent, B. Barthet, J. M. Cazaux, Mr. Mollard, E. Chawean, Georges Rua, Miss Laguerent, Isidore Gross, Adolphe Abraham.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Mark Finlay, S. B. Ketchan, E. M. Merrill, Charles Dana, Jaime I. Moysie, Mrs. F. P. De Moysie, Master J. M. Moysie, Miss F. Moysie, Miss Cecilia Moysie and nurse, Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., Mrs. Curry, William Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. G. Wigg, Miss Wigg, Miss Mary Oakley, R. M. Smith, Mrs. Smith, S. Goldenberg, Mrs. Goldenberg, Miss Lippincott, Miss Mary M. Kaigher, Mrs. R. Isaac, J. R. Scrivener, Louis Fisher, T. H. Wood, Mrs. Wood, C. A. Gillis, Mrs. Gillis, Mrs. F. J. Drake, Miss A. Parker, E. H. Van Ingan, W. L. Ogden, Herbert Dobell, Bernard Straus, A. G. Nicolopulo, J. Wilson, C. E. Goodman, J. W. Parker, Jr., Mrs. Parker, Miss Lillie B. Parker, Miss Nellie Kendall, T. P. White, Pow. Wooldridge, H. H. Wheeler, I. Cohen, W. C. Kingsley, D. S. Fleming, Peter Rivera, John Moyn, E. F. Beddall, Mrs. Beddall, Master E. K. Beddall, Miss B. M. Beddall, D. B. Fisk, L. W. Boynton, Thomas Lunham, Rev. Father Drumm, Joseph Tur, John Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, George P. Wilshire, W. K. Benton, S. Butcher, A. E. Rice, H. Gillespie, Benjamin Simon, Henry Douglass, G. Becker, H. L. Butcher, E. Schneider, Miss Neilson and maid, Miss St. Clair, A. Kuhn, L. Baer, S. J. Held, E. C. Donnelly, Andrew Lawson, Master Andrew Lawson, Jr., J. O. Bedell, J. D. Smith, Charles Vannier, W. Rolker, Mrs. Halsey, James Armstrong, William Cooper, W. W. Hammond, S. Kitts, D. B. Marshall, Harvey Young, V. Brown, Mrs. Brown and infant, John J. Esher, Mrs. Esher, E. C. Cutter, Mrs. Cutter, Mrs. Anna B. Smith, J. T. Wood, George P. Forwood, F. R. Halsey.

In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.—Mr. Thorn, Mrs. Thorn, Rev. Robert Croker, Chaplain British Navy; Mrs. Robert Croker, Miss Astwood, Victor M. Osborn, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Firmin Coar, Mrs. Blake, Master John Coar, Master Thomas Coar, Master Arthur Coar, Master Henry Coar and infant, Rev. John Daly, Dr. James Cowling, Mrs. James Cowling, Lieut. Stewart, Royal Artillery; Mrs. Stewart, servant, and child; George Rogers, George J. Hoffman, Frank Angell, Harry Richards, Mlle. Lottie de Aste, Mlle. Katrini, G. Homer, Mrs. Fladden and infant, John K. Tetlow, Mrs. U. Boddy and infant, Mrs. M. H. Aresceugh, H. W. Ivers, J. B. Cumming, Mrs. Cumming, Frank Malo, Charles Keane, Mrs. Keane, two Misses Keane, Miss Helen C. Freeman and sister, Dr. R. W. Farr, Mrs. Agnes Houston, Mrs. Robert Kenyon, Rev. Canon Innes, Mrs. Innes, the Misses Innes, Miss Blake, J. N. Dryburgh, John L. Fisher, Lieut. Dennis, Her Majesty's Twentieth Regiment, Mrs. Dennis, George C. Holland, Mrs. Holland, William Charlton, Henry Charlton, C. G. Linderborg, Miss Mary Linderborg, Miss Augusta Linderborg, George F. Aldrich, Thomas E. Marsland, John N. Lattimore, Herman Schroeder, Mrs. Schroeder, Master Franklin Schroeder, Miss Minerva Schroeder, Mrs. Alvina Koch, Mrs. W. Van Schoick, Mrs. Van Schoick, Miss Ida Van Schoick, H. J. G. Gurr, Malcolm McQueen, Edward Colton, Charles Saes, Rev. M. Smith.

In steamship Utopia, for Glasgow.—E. R. Thomas, John Weir, Mrs. John Weir, Miss Eliza Weir, Miss Clara Weir, Charles Weir, Edward Weir, William Weir, C. H. Currey, Miss Currey, James Griffiths, Mrs. James Griffiths, Miss Mary A. Wallace, Dr. M. F. Linquist, Mrs. M. F. Linquist, Charles Linquist, Miss. Mary A. Wattles, Miss Theano Wattles, Miss Florence Blackwell, Mrs. T. S. R. Bailey, Mrs. James Massie, Mrs. William M. Abbott, Rufus Abbott, Miss Charlotte Thompson, George Walker, John A. Greene, Harry J. Forsdick, Hugh Templeton, James Fisher and lady, James Smith, Andrew Wallace, James K. Lytle, Miss Mary A. Currier, Daniel Swiney, Mrs. Annie Giles, Miss Lilly Giles, Mrs. Sophia Johansen, Miss Julia Johansen, Thomas G. Duncan, Robert Gray, Miss Mary E. Gray, Mrs. J. W. Rowan, Mrs. Caroline C. Danby, Mrs. Clara Cully and four children, Miss Catharine Gray, Miss Agnes Conway, Charles Taylor, Mrs. Charles Taylor, Mrs. McCaughey, Mrs. Mary A. Stevenson, Daniel Haviland, John Scott, Miss Annie Rooney, Frederick Weber, Miss Mary Nedwill, Mrs. Elizabeth McCloskey, Alexander Tennant, O. B. Payne, John Johnson and lady.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Miss Katie Edwards, E. McL. Hopkins, Mr. Shine, A. Dickerson, P. Lamy, Henry Schlenke, N. Hazelboom, J. McCurty, Lieut. F. M. Lynde and forty men, U. S. A., M. S. Byck, James L. Murphy and son, Mrs. J. Rocke, Miss Sadia Nevitt, Mrs. E. Waiters, C. M. Dexter.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from San Francisco.—Jos. S. Sytrand, Geo. Molineux, Albert W. Holmes and wife, Mrs. C. E. Holmes, Miss Mary E. Holmes, Mrs. A. Haddene and son, Chas. H. Betts, E. O. Goodridge, Mrs. E. M. Wathams, Miss Emma Silberberg, Mrs. H. E. Tittle and child, Philo Durfee, Rev. F. T. Tower, wife and infant, L. A. Anderson, W. I. Little, Geo. W. Greis, W. E. Marsh, Mrs. Carrie Korts, William Allen and wife, Mrs. Abby Baker and four children, Mrs. L. M. Hillington, Geo. A. Hadden and wife, G. I. Markeutz, Miss Annie E. Malley, Mrs. E. Pardell, D. M. A. Healy, wife and child, Mrs. L. Henry, Henry Kemp, Mrs. E. Waterbury, Cody Anfenger, C. T. Ward, W. E. S. Webb, F. G. Lunt, G. W. Pickering, Miss Eliza Cowen, Mrs. Maria L. Russell, Mrs. Isabella Clay and child, William Clay, Capt. John H. Marshall, wife, and child, R. D. Steele, Henry Ditmas and wife, Mrs. Mary Conway, C. E. Sears, Wat Hill, Geo. Hoag, Jr., Mrs. B. M. Roantree, Mary Langell, Miss M. Hudson, Mrs. G. P. Young and child, Mrs. M. A. Corcoran and child, J. J. Sutkin, Mrs. C. Elsasser and daughter. Way Passengers—Tudeo Pinol, P. Eder, J. Wolf, Albert Miller, O. H. Dodge, U. A. Odio, Louis Ide Galba and son, D. H. B. Davis, Francisco Gomez de la Torre, Fernando L. Alduna, Fred. Peters, Geo. Schoeter, Mrs. W. S. Hazzard and daughter, G. L. Windsor.

In steam-ship Alps from Porto Cabello.—Hon. D. P. French, J. Jacobsen and wife, C. Annand, A. Lazarus, R. Holwell and wife, J. Nix and daughter, Miss Da Costa, Dr. Whitelin, Mrs. Cole and child, Miss Anderson and servant, M. Peixoko, J. Echemendia, wife, six children, and servant, Shiel Barry and wife, Mr. Scott, daughter, and servant, Gen. R. Quesada, Mrs. A. Menesis and servant, A. Grindelav.

In Steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.—Dr. C. Miller, Mrs. Schrader and children, C. Andresen, Mrs. C. Ilis, Mrs. Geo. Lancson, Miss Merg Lancson, H. Hegeman, Miss Darlington, Mrs. Antonie Sipp and children, Mrs. Catharine Flockhardt, W. Dearling, C. A. Catlin, C. N. Dairs, A. A. Gregory, and others in second cabin.

[Advertisement.]
LORD'S CLEANING AND DYEING.—Principal store No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branches: No. 630 Broadway, No. 111 8th av. Elegant cleaning and dyeing at moderate prices.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:42 | Sun sets.....7:11 | Moon sets...2:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:41 | Gov. Island...5:30 | Hell Gate...6:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, May 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool, &c., R. J. Cortis; Colombo, (Br.,) Burkett, Hull, E., C. L. Wright & Co.; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Hatteras, Swift, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Henry Chauncey, Rathbun, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Algeria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Francklyn; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Rhein, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Amerique, (Fr.,) Ponsols, Havre, &c., George Mackenzie.

Barks Frances Hilyard, (Br.,) Abbott, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; John Johnson, (Br.,) Haines, Hamburg, Perkins & Job; Lima, (Swed.,) Wessman, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lainetar, (Rus.,) Lundgren, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Cassiopeia, (Br.,) Pettit, Valencia, D. R. De Wolfe & Co.; J. A. Horsey, (Br.,) Coffill, Barbados, F. W. Whitney & Co.; Rachel Coney, Coney, Barbados, &c., Dwight & Platt; Don Jacinto, Croaston, Montevideo for orders, James Henry; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Morris, St. John, P. R., J. V. Onativia; Frank Clark, Cotter, Kingston, Jam., S. De Cordova & Co.

Schrs. A. T. Miner, Oakes, Wilmington, Del., Cartwright & Doyle; Mary A. Witham, Austin, Cape Hayti, R. Murray, Jr.; Nellie Starr, Poland, Montego Bay, Miller & Houghton; Lavina Bell, Aldrich, Baracoa, Van Brunt & Bros.; Wardwell, Berryman Jeremie, Wilson & Asmus; Arietz, Lowe, Key West, Benner & Pinckney; Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, Petty & Mann; City of Chelsea, Goodwin, Wilmington, N. C., Parsons & Loud; Harriet Ryan, Robbins, Boston via East Weymouth, H. W. Jackson & Son; Ontario, Pettigrew, Ponce, P. R., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Charlie Banks, Wilson, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) Von Oterendorf, Bremen May 1, and Southampton 4th, with mdse. and 638 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced in the first part of the passage very heavy westerly gales; was obliged to run slow in a dense fog from Nantucket Light-ship to Sandy Hook Light-ship; May 12, lat. 41 28, lon. 51 2, saw a steam-ship of the Anchor Line showing letters N. D. H. F., bound east; 14th, 265 miles east of Sandy Hook, a steam-ship of the Eagle Line, do.; 15th, at 5:30 P. M., from ten to twenty miles off Sandy Hook, passed eight steam-ships do.; 5th, lat. 49 46, lon. 9 12, bark Marco Polo, hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans May 8, via S. W. Pass 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Acadia, (Br.,) Hillcoat, Trieste March 25, Venice 29th, Messina April 15, Naples 8th, Palermo 14th, Valencia 20th, and Gibraltar 23d; April 26, lat. 36 03, lon. 15 37, spoke brig Aurora, (of Newport,) for Montevideo; mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Ferguson, Porto Cabello, Laguayra, Curacoa, Jacmel, Aux Cayes, and Kingston, Jamaica, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Ferguson, Porto Cabello April 28, Laguayra 29th, Curacoa 30th, Jacmel May 2; Aux Cayes 5th, Kingston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Ship Annie Ringay, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Weston, Liverpool 38 ds., in balast, to Boyd & Hincken; anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Julia [illegible]rnestine (Fr.,) Labarbier, Padang 103 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 14, and crossed the equator April 17, in lon. 36; has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Charles Forbes, (of Portland,) Low, Iquique, 110 ds., with nitrate of soda, to Barring Brothers & Co.—vessel to Walsh & Field. Passed Cape Horn, Feb. 25, and crossed the equator April 14, in lon. 37 15; March 3, lat. 52, lon. 45, fell in with a large number of icebergs and field ice; was in it five days; March 29, lat. 14 45 S., lon. 30 45 W., spoke ship William Mc[illegible]il-very, from San Francisco for Cork, 90 ds. out.

Bark Gaeta (Ital.,) D'Ottone, Licata 64 days, with sulphur to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati. Passed Gibraltar March 23; May 10, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from W. S. W., lasting 36 hours, lost fore-topgallant yard, main and mizzen topmasts, with everything attached.

Bark Carib, Townsend, St. Croix 13 ds., with sugar, molasses, and three passengers to P. Hanford & Co. May 10, off Cape Henry, spoke schr. Abbie, from Porto Rico for New-London. Left in port schrs. Louisa Clark and Lizzie Ives, for New-York, ldg.

Bark Hermod, (Nor.,) Kerog, Stavanger 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.; anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Josephine Stahl, Cienfuegos, 12 ds., with sugar, to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Brig Vaeringer, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Minititlan 24 ds., with mahogany and cedar to J. O. Ward—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Liech, Santos March 9, with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig C. A. Sparks, Bradley, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Homer, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckle—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. J. A. Stetson, (fisherman,) McLoud, 2 ds. out, with 10,000 mackerel.

Schr. Charles R. Washington, (of Wellfleet,) Holbrook, Governor's Harbor 8 ds., with pine-apples to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. May 7, lat. 26 10, lon. 76 40, spoke schr. James E. Bayles, hence for Galveston, 11 ds. out. Left in port, schr. Robert Byron, for New York in 3 ds.

Schr. Beta, Ackley, Sackville, N. B., 7 ds., with piling to order—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. M. B. Dyer, (of Boston,) Oliver, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to James Douglass—vessel to B. J. Weinberg.

Schr. Rattler, (of Gloucester,) McPherson, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pineapples to James Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Machias, with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Bearse, Rockport, Me., with granite.

Schr. Helen P. Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. George G. Jewett, Finlay, St. John, N. B., via Vineyard Haven, 10 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Jeddo, (Br.,) Rourke, St. John, N. B., via Vineyard Haven, 22 ds., with lumber to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Susie Prescott, (of St. John, N. B.,) Douglass, St. George, N. B., via Gloucester, 15 ds., with piling to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ulalime, Theall, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Hattie Lou, Smith, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Burdett, Hubbard, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie E. Stevens, French, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard Hill, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Francis French, Eaton, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Comet, Tracy, Rockport, Me., with granite.

Schr. Twenty Friends, Jeffers, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Andrews, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary E. Smith, Ansdem, Boston.

Schr. David Nicols, Jones, Boston.

Schr. Onrust, Heath, Boston.

Schr. Robt. F. Foster, Foster.

Schr. J. G. Coyler, Coyler, Fall River.

Schr. Merriwa, Nickerson, Fall River.

Schr. Favorite, Johnson, Salem.

Schr. C. Mathews, Wentworth, Bucksport, with lumber to C. H. Smith.

Schr. Mayna Loa, Sandborn, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Haze, McName, East Greenwich.

Schr. Mansfield, Acnorn, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Anna Frye (of Pembroke,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Robert Smith, Terrell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Globe, Gray, New-Haven.

Schr. Margaret, Sammis, New-Haven.

Schr. J. E. Fletcher, Wilson, New-London, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. J. C. Nash, Crowley, Shulee, N. S., 6 ds., with piling to C. S. Snow.

Schr. F. A. McDonald, McDonald, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckie—vessel to master.

Schr. G. P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.

Schr. William Henry, Van Name, Virginia.

Schr. Alexandria, Falkingham, Jonesport, with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Kioka, Cook, Jonesboro, with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Sylvan, Hudson, George's Bank, with fish to master.

Schr. Wave, Roberts, Cherryfield, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Annie M. Allen, Conklin, Baltimore.

Schr. R. M. Atwood, Herrick, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pineapples to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, (of Castine,) Meade, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. C. C. Bearse, Blaisdell, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar and melado to Grinnell, Minturn, & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. C. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Hannah Coomer, King, Port Antonio, Jam., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. B. F. Lowell, Rice, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Speedaway, Coffin, Cardenas May 4, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Memento, White, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ella, Farnsworth, Portland, with lumber to J. C. Smith.

Schr. Eugenie, Ireland, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence, for Elizabethport.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Amerique, for Havre; City of Berlin, Celtic, and England, for Liverpool; Utopia, for Glasgow; Colombo, for Hull via Southampton; Andes, for Hayti and Venezuela; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; State of Texas, for Galveston via Key West; New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; ships Cornelius Grinnell, for London; Robert Dixon, for San Francisco; bark John Johnson, for Bremen; schr. Wardwell, for Hayti.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N.; cloudy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, May 13.—Arr. bark D. McPherson, (Br.,) Nicol, New-York; brigs Ellen P. Stewart, Miller, New-York; Hattie E. Wheeler, Armstrong, do.; Hattie M. Bain, Thestrup, Boston; schrs. J. R. Talbot, Crocker, New-York; A. L. Butler, Eaton, Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Matthew Baird, Greenleaf, N. of Hatteras; brigs Harry Baines, N. of Hatteras, Arctic, (Br.,) Brinton, do.; schr. Rebecca Shepard, Frambes, N. of Hatteras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 15.—Sld. for United States, Macaulay, Annabella, Uncle Joe, Golden Fleece, Beechwood, Nile, Borneo.

Arr. from the United States on the 13th inst., Sawley Cludow, Amykos, both at Elsinore.

Arr. on 14th inst., John Hought, Ariel, Arizona, Irene, the latter in the Channel.

The bark Alpha, from Baltimore, before reported ashore at Waterford, has been floated and berthed at New-Ross.

QUEENSTOWN, May 15.—The White Star Line steam-ship Britannic sld. from here at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for New-York.

A CAREFUL INSPECTION OF OUR NEWLY-BUILT
ROAD
WAGONS
Will prove their general superiority, and especially in the following points:
Graceful symmetry of proportion. Highest perfection attainable in mechanical construction. Thorough solidity of workmanship and display of such exquisite taste, even in the most trifling detail of finish, as heretofore has never been attempted in the manufacture of this favorite American vehicle.
We offer the fullest guaranty as to durability and capacity to stand the most trying amount of wear and tear, and will cheerfully compete with any wagon of corresponding weight manufactured in this City or elsewhere.
Bradley, Pray & Co.
NO. 25 UNION SQUARE.

FOR SALE,
the good-will of a
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
of sixteen years' standing. Sold in consequence of the death of proprietor. Inquire at No. 67 West 12th st.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
Are now offering, in addition to their usual extensive assortment of
MOURNING
DRESS FABRICS.
A magnificent stock of
IRON GRENADINES,
At 50 CENTS PER YARD and UPWARDS, much below usual prices.
Also,
EXTRA QUALITY PLAIN VELVET STRIPE, BROCADE and BEADED SILK GRENADINES, NEW AND VERY CHOICE DESIGNS.
Together with a full line of PERCALES, CAMBRICS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c., &c.

ALL
The Latest Novelties
IN
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
NOW OPEN.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

FURNISHING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS, } Ready made and to order.
FLANNEL NEGLIGEE AND TRAVELING SHIRTS.
PEIGNOIRS DU BAIN.
LINEN AND COTTON UNDERWEAR.
NECK WEAR of every description and the latest styles.
GLOVES.
"CHOSSON'S" celebrated KIDS, 1 to 6 Buttons.
"GANTS DU SUEDE" in all the choice colors.
Kid finish, LISLE THREAD, and SILK GLOVES, and DRIVING GLOVES of every description.
PARASOLS,
SILK and LACE COVERED.
SUN and RAIN UMBRELLAS.
LACE COVERS mounted in any style at short notice.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

Wedding Trousseaux
AND
Infants' Wardrobes,
complete, READY-MADE, and to ORDER.
UNDERWEAR of French and City manufacture at UNEQUALED PRICES.
PARIS CLOTH SACQUES, for Misses.
DRESSING SACQUES,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
SKIRTS, CORSETS, PANIERS, &c.
Also,
CLOTH, TWEED, and PIQUE SUITS, for BOYS from 3 to 8 years old.
SUMMER
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
SILK, LISLE THREAD, BALBRIGGAN,
GAUZE AND GOSSAMER MERINO UNDERWEAR.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN PLAIN AND FANCY HOSIERY for LADIES and CHILDREN.
BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY, Real and Imitation.
LISLE THREAD HOSIERY, Plain and Fancy.
SILK HOSIERY, Plain and Fancy.
MEN'S AND BOYS' PLAIN AND FANCY HALF HOSE, in SILK, LISLE THREAD, and COTTON.
Arnold, Constable & Co.

SILKS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. have now open an elegant and varied assortment of all the latest productions in
STRIPED AND FANCY CHECKED SILKS,
MEDIUM AND EXTRA QUALITY "LOUISINES,"
"PONGEES,"
Plain, Checked and Damask.
"FOULARDS," Plain, Figured and Plaid.
"TAFFETAS,"
"GROS GRAINS,"
and "FAILLES,"
In all the newest colorings.
"BLACK SILKS,"
At GREAT BARGAINS.
The finest stock in the City of all the CELEBRATED MANUFACTURES.

THIRTY-SIX FIRST-CLASS MEDALS.
AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE,
NO. 808 BROADWAY. NO. 808.
THONET BROTHERS.

Furniture of all kinds for PARLOR, BED, and DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES, COTTAGES, RESTAURANTS, OFFICES, &c.
Rich assortment of FANCY FURNITURE, ROCKING CHAIRS, FOLDING CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, SMOKING CHAIRS, SOFA BEDSTEADS, TOILET TABLES, FLOWER TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, &c.
CHILDREN'S FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
Caned seats are by far the best of all, neither too soft nor too hard, light and cool in Summer, and very healthy.

F. B. NICOL & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,
NO. 686 BROADWAY.
Increased Facilities
IN THE IMPORTING OF
FINE FRENCH CHINA,
FINE ENGLISH AND FRENCH GLASSWARE.
CHINA DECORATION, GLASS CUTTING AND ENGRAVING. ALSO, BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATING DONE IN OUR OWN FACTORY, NO. 4 GREAT JONES ST.

A.—CARRIAGES.—EZRA MARSH, NO. 18 EAST 18th st., near Broadway.—Landaus, coupes, rockaways, wagonettes, bretts, phaetons, Victorias, depot wagons, at reasonable prices; work warranted. Factory, No. 52 Bruen st., Newark, N. J. Established 1846. Repairing done promptly.

Le Boutillier & Bride,
IMPORTERS,
No. 10 Maiden Lane.
Ladies' Silk Sun Umbrellas,
$3 00,
Half the Cost of Importation.
AN INVOICE OF THIRTEEN CASES
French Clocks and Bronzes,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
FORMERLY
Shepard, Le Boutillier & Co.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

TO-MORROW
We offer a splendid line of
Spring Overcoats. Prices, $14 to $28.
Albert Frock and Walking Coats, $18 to $26.
Stylish Business Suits, $18 to $30.
Pantaloons, $6 to $10.
Stylish Garments and Low Prices are the leading features of our House.
JESSUP & CO.
NO. 256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.
THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.
First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
World's Fair Paris 1867—London 1862.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application
Warerooms, 109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

STECK
PIANOS
Are acknowledged to be the best. They have received the HIGHEST PRIZE,
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR, VIENNA, 1873.
WAREROOMS, No. 25 East 14th st., New-York.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS
WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.
ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 75 PER YARD. BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD. LOWELL EXTRAS, $1.
INGRAINS FROM 40c. PER YARD. ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS ALL WIDTHS.
3,000 ROLLS CHINA MATTING, ALL STYLES, CHEAP.
AGENTS FOR THE ENGLISH LINOLEUM.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
OFFER AN ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT RETAIL.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LOWEST PRICES.
CONSISTING OF
MOQUETTES, from $2 25 per yard.
AXMINSTERS, from $2 50 per yard.
VELVETS, from $2 per yard.
BODY BRUSSELS, from $1 75 per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from $1 per yd.
THREE-PLYS, from $1 25 per yd.
INGRAINS, all wool, 60c.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS AND STYLES.
CARGO OF CANTON MATTINGS, BEST QUALITY, FANCY CHECK AND WHITE.
REAL LACE CURTAINS, from $5 to $50 per pair.
NOTTINGHAM AND GUIPURE, from $2 to $15 per pair.
CURTAIN NETS AND VESTIBULE LACES.
COTTAGE DRAPERY AND WINDOW SHADES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CRETONNES AND FURNITURE CHINTZES.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CHURCHES, OFFICES, HOTELS, AND STEAM-BOATS FURNISHED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Parties wishing to furnish will find it to their advantage to call at
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,
6th av., one door below 13th st.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting the largest and most elegant stock of goods to be found in the City.
The reduced cost of manufacturing enables them to offer goods which they GUARANTEE as to quality and durability, at UNPRECEDENTED low prices.
Designs and Estimates furnished for all kinds of Mirrors, Hard-wood Work, Frescoing, Painting, and Decorating.
657 & 659 Broadway, Opp. Bond st.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S
(ATLANTIC MILLS, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT
And SUPERLATIVE GRAHAM FLOUR, acknowledged by physicians and confirmed by all who test them to be EXCELLENT as articles of HEALTHFUL FOOD, and unsurpassed in PURITY and PERFECTION of manufacture. Sold in convenient packages by Grocers generally. Descriptive pamphlets, with testimonials, recipes &c., SENT FREE.

Union Adams & Co.
ARE OPENING AT
No. 913 Broadway,
ELEGANT NECK WEAR,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Rich goods at low prices

STORAGE
FOR
CARRIAGES.
Rooms light, clean, and dry.
Terms liberal. Insurance low.
A. S. FLANDRAU,
Nos. 372 and 374 Broome st., (old stand of Brewster & Co.)

Willcox & Gibbs.
The only Standard Sewing-machine REALLY
Silent and Light Running.
MAKES A SECURE SEAM—the best, if properly sewn.
IS SAFE FOR WOMEN—even if delicate. Physicians recommend it.
IS EASIEST TO LEARN—and for families and many manufacturers,
HAS NO RIVAL!
Main Office: No. 658 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Brooklyn Office: No. 76 COURT ST.
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CAUTION!—BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who japan old and worn-out MACHINES, and palm them off as new. Also, buy none but genuine NEEDLES. Each and every NEEDLE made by us is stamped on the shank, "Pat. March, 1861." All others are worthless.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

SAFES!—BEFORE PURCHASING, EXAMINE OUR Patent Welded Steel and Iron Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, vastly superior and fifty per cent. cheaper than any safe in the world. A large stock second-hand Safes on hand; also taken in exchange.
TERWILLIGER & LOCKWOOD, 54 Maiden lane, between Nassau and William sts., New-York.